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PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not however, claim to be exhaustive. The volume, in fact, has been somewhat reduced in size in the interest of economy necessitated by the National Emergency. The usual size is being gradually restored.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Social Welfare'. Some of the Appendices appearing in earlier editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'. The present volume also contains the full lists of the members of State Legislatures as well as those of foreign diplomatic representatives in India and Indian diplomatic representatives abroad. The Select Bibliography, which had been omitted in 1963 and 1964 editions, has also been restored.

Another useful addition is an Appendix relating to different aspects of the National Emergency, including a chronicle of events concerning the Sino-Indian dispute from January 1962 to the end of March 1965.

Over the past few years, India has been gradually adopting the metric system of weights and measures. The data in the Annual have therefore been given in the metric system wherever available. For conversion, equivalents of some of the more important weights and measures are given at the end of the Appendices.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 3,220 km. from north to south and about 2,977 km. from east to west and covers an area of 32,68,081 sq. km*. It has a land frontier 15,168 km. long and a coastline of 5,689 km.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlun mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km. with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km. long and 240 to 320 km. broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,600 km. away, there is a drop of only 210 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 455 to 1,200 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in January, 1965. This is still provisional.

the Western Ghats where it is from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 7,77,000 sq km. The thickness of the alluvial deposits is very considerable The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of kilometres.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows . (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) the coastal rivers, and (*d*) the rivers of the inland drainage basin The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central

India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (*i*) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (*ii*) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.3 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 609 metres are estimated at 12,136 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,219 metres for all seams of 0.46 metres and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,352 crore tonnes can be used for metallurgical purposes.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 353 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 339 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 10,35,920 sq. km. comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves are estimated at 2 240 crore tonnes Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa Magnetic ores occur in Madras Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 721 crore tonnes

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits About 14 crore tonnes of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tonnes are in Madhya Pradesh Gujarat Maharashtra Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar Orissa Mysore Madras and Maharashtra The total reserves proved and probable, have been estimated at 30 lakh tonnes

Fluorite

A reserve of 1 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Dongar area of Baroda district in Gujarat

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh Madras Mysore Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh The total reserves have so far been estimated at 5 5 crore tonnes Fire clays occur in almost all States those of Orissa Bihar and Bengal being the most important The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2 94 crore tonnes The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserve at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 70 lakh tonnes Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh Mysore Maharashtra Rajasthan and Orissa Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam It also occurs in Kerala Madhya Pradesh and Mysore Corundum is found in Assam Madhya Pradesh Mysore and Rajasthan the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral Dolomite deposits are known to occur in West Bengal Orissa Madhya Pradesh Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and the reserves are estimated at 750 crore tonnes

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields of Mysore are 38 lakh tonnes while those of Hutti gold mines in Raichur district are 6 lakh tonnes Gold also occurs at Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh where detail proving work is in progress

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India *viz* Singhbhum in Bihar and Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan Reserves of 3 6 crore tonnes with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 10 6 crore tonnes Reserves of about 2 26 crore

tonnes with 0.8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar and Tama Pahar areas in Singhbhum. In addition, 49 lakh tonnes of copper ore (1.71 to 2.74 per cent copper) are known from I.C.C. mines in this belt.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Magra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 1 crore tonnes A reserve of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Madras.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 13.14 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7 9 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq. km. in Bihar, 3,110 sq. km in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq. km. in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 30 crore tonnes

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 101.3 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 113 0 crore tonnes Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone etc, are also mined in various parts of the country Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 6 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1 70 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1.27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Madras Reserves of 85 lakhs tonnes of phosphorite and guamo are estimated in Laccadive Islands Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 39.1 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20–30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it is 43,90,72,582, which shows an increase of 21 64 per cent during the ten years. Table 1 shows the growth of population since 1901.

*Excluding Sikkim which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951 and 1,62,189 in 1961.

TABLE 1
GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	23,83,37,313	25,20,05,470	25,12 59,492	27,88 67,430	31,85,39,000	36,09,50,365	**43,90,72,582**
States							
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20 448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89 340	3,11,15,259	**3,59,83,447**
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88.30,732	**1.22,09,330***
Bihar	2,73,14,210	2.83,16 916	2.81,29 208	3.13,49,892	3 51,74,1[illegible]	3.87,86,184	**4,64,55,610**
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01 74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62.62,657	**2,06,33,350**
Jammu and Kashmir	21,39,362	22,92,535	24 24,359	26,70 208	29.46,728	32,53,852	**35,60,976**
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78 02,127	95,07,650	1,10,31 541	1 35,49,118	**1.69,03,715**
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94 40,965	1,91 71 750	2,13,55 657	2,39,90,608	2 60,71,637	**3,23,72,408**
Madras	1,92,52,630	2 09 02,616	[illegible]	2,34,72 099	2 62,67 507	3,01,19,047	**3,36,86,953**
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	[illegible]	2 39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	**3,95,53,718**
Mysore	1,30 54,754	1,35 25 251	1,33,77,[illegible]	1 46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	**2,35,86,772**
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49 038	1,58,801	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	**3,69,200**
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1.13 78,875	1 11,[illegible],586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,958	1 46,45,946	**1 75 48,846**
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45 019	1 24 65 909	1,36 66 876	1,61,01,159	1 61,34,890	**2 03,[illegible],812**
Rajasthan	1.02,94 090	1,09,83 509	1,02,92 648	1,17,47,974	1 38,63,859	1 59,70,774	**2 01,55,602**
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69 865	4,97,76,754	5 65,31,848	6,32,15,742	**7,37,46 401**
West Bengal	1,69,40,088	1,79,98,769	1,74,74,318	1,88,97,036	2 32 29,552	2,62,99 980	**3,49,26 279**
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	**63,548**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,280	29 020	31 048	38,260	40,441	41,532	**57,963**
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4 88 452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	**26,58,612**
Goa, Daman and Diu	5,07,518	5 19,222	5,00,904	5,41,710	5,83,736	5,96,059	**6,26,667**
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,5[illegible]2	8,90,[illegible]46	9,54 276	10.57,711	11,09,466	**13,51,144**
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13 882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	**24,108**
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	**7,80,037**
Pondicherry	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3.17,253	**3,69,079**
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	**11,42,005**

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961.

NOTES : 1 1961 figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15, 1960, figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.

2 Population figures of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1900, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1948.

3. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of the State for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted to the present area of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,458 sq. km. is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 7,37,46,401 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 1,793 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq. kilometres*	Population 1961	Density of population
INDIA ..	**32,68,080 62**	**43,90,72,582**	**138****
States			
Andhra Pradesh ..	2,75,243 41	3,59,83,447	131
Assam† ..	2,03,398·37	1,22,09,330	60
Bihar	1,74,007·76	4,64,55,610	267
Gujarat .	1,87,092 05	2,06,33,350	110
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,869 78	35,60,976	26**
Kerala	38,867 59	1,69,03,715	435
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,458 03	3,23,72,408	73
Madras	1,29,965 51	3,36,86,953	259
Maharashtra	3,07,268 33	3,95,53,718	129
Mysore	1,91,756·07	2,35,86,772	123
Nagaland	16,487 84	3,69,200	22
Orissa	1,55,859 21	1,75,48,846	113
Punjab	1,22,009 57	2,03,06,812	166
Rajasthan	3,42,266 43	2,01,55,602	59
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,365·08	7,37,46,401	251
West Bengal .	87,675 91	3,49,26,279	398
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,292 73	63,548	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	488 96	57,963	119
Delhi	1,483 05	26,58,612	1,793
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,733 07	6,26,667	168
Himachal Pradesh	28,194 60	13,51,144	48
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	27 87	24,108	865
Manipur	22,345 96	7,80,037	35
Pondicherry	472 91	3,69,079	781
Tripura ..	10,450 93	11,42,005	109

Table 3 shows the area, population and headquarters of districts.

TABLE 3

AREA‡ AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District	Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,75,243 41**	**3,59,83,447**	**Hyderabad**
1. Adilabad .	16,331 87	10,09,292	Adilabad
2. Anantapur	19,133 97	17,67,464	Anantapur
3. Chittoor	15,151 15	19,14,639	Chittoor
4. Cuddapah .	15,345 94	13,42,015	Cuddapah

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in January, 1965. These are still provisional pending final survey of the country's boundaries. The area figures of Andhra Pradesh and Madras are approximate pending finalisation of boundary alignment between the two States in terms of the Pataskar Award.

**In working out the density of population per sq km. only the censused area (1,38,982 11 sq. km.) of Jammu and Kashmir has been taken into account.

†Includes NEFA, which has an area of 81,425·09 sq. km and a population of 3,36,558.

‡The area figures of some of the districts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore are provisional pending re-compilation in the light of the latest surveys.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
5. East Godavari	10,829·07	26,08,375	Kakinada
6. Guntur	15,032·48	30,09,900	Guntur
7. Hyderabad	7,755·25	20,62,995	Hyderabad
8. Karimnagar	11,871·74	16,21,515	Karimnagar
9. Khammam	15,920·56	10,57,542	Khamman
10. Krishna	8,759·62	20,76,956	Machlipatam
11. Kurnool	24,007·53	19,08,740	Kurnool
12. Mahbubnagar	18,3[illegible]6·50	15,90,686	Mahbubnagar
13. Medak	9,607·04	12,27,361	Sangareddy
14. Nalgonda	14,211·89	15,74,946	Nalgonda
15. Nellore	20,651·65	20,33,679	Nellore
16. Nizamabad	8,042·61	10,22,013	Nizamabad
17. Srikakulam	10,096·18	23,40,878	Srikakulam
18. Visakhapatnam	13,462·25	22,90,7[illegible]9	Visakhapatnam
19. Warangal	12,917·76	14,45,435	Warangal
20. West Godavari	7,718·55	19,78,257	Eluru
ASSAM	**2,03,398·37**	**1,22,09,330**	**Shillong**
1. Cachar	6,962·02	13,78,[illegible]76	Silchar
2. Darrang	8,724·94	12,89,610	Tezpur
3. Garo Hills	8,031·67	3,07,228	Tura
4. Goalpara	10,379·45	15,43,89[illegible]	Dhubri
5. Kamrup	9,853·29	20,6[illegible],572	Gauhati
6. Lakhimpur	12,759·41	15,63,[illegible]	Dibrugarh
7. Mizo Hills	21,066·79	2,66,063	Aijal
8. Nowgong	5,613·13	12,10,761	Nowgong
9. Sibsagar	8,944·24	18,08,390	Jorhat
10. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	14,363·92	4,62,15[illegible]	Shillong
11. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	15,225·02	2,79,726	Diphu
12. Kameng Frontier Division	14,165·14	3,36,558* (12–16)	Bomdila
13. Lohit ,, ,,	23,462·40		Tezu
14. Siang ,, ,,	21,228·51		Along
15. Subansiri ,, ,,	15,499·48		Ziro
16. Tirap ,, ,,	7,069·56		Khonsa
BIHAR	**1,74,007·76**	**4,64,55,610**	**Patna**
1. Bhagalpur	5,655·40	17,11,136	Bhagalpur
2. Champaran	9,198·55	30,06,211	Motihari
3. Darbhanga	8,668·95	44,13,027	Laheria Sarai
4. Dhanbad	2,884·33	11,58,610	Dhanbad
5. Gaya	12,344·05	36,47,892	Gaya
6. Hazaribagh	18,170·24	23,96,411	Hazaribagh
7. Monghyr	10,295·17	33,87,082	Monghyr
8. Muzaffarpur	7,830·91	41,18,398	Muzaffarpur
9. Palamau	12,756·69	11,87,789	Daltonganj
10. Patna	5,594·28	29,49,746	Patna
11. Purnea	11,002·29	30,89,128	Purnea
12. Ranchi	18,251·59	21,38,565	Ranchi
13. Saharsa	5,419·46	17,23,566	Saharsa
14. Santal Parganas	14,150·56	26,75,203	Dumka
15. Saran	6,912·16	35,84,918	Chapra
16. Shahabad	11,427·38	32,18,017	Arrah
17. Singhbhum	13,445·75	20,49,911	Chaibasa
GUJARAT**	**1,87,092·05**	**2,06,33,350**	**Ahmedabad**
1. Ahmedabad	8,963·74	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
2. Amreli	3,288·99	6,67,823	Amreli
3. Banas Kantha	10,455·78	9,96,144	Palanpur
4. Baroda	7,647·43	15,27,326	Baroda
5. Bhavnagar	12,047·71	11,19,435	Bhavnagar
6. Broach	7,759·24	8,91,969	Broach
7. Bulsar	5,197·47	11,37,801	Bulsar

*Separate population figures for the five frontier divisions of NEFA are not available

**A new district of Gandhinagar has been created in Gujarat from December 1, 1964. Figures of its area and population are not yet available.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
8. Dangs	1,778 28	71,567	Ahwa
9. Jamnagar	10,921·29	8,28,419	Jamnagar
10. Junagadh	10,842·46	12,45,643	Junagadh
11. Kaira	6,787·90	19,17,540	Kaira
12. Kutch	44,203·03	6,96,440	Bhuj
13. Mehsana	11,200 14	16,89,963	Mehsana
14 Panch Mahals	9,028·88	14,68,946	Godhra
15. Rajkot	11,881 66	12,08,519	Rajkot
15 Sabar Kantha	7,363·62	9,18,587	Himmatnagar
16. Surat	7,347 83	13,13,823	Surat
17 Surendranagar	10,376·70	6,63,206	Surendranagar
JAMMU AND KASHMIR*	**1,38,982·11**	**35,60,976**	**Srinagar**
1 Anantnag	5,430·81	6,54,368	Anantnag
2 Baramula	6,567 73	6,04,659	Baramula
3 Doda	11,343·28	2,68,403	Doda
4 Jammu	3,234 70	5,16,932	Jammu
5. Kathua	2,651 96	2,07,430	Kathua
6 Ladakh	97,775 71	88,651	Leh
7 Poonch	4,374·19	3,26,061	Poonch
8 Srinagar	3,120 75	6,40,411	Srinagar
9 Udhampur	4,482 98	2,54,061	Udhampur
KERALA	**38,867·59**	**169,03,715**	**Trivandrum**
1 Alleppey	1.809 00	18,11,252	Alleppey
2 Cannanore	5,695 29	17,80,294	Cannanore
3. Ernakulam	3,272 03	18,59,913	Ernakulam
4 Kottayam	6,250 45	17,32,880	Kottayam
5. Calicut	6,690 15	26,17,189	Calicut
6 Palghat	5,133 37	17,76,566	Palghat
7 Quilon	4,848 99	19,41,228	Quilon
8 Trichur	2,973 82	16,39,862	Trichur
9 Trivandrum	2,194 49	17,44,531	Trivandrum
MADHYA PRADESH	**4,43,458 03**	**3,23,72,408**	**Bhopal**
1. Balaghat	9,255 09	8,06,702	Balaghat
2. Bastar	39,176 19	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
3. Betul	10,060 10	5,60,412	Betul
4 Bhind	4,461·63	6,41,169	Bhind
5. Bilaspur	19,723 24	20,21,793	Bilaspur
6 Chhatarpur	8,757·58	5,87,373	Chhatarpur
7. Chhindwara	11,824·53	7,85,535	Chhindwara
8. Damoh	7,320 66	4,38,343	Damoh
9. Datia	2,026·50	2,00,467	Datia
10. Dewas	7,007·80	4,46,901	Dewas
11 Dhar	8,159 65	6,43,774	Dhar
12. Durg	19,621 84	18,85,236	Durg
13. Guna	11,062·01	5,95,825	Guna
14. Gwalior	5,184 18	6,57,876	Gwalior
15 Hoshangabad	10,016·18	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16. Indore	3,830 99	7,53,594	Indore
17. Jabalpur	10,152 20	12,73,825	Jabalpur
18. Jhabua	6,772·18	5,14,384	Jhabua
19. Mandla	13,278·00	6,84,503	Mandla
20. Mandsaur	10,271·39	7,52,085	Mandsaur
21. Morena	11,625 20	7,83,348	Morena
22. Narsimhapur	5,125 91	4,12,406	Narsimhapur
24. Nimar (East)	10,701·38	6,85,150	Khandwa
24. Nimar (West)	13,484 73	9,90,464	Khargone
25. Panna	7,030·63	3,31,257	Panna
26. Raigarh	13,115·61	10,41,226	Raigarh
27. Raipur	21,273 03	20,02,004	Raipur
28. Rajgarh	6,172·62	5,16,871	Rajgarh
29. Raisen	8,473 46	4,11,426	Raisen

*The area figures are based on the data furnished by the Registrar-General of India and relate only to the censused portions of the State and the districts.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
30. Ratlam	44,74 35	4,83,521	Ratlam
31. Rewa	6,497 17	7,72,602	Rewa
32. Sagar	10,258 94	7,96,547	Sagar
33. Satna	7,311·77	6,94,370	Satna
34. Sehoro	9,324 91	7,54,684	Sehore
35. Seoni	8,742 89	5,23,741	Seoni
36. Shahdol	14,016 35	8,29,649	Shahdol
37. Shajapur	6,185 57	5,26,135	Shajapur
38 Shivpuri	10,324 59	5,57,954	Shivpuri
39. Sidhi	10.516 43	5,80,129	Sidhi
40 Surguja	22,340 18	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41 Tikamgarh	5,034 43	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42 Ujjain	6,113 18	6,61,720	Ujjain
43. Vidisha	7,353 16	4,89,213	Vidisha
MADRAS	**1,29,965 51**	**3,36,86,953**	**Madras**
1 Chingleput	7,918 27	21,96,412	Nandanam (Saidapet)
2 Coimbatore	15,678 47	35,57,471	Coimbatore
3 Kanyakumari	1 665 33	9,96,915	Nagercoil
4 Madras	127 63	17,29,141	Madras
5 Madurai	12,646 02	32,11,227	Madurai
6. Nilgiri	2,547 61	4,09,308	Ootacamund
7 North Arcot	12,267 08	31,46 326	Vellore
8 Ramanathapuram	12,558 81	24,21,788	Madurai
9. Salem	18,269 69	38,04,108	Salem
10 South Arcot	10,897 99	30,47,973	Cuddalore
11 Thanjavur	9 687 25	32 45,927	Thanjavur
12 Tiruchirapalli	14,278 07	31,90 078	Tiruchirapalli
13 Tirunelveli	11,423 29	27,30,279	Tirunelveli
MAHARASHTRA	**3,07,268 34**	**3,95,53,718**	**Bombay**
1 Ahmednagar	17,057 17	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2 Akola	10,597 99	11,89,354	Akola
3 Amravati	12,233 15	12,32,780	Amravati
4 Aurangabad	16,352 69	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5 Bhandara	9,277 00	12 68 286	Bhandara
6 Bhir	11,057 38	10,01,466	Bhir
7 Buldhana	4,715 35	10,59,698	Buldhana
8 Chanda	23,828 44	12,38,070*	Chanda
9 Dhulia	13,040 56	13 51,236	Dhulia
10 Bombay Suburban	481 74	41,52,056	Bombay
11 Jalgaon	11,845 22	17,65,047	Jalgaon
12 Kolaba	7,034 39	10,58,855	Alibag
13 Kolhapur	8,132 67	15,96 493	Kolhapur
14 Nagpur	9,951 74	15,12,807	Nagpur
15 Nanded	10,503 61	10,79,674	Nanded
16 Nasik	15,591 21	18,55,246	Nasik
17 Osmanabad	14 232 69	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18 Parbhani	12,554 10	12,06,236	Parbhani
19 Poona	13,625 06	24,66,880	Poona
20 Rajura*	1,765 05	*	Chanda
21 Ratnagiri	13,004 27	18,27,203	Ratnagiri
22 Sangli	8,564·11	12,30,716	Sangli
23 Satara	10,480 98	14,30,105	Satara
24 Sholapur	15,009 32	18,60,119	Sholapur
25 Thana	9,473 76	16,52,678	Thana
26. Wardha	6,290 80	6,34,277	Wardha
27 Yeotmal	13,566 94	10 98,470	Yeotmal
MYSORE	**1,91,756 07**	**2,35,86,772**	**Bangalore**
1 Bangalore Urban	1,098 18	13,02,419	Bangalore
2 Bangalore Rural	6,909 16	12,02,043	Bangalore
3 Belgaum	13,382·25	19,83,811	Belgaum
4. Bellary	9,897 50	9,15,261	Bellary
5. Bidar	5,445 80	6,63,172	Bidar

*Rajura, formerly a taluk of Nanded district was constituted into a district from March 1, 1959. It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district Its population figures are included in those of Chanda district.

TABLE 3 (*contd*)

State/District	Area in sq. km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
6 Bijapur	17,071·98	16,60,178	Bijapur
7. Chikmagalur	7,189·34	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
8. Chitradurga	10,863·96	10,94,284	Chitradurga
9. Coorg	4,109·73	3,22,829	Mercara
10. Dharwar	13,729·82	19,50,362	Dharwar
11. Gulbarga	16,227·68	13,99,457	Gulbarga
12 Hassan	6,826·15	8,95,847	Hassan
13. Kolar	8,223·65	12,90,144	Kolar
14. Mandya	4,959·45	8,99,210	Mandya
15 Mysore	11,947·71	16,71,399	Mysore
16 North Kanara	10,279·50	6,89,549	Karwar
17. Raichur	14,012·83	11,00,895	Raichur
18. Shimoga	10,547·95	10,17,368	Shimoga
19 South Kanara	8,436·32	15,63,837	Mangalore
20. Tumkur	10,597·11	13,67,402	Tumkur
NAGALAND	**16,487·84**	**3,69,200**	**Kohima**
1. Kohima	6,149·31	1,08,924	Kohima
2. Mokokchung	4,982·68	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3 Tuensang	5,355·85	1,34,275	Tuensang
ORISSA	**1,55,859·21**	**1,75,48,846**	**Bhubaneswar**
1. Balasore	6,474·82	14,15,923	Balasore
2 Bolangir	8,[illegible]·86	10,68,686	Bolangir
3 Cuttack	10,972·81	30,60,320	Cuttack
4 Dhenkanal	10,828·03	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
5 Ganjam	12,516·60	18,72,530	Chatrapur
6 Kalahandi	12,079·95	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
7. Keonjhar	8,302·41	7,43,315	Keonjhargarh
8 Koraput	26,695·44	14,98,271	Koraput
9 Mayurbhanj	10,417·99	12,04,043	Baripada
10. Baudh-Khondmals	11,081·07	5,14,427	Phulbani
11 Puri	10,354·77	18,65,439	Puri
12 Sambalpur	17,517·93	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13 Sundargarh	9,715·53	7,58,617	Sundargarh
PUNJAB	**1,22,009·57**	**2,03,06,812**	**Chandigarh**
1. Ambala	6,108·08	13,73,477	Ambala
2 Amritsar	5,124·38	15,34,916	Amritsar
3 Bhatinda	6,901·55	10,55,177	Bhatinda
4. Ferozepore	10,140·39	16,19,116	Ferozepore
5 Gurdaspur	3,522·37	9,87,994	Gurdaspur
6 Gurgaon	7,129·27	12,40,706	Gurgaon
7 Hissar	13,934·35	15,40,508	Hissar
8 Hoshiarpur	5,724·45	12,33,493	Hoshiarpur
9. Jullundur	3,457·55	12,27,367	Jullundur
10. Kangra	7,244·98	9,09,593	Dharmsala
11. Kapurthala	1,633·40	3,43,778	Kapurthala
12 Karnal	7,931·55	14,90,430	Karnal
13 Kulu	5,455·09	1,52,925	Kulu
14. Lahaul and Spiti	12,210·15	20,453	Keylong
15. Ludhiana	3,428·15	10,22,519	Ludhiana
16. Mahendragarh	3,477·75	5,47,850	Narnaul
17. Patiala	5,011·69	10,48,778	Patiala
18. Rohtak	6,035·51	14,20,391	Rohtak
19. Sangrur	7,846·84	14,24,688	Sangrur
20. Simla	692·07	1,12,653	Simla
RAJASTHAN	**3,42,266·43**	**2,01,55,602**	**Jaipur**
1. Ajmer	8,504·17	9,76,547	Ajmer
2. Alwar	8,393·81	10,90,026	Alwar
3. Banswara	5,040·62	4,75,245	Banswara
4. Barmer	27,209·53	6,49,794	Barmer
5. Bharatpur	8,099·62	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6. Bhilwara	10,448·24	8,65,797	Bhilwara
7. Bikaner	27,118·13	4,44,515	Bikaner
8. Bundi	5,564·03	3,38,010	Bundi
9. Chitorgarh	10,445·54	7,10,132	Chitorgarh

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Area in sq. km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
10. Churu	16,865·46	6,59,011	Churu
11. Dungarpur	3,780·39	4,06,944	Dungarpur
12. Ganganagar	20,696·32	10,37,423	Ganganagar
13. Jaipur	13,968·90	19,01,756	Jaipur
14. Jaisalmer	38,444·11	1,40,338	Jaisalmer
15. Jalore	11,864·18	5,47,072	Jalore
16. Jhalawar	6,228·90	4,90,609	Jhalawar
17. Jhunjhunu	5,912·64	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu
18. Jodhpur	22,715·70	8,85,663	Jodhpur
19. Kota	12,416·67	8,48,389	Kota
20. Nagaur	17,828·41	9,34,948	Nagaur
21. Pali	12,411·44	8,05,682	Pali
22. Sawai Madhopur	10,541·40	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur
23. Sikar	7,838·91	8,20,286	Sikar
24. Sirohi	5,124·61	3,52,303	Sirohi
25. Tonk	7,162·56	4,97,729	Tonk
26. Udaipur	17,642·14	14,64,276	Udaipur
UTTAR PRADESH	**2,94,365·08**	**7,37,46,401**	**Lucknow**
1. Agra	4,819·43	18,62,142	Agra
2. Aligarh	5,028·03	17,65,275	Aligarh
3. Allahabad	7,254·72	24,38,376	Allahabad
4. Almora	7,004·47	6,33,407	Almora
5. Azamgarh	5,753·77	24,08,052	Azamgarh
6. Bahraich	6,784·89	14,99,929	Bahraich
7. Ballia	3,062·91	13,35,863	Ballia
8. Banda	7,640·60	9,53,731	Banda
9. Bara Banki	4,439·28	14,14,547	Bara Banki
10. Bareilly	4,117·78	14,78,490	Bareilly
11. Basti	7,307·58	26,27,061	Basti
12. Bijnor	4,834·12	11,90,987	Bijnor
13. Budaun	5,174·86	14,11,657	Budaun
14. Bulandshahr	4,888·61	17,37,397	Bulandshahr
15. Chamoli	9,128·31	2,53,137	Chamoli
16. Dehra Dun	3,110·59	4,29,014	Dehra Dun
17. Deoria	5,404·82	23,75,075	Deoria
18. Etah	4,441·17	12,99,674	Etah
19. Etawah	4,321·56	11,82,202	Etawah
20. Faizabad	4,416·17	16,33,359	Faizabad
21. Farrukhabad	4,261·16	12,95,071	Fatehgarh
22. Fatehpur	4,208·38	10,72,940	Fatehpur
23. Garhwal	5,454·60	4,82,327	Pauri
24. Ghazipur	3,382·82	13,21,578	Ghazipur
25. Gonda	7,327·62	20,73,237	Gonda
26. Gorakhpur	6,315·77	25,65,182	Gorakhpur
27. Hamirpur	7,187·76	7,94,449	Hamirpur
28. Hardoi	6,009·50	15,73,171	Hardoi
29. Jalaun	4,567·56	6,63,168	Orai
30. Jaunpur	3,996·39	17,27,264	Jaunpur
31. Jhansi	10,062·46	10,87,479	Jhansi
32. Kanpur	6,104·66	23,81,353	Kanpur
33. Kheri	7,697·68	12,58,433	Kheri
34. Lucknow	2,531·37	13,38,882	Lucknow
35. Mainpuri	4,350·91	11,80,894	Mainpuri
36. Mathura	3,798·98	10,71,279	Mathura
37. Meerut	6,018·10	27,12,960	Meerut
38. Mirzapur	11,316·06	12,49,653	Mirzapur
39. Moradabad	5,927·30	19,73,530	Moradabad
40. Muzaffarnagar	4,357·85	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar
41. Nainital	6,823·72	5,74,320	Nainital
42. Pilibhit	3,500·41	6,16,225	Pilibhit
43. Pithoragarh	7,242·88	2,63,579	Pithoragarh
44. Pratapgarh	3,776·45	12,52,196	Pratapgarh
45. Rae Bareli	4,554·32	13,14,949	Rae Bareli
46. Rampur	2,321·14	7,01,537	Rampur
47. Saharanpur	5,521·40	16,15,478	Saharanpur
48. Sahajahanpur	4,564·74	11,30,256	Shahjahanpur
49. Sitapur	5,792·10	16,08,057	Sitapur

TABLE 3 (*concld.*)

State/District	Area in sq. km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
50. Sultanpur	4,437·67	14,12,984	Sultanpur
51. Tehri Garhwal	4,519 00	3,47,736	Narendra Nagar
52. Unnao	4,594 39	12,26,923	Unnao
53. Uttar Kashi	7,816·25	1,22,836	Uttar Kashi
54. Varanasi	5,090 01	23,62,179	Varanasi
WEST BENGAL	**87,675·91**	**3,49,26,279**	**Calcutta**
1 Bankura	6,883·47	16,64,513	Bankura
2. Birbhum	4,551 84	14,46,158	Suri
3 Burdwan	7,035·08	30,82,846	Burdwan
4. Calcutta	26 11	29,27,289	Calcutta
5. Cooch Behar	3,339 21	10,19,806	Cooch Behar
6. Darjeeling	3,004 74	6,24,640	Darjeeling
7. Hooghly	3,148·33	22,31,418	Chinsurah
8. Howrah	1,489·24	20,38,477	Howrah
9. Jalpaiguri	6,233·18	13,59,292	Jalpaiguri
10 Malda	3,712 97	12,21,923	Malda
11. Midnapore	13,617·73	43,41,855	Midnapore
12 Murshidabad	5,324 38	22,90,010	Murshidabad
13 Nadia	3,922·42	17,13,324	Krishnagar
14 Purulia	6,256·15	13,60,016	Purulia
15 24-Parganas	13,766 62	62,80,915	Alipore
16 West Dinajpur	5,364·44	13,23,797	Balurghat
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**8,292 73**	**63,548**	**Port Blair**
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	**488 96**	**57,963**	**Silvassa**
Delhi	**1,483 05**	**26,58,612**	**Delhi**
Goa, Daman and Diu	**3,733 07**	**6,26,667**	**Panjim**
1. Goa	3,631 70	5,89,997	Panjim
2 Daman	59 88	22,390	Daman
3 Diu	38 49	14,280	Diu
Himachal Pradesh	**28 194 60**	**13,51,144**	**Simla**
1 Bilaspur	1,161 14	1,58,806	Bilaspur
2. Chamba	8,109 02	2,10,579	Chamba
3 Kinnaur	6,519 81	40,980	Kalpa
4. Mahasu	5,623 42	3,58,969	Kasumpti
5 Mandi	3,945 08	3,84,259	Mandi
6. Sirmur	2,836 13	1,97,551	Nahan
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**27·87**	**24,108**	**Kavaratti**
Manipur	**22,345 96**	**7,80,037**	**Imphal**
Pondicherry	**472·51**	**3,69,079**	**Pondicherry**
Tripura	**10,450·93**	**11,42,005**	**Agartala**

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia :

TABLE 4

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade	Registered		Estimated	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48 1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49 2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	38·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4
1951—60	22	11	41·7	22·8

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rates, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49.3) and the lowest in Madras (34 9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (16.1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25.8) and the lowest in Madras (12.4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India.

TABLE 5

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zone	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43·6	19·0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madnya Pradesh	42·0	24 4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa & W Bengal	43·3	23·9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore	38·5	22·3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42·8	21 4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43 6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24 4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24 6) and the lowest in Southern India (16 2).

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in "*Vital Statistics of India for* 1960", seem to show that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1889 There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60 The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza pandemic.

TABLE 6

LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Decades	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
1889—1900	23 63	23 96
1901—1910	22 59	23·31
1911—1920	19·42*	20·90*
1921—1930	26·91	26·56
1931—1940	32·09	31·37*
1941—1950	33·45*	31·66*
1951—1960	41·90*	40·60

*Unofficial estimates.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60

TABLE 7

LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60) ZONAL POSITION

Zone	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
Northern	49 6	44 6
Central	39 8	38 8
Eastern	39 8	40 1
Southern	41 1	39 2
Western	44 2	42 5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 8

AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

	Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	15 0
Boys and girls	5 to 14	26 0
Young men and women	15 to 24	16 7
	25 to 34	15 4
Middle aged men and women	35 to 44	11 0
	45 to 54	8 0
Elderly persons	55 to 64	4 8
	65 to 74	2 1
	75 and over	1 0
TOTAL		100 0

Table 9 gives the sex ratio and Table 10 the break-up of the population according to age and marital status

TABLE 9

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1 000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941
States							
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981
Assam**	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1 054	1 044	1 016	994	996	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873†	878
Kerala	1 004	1 008	1 011	1 022	1,027	1 028	1 022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Madras	1 044	1 042	1 029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959

* Excludes Pondicherry

** Excludes NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961 and had 894 females per thousand males

† For calculating sex ratio arithmetic mean of 1941-61 sex-wise populaion has been taken

TABLE 9 (concld)

	Females per 1 000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nagaland	9 3	993	)9?	997	1 021	999	933
Orissa	1 037	1 05(	1 086	1 067	1 053	1 022	1 001
Punjab	8?8	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajastha i	9(5	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pr idesh	) 7	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Be ıg l	9 5	9 5	)05	890	852	865	878
Union Ter ito es							
A & N I lan l	318	35?	303	495	574	625	617
Dadra a d N g r Haveli	960	967	940	911	92?	946	963
Delhi	86?	7)3	733	722	715	7(8	/85
Goa D m ı and D u	1 08)	1 103	1 122	1 088	1 083	1 128	1 071
Him ich il Pr lesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	923
L M & A I h d	1 063	987	1 027	994	1 018	1 043	1 020
Mai ıpur	1 037	1 0 9	1 041	1 065	1 055	1 036	1 015
Pondicherry	N A	1 058	1 053	N A	N A	1 030**	1 013
Tripura	874	885	885	88)	88(	)04	932

Density

The density of population in India and, its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2 The variation and den ity of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows

TABLE 11

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

(1921 1961)

	P rce t i c de rease
1921 31	+11 0
1931 41	+14 2
1941 51	+13 3
1951 61	+21 6
	D n y pei sq km
1921	9
1931	88
1941	100
1951	113
1961	138

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census

**Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population

TABLE 10

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS*

(in thousands)

Age group	TOTAL POPULATION			MARITAL STATUS									
	Persons	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced & separated		Unspecified status	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	438,937	226 146	212 791	119 684	90 088	97 141	98 484	8 341	23 025	882	1 086	98	108
0—9	130 777	66 262	64 515	66 262	64 515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	49 306	26 274	23 032	24 476	18 578	1 734	4 476	19	30	19	29	26	19
15—19	35 883	18 599	17 284	14 160	5 045	4 379	12 024	55	91	41	111	14	13
20—24	37 333	18 199	19 134	7 978	1 143	9 937	17 558	164	248	109	170	11	15
25—29	36 582	18 5 2	18 050	3 283	341	14 772	16 998	310	522	158	175	9	14
30—34	30 842	15 988	14 854	1 239	154	14 188	13 581	419	954	134	154	8	11
35—39	25 464	13 604	11 860	625	88	12 369	10 320	500	1 322	104	122	6	8
40—44	22 860	12 086	10 774	473	67	10 796	8 367	723	2 227	89	106	5	7
45—49	18 059	9 736	8 323	320	42	8 543	5 803	803	2 400	66	73	4	5
50—54	17 111	9 131	7 980	294	37	7 645	4 249	1 130	3 629	58	60	4	5
55—59	9 832	5 283	4 549	155	19	4 275	2 211	821	2 286	32	30	2	3
60—64	11 240	5 707	5 533	165	23	4 261	1 627	1 246	3 852	32	28	3	3
65—69	4 852	2 473	2 379	70	10	1 747	647	640	1 709	15	12	1	1
70+	8 620	4 177	4 443	118	18	2 525	657	1 508	3 750	24	16	2	2
Age not stated	176	95	81	66	58	22	16	3	5	1	—	3	2

*Excludes population of that part of NEFA where all India census schedule was not canvassed

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951—61.

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951*		1961**		Percentage increase 1951-1961†
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
Buddhist	1,80,823	0·05	32,56,036	0 74	1,670,71
Christian	83,92,038	2 35	1,07,28,086	2·44	27·38
Hindu	30,35,75,474	84 98	36,65,26,866	83·50	20·29
Jain	16,18.406	0·45	20,27,281	0·46	25 17
Muslim	3,54,14,284	9·91	4,69,40,799	10·70	25 61
Sikh	62,19,134	1·74	78,45,915	1·79	25 13
Others	18,48,224	0·52	16,11,935	0·37	—13·01
TOTAL***	36,10,88,090	100	43,92,34.771	100	21·51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows:

TABLE 14

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES WITH GROUPING OF MOTHER-TONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM (1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I Languages (inclusive of 380 mother tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	14	38,23,33,847
II †† Indian Languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) having a strength of 5,00,000 and over each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	17	5,01,39,608
III †† Indian Languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	19	42,21,292
IV. †† Indian languages not convered above (Total number of mother-tongues 857; of them 244 are grouped under 60 languages, other mother-tongues are without any grouping)	673	19,26,705
V. Non-Indian languages	103	3,15,466
TOTAL	826	43,89,36,918†††

*(i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA; the figures of total population excludes only NEFA.

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

**The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for whom all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

***Including Sikkim.

†(i) Percentage increase 1951-61 èu of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951-61.

(ii) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and Tuensang district of Nagaland.

††The mother-tongue in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

†††(i) Excludes population (297,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

(ii) Includes figures of Sikkim.

The number of persons speaking languages of the first three categories in Table 14 is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 15

LANGUAGES/DIALECTS EACH SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER

Language	Persons
I *Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution*	
Assamese	68,03,465
Bengali	3,38,88,939
Gujarati	2,03,04,464
Hindi	13,34,35,360
Kannada	1,74,15,827
Kashmiri	19,56,115
Malayalam	1 70,15,782
Marathi	3 32 86,771
Oriya	1,57,19,398
Punjabi	1 09,50,826
Sanskrit	2,544
Tamil	3 05,62,706
Telugu	3,76 68,132
Urdu	2 33 23 518
II *Languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under them), having strength of 5,00 000 and over, but not included in (I) above*	
Bihari	1 68 06 772
Rajasthani	1,49,33 016
Santali	32 47,058
Bhili	24,39,611
Gondi	15,01,431
Sindhi	13 71,932
Konkani	13,52 363
Kurukh/Oraon	11 41 804
Kumauni	10 30,254
Nepali	10 21 102
Pahari unspecified	10 15 203
Tulu	9,35 108
Garhwali	8 09 967
Mundari	7 37 037
Ho	6 48 355
Manipuri/Meithei	6 36,430
Kui	5 12 161
III *Languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under them) having strength of 1 00 000 to 4 99 999 but not included in (I) above*	
Khandeshi	4 28,126
Khasi	64 063
Bodo/Boro	3 61,801
Garo	3,07 040
Tripuri	2,99 643
Savara	2 65,721
Munda-unspecified	2,61,653
Mandeali	2,27,352
Lushai/Mizo	2,22,202
Korku	2,20,242
Kharia	1,77,159
Khond/Kondh	1,68,027
Mikir	1,54,893
Bhumij	1,42,003
Koya	1,40,777
Miri	1,36,598
Hindustani	1,23,200
Sirmauri	1,11,391
Parji	1,09,401

Rural and Urban population

Of the 43 92 crores who constitute the population of India, including Sikkim, 36 07 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7 89 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below

TABLE 16

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1961)

Percentage of total Population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural	88 8	88 0	86 1	82 7	82 0
Urban	11 2	12 0	13 9	17 3	18 0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India excluding Sikkim The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables

TABLE 17

STATE UNION TERRITORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State Union Territory	1 00 000 and over	50 000 to 99 999	20 000 to 49 999	10 000 to 19 999	5 000 to 9 999	Less than 5 000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	821	847	268	2 699
State							
Andhra Pradesh	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir	2		1	4	6	30	43
Kerala	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Madras	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Maharashtra	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland		—			3	—	3
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab	5	12	35	40	54	43	189
Rajasthan	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Uttar Pradesh	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Goa Daman & Diu		—	1	1	4	7	13
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1		—	—	—	1
Pondicherry	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6

TABLE 18

STATE/UNION TERRITORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	10 000 and over	5 000 to 9 999	2 000 to 4 999	1 000 to 1 999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA*	776	3 421	26 565	65 377	1 19 086	3 51 650	5 66 878**
States							
Andhra Pradesh	28	458	3 918	6 050	5 834	10 796	27 084
Assam	—	13	396	1 999	5 041	[illegible]99	30 153**
Bihar	44	441	3 339	7 635	13 784	42 422	67 665
Gujarat	7	141	1 332	3 301	5 299	[illegible]504	18 584
Jammu and Kashmir	—	5	114	528	1 320	4 592	6 559
Kerala	510	587	395	57	18	6	1 573
Madhya Pradesh		28	787	3 8[illegible]1	12 795	52 993	70 414
Madras	96	44[illegible]	539	4 771	3 [illegible]16	2 0[illegible]3	14 124
Maharashtra	2[illegible]	305	2 715	5 958	10 [illegible]35	17 10[illegible]	35 851
Mysore		172	1 432	3 723	6 481	14 [illegible]	26 377
Nagaland			11	65	157	581	814
Orissa		16	45	513	7 334	36 151	45 466
Punjab	12	142	1 440	3 470	5 337	10 868	1[illegible] 69
Rajasthan		94	1 003	2 936	6 5[illegible]6	21 [illegible]	32 [illegible]41
Uttar Pradesh	3	308	3 795	12 801	26 015	69 68[illegible]	1[illegible]2 6[illegible]4
West Bengal	5	41	156	5 22[illegible]	8 514	[illegible]	38 454
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands					20	7	3[illegible]9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			3	18	23	28	7[illegible]
Delhi			4	59	99	76	[illegible]76
Goa Daman & Diu		13	83	80	46	1	[illegible]45
Himachal Pradesh			2	4	266	1[illegible] [illegible]6	10 [illegible]38[illegible]††
L M & A Island			6	2	1	1	[illegible]0
Manipur		7	51	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 487	1 [illegible]
Pondicherry		3	1	62	89	13	368
Tripura			31	142	366	3[illegible]3	4 [illegible]32

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 17. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area which may even be surrounded by rural areas. Such well formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table

TABLE 19

CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER (1961)

City/Town group	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1 Hyderabad	12 51 119
2 Vijayawada	2 30 397
3 Guntur	1 87 122
4 Visakhapatnam	1 82 004
5 Warangal	1 56 106
6 Rajahmundry	1 30 002
7 Kakinada	1 22 865
8 Eluru	1 08 321
9 Nellore	1 06 776
10 Bandar (Machlipatam)	1 01 417
11 Kurnool	1 00 815
ASSAM	
1 Shillong	1 02 398
2 Gauhati	1 00 707
BIHAR	
1 Patna	3 64 594

*Excludes Sikkim

**Includes 3 villages for which details are not available

†Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available

††Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless population

TABLE 19 (*concld*)

City/Town group	Population
2 Jamshedpur	3,28,044
3 Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,00,618
4 Gaya	1,51,105
5 Monghyr-Jamalpur	1,46,807
6 Bhagalpur	1,43,850
7 Ranchi	1,40,253
8 Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
9 Darbhanga	1,03,016
GUJARAT	
1 Ahmedabad	12,06,001
2 Baroda	2,98,398
3 Surat	2,88,026
4 Rajkot	1,94,145
5 Bhavnagar	1,76,473
6 Jamnagar	1,48,572
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1 Srinagar	2,95,084
2 Jammu	1,02,738
KERALA	
1 Cochin Ernakulam Alwaye	3 13 030
2 Trivandrum	3 02 214
3 Calicut	2 48,518
4 Alleppey	1,38 834
MADHYA PRADESH	
1 Indore	3,94,941
2 Jabalpur	3,67 014
3 Gwalior	3 00 587
4 Bhopal	2 22,948
5 Ujjain	1,44,161
6 Raipur	1 39,792
7 Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230
8 Sagar	1,04,676
MADRAS	
1 Madras	17,29,141
2 Madurai	4 24,810
3 Coimbatore	2,86,305
4 Tiruchirapalli	2,49,862
5 Salem	2,49,145
6 Palayamcottai	1 90 048
7 Tuticorin	1 27,356
8 Vellore	1,22,761
9 Kurichi	1,19,380
10 Thanjavur	1,11,099
11 Nagercoil	1,06,207
MAHARASHTRA	
1 Greater Bombay	41,52,056
2 Poona	7,37,426
3 Nagpur	6,90,302
4 Sholapur	3,37,583
5 Nasik	2,15,576
6 Kalyan	1,94,334
7 Kolhapur	1,93,186
8 Amravati	1,37,875
9 Sangli	1,27,183
10 Malegaon	1,21,408
11 Ahmednagar	1,19,020
12 Akola	1,15,760
13 Thana	1,09,215
MYSORE	
1 Bangalore	12,06,961
2 Mysore	2,53,865
3 Hubli-Dharwar	2,48,489
4 Mangalore	1,70,253
5 Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811
6 Belgaum	1,46,790
ORISSA	
1 Cuttack	1,46,308
PUNJAB	
1 Amritsar	3,98,047
2 Jullundur	2,65,030
3 Ludhiana	2,44,032
4 Ambala	1,81,747
5 Patiala	1,25,234
RAJASTHAN	
1 Jaipur	4,03,444
2 Ajmer	2,31,240
3 Jodhpur	2,24,760
4 Bikaner	1,50,634
5 Kotah	1,20,345
6 Udaipur	1,11 139
UTTAR PRADESH	
1 Kanpur	9,71 062
2 Lucknow	6,55,673
3 Agra	5 08,660
4 Varanasi	4,89 864
5 Allahabad	4,30,730
6 Meerut	2,83,997
7 Bareilly	2,72,828
8 Moradabad	1,91,828
9 Saharanpur	1,85 213
10 Aligarh	1,85 020
11 Gorakhpur	1,80,255
12 Jhansi	1,69,712
13 Dehra Dun	1,56,341
14 Rampur	1,35 407
15 Mathura	1,25,258
16 Shahjahanpur	1,17,702
17 Mirzapur	1,00,097
WEST BENGAL	
1 Calcutta	29,27,289
2 Howrah	5,12,598
3 South Suburbs	3,41,712
4 Asansol	1,68,689
5 Bhatpara	1,47,630
6 Kharagpur	1,47,253
7 Bally	1,30,896
8 Kamarhatti	1,25,457
9 South Dum Dum	1,11,284
10 Burdwan	1,08,224
11 Baranagar	1,07,837
DELHI	
1 Delhi	23,59,408

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha* Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

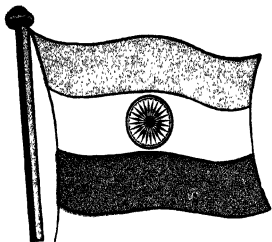
The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, *i e.*, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

सत्यमेव जयते

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujrata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above :

Mother, I bow to thee !
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet !
Mother I kiss thy feet
Speaker sweet and low !
Mother to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (*i*) The Gazette of India, (*ii*) News broadcasts by All India Radio, (*iii*) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and (*iv*) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens: "*Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation"

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitle one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are. (*i*) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, (*ii*) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (*iii*) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings; (*iv*) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (*v*) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (*vi*) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of compensation; and (*vii*) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life" These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (iii) Deputy Ministers

The personnel of the Union Government, as on March 15, 1965, was as follows :

President . S Radhakrishnan

Vice-President . Zakir Husain

Members of Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1. Lal Bahadur Shastri	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy
2. Gulzarilal Nanda	Home Affairs
3. T T Krishnamachari	Finance
4. Smt. Indira Gandhi	Information and Broadcasting
5. Swran Singh	External Affairs
6. S. K. Patil	Railways
7. Ashoke Kumar Sen	Law and Social Security
8. Y B. Chavan	Defence
9. N Sanjiva Reddy	Steel and Mines
10. C. Subramaniam	Food and Agriculture
11 Humayun Kabir	Petroleum and Chemicals
12 Satya Narayan Sinha	Communications and Parliamentary Affairs
13. M C Chagla	Education
14. D. Sanjivayya	Labour and Employment
15. Mahavir Tyagi	Rehabilitation
Ministers of State	
16. Mehr Chand Khanna	Works and Housing
17. Manubhai Shah	Commerce
18. Nityanand Kanungo	Civil Aviation
19. Raj Bahadur	Transport
20. S. K. Dey	Community Development and Co-operation
21. Km. Sushila Nayar	Health
22. Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Home Affairs
23. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs

24. K. Raghu Ramaiah	Industry and Supply
25. O. V. Alagesan	Petroleum and Chemicals
26. Ram Subhag Singh	Railways
27. R. M. Hajarnavis	Cultural Affairs
28. K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power
29. B. R. Bhagat	Planning
30. A. M. Thomas	Defence Production
31. T. N. Singh	Heavy Engineering

Deputy Ministers

32. Mono Mohan Das	Rehabilitation
33. Shah Nawaz Khan	Food and Agriculture
34. S. V. Ramaswamy	Commerce
35. Ahmed Mohiuddin	Transport
36. P. S. Naskar	Health
37. B. S. Murthy	Community Development & Co-operation
38. Lalit Narayan Mishra	Home Affairs
39. Smt. Soundaram Ramachandran	Education
40. D. R. Chavan	Food and Agriculture
41. C. R. Pattabhi Raman	Information and Broadcasting
42. Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar	Social Security
43. Jaganath Rao	Law
44. Sham Nath	Railways
45. D. S. Raju	Defence
46. Dinesh Singh	External Affairs
47. Bibudhendra Mishra	Industry and Supply
48. B. C. Bhagavati	Communications
49. Shyam Dhar Misra	Irrigation and Power
50. Prakash Chandra Sethi	Steel and Mines
51. R. K. Malviya	Labour and Employment
52. Bhakt Darshan	Education
53. Rameshwar Sahu	Finance

Parliamentary Secretaries

1. Annasaheb Shinde	Community Development and Cooperation
2. D. Ering	External Affairs
3. S. C. Jamir	External Affairs
4. S. Ahmed Mehdi	Irrigation and Power
5. Lalit Sen	Prime Minister's Secretariat.
6. Dodda Thimmaiah	Steel and Mines

Official Language

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. It also provides for the use of English for all official purposes of the Union until January 26, 1965, Parliament being empowered to provide by law for the use of English beyond that date for such purposes as may be stated in that law. Parliament has accordingly made provision under the Official Languages Act, 1963, for the continued use of English beyond January 26, 1965, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used before that date and for the transaction of business in Parliament

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative head of a Ministry and the principal adviser to the Minister. When the volume of work in a

Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The first phase of the activities of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March, 1954 for making sustained and concerted efforts for improving administrative efficiency, was directed towards creating consciousness for an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, by expediting disposal of cases, and keeping track of them to avoid delay. The second phase, which began in 1961 in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects, aims *inter alia* at securing improvements in procedural competence, techniques of programming, work studies of organisations, matching of workload with staffing, and securing cost reduction in projects.

In view of the increasing importance of work study techniques in simplifying the existing methods of work and assessing staff requirements, so as to secure the maximum utilisation of men and material, the O & M Division periodically conducts instructional courses in work study and also in such specialised techniques as Operations Research. These courses are attended by officers of the lower and middle supervisory levels from the Ministries as well as commercial and industrial State enterprises. A quarterly journal, *Work Improvement*, is issued by the Division.

A Committee of Direction set up under the aegis of the Division is engaged on simplifying, co-ordinating and rationalising the system of reporting by the different sectors of trade and industry to Government authorities.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President. The personnel of the Commission, as on May 20, 1965, was as follows :

Chairman : B. N. Jha
Members . Batuk Singh
N L Ahmad
Smt B. Khongmen
Desraj Mehta
A Appadorai

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, interview and promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 238, of whom 226 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President The present strength of the House of the People is 510, consisting of 504 members* directly elected from the sixteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on January 20, 1965.

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*Pending election for one seat from Nagaland, the sitting member, who was nominated by the President, continues to represent Nagaland.

TABLE 20

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(As on January 20, 1965)

State/Union Territory	No of Seats in Council of States	House of People									
		No. of Seats	Congress	Samyukta Socialist	Communist	Communist (Marxist)	Jan-Sangh	Swatantra	Other Parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	18	43	32	—	4	3	—	2	—	1	42†
Assam	7	12	9(1)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
Bihar	22	53	39(3)**	2	1	—	—	6	1	(1)	53
Gujarat	11	22	15	—	—	—	—	5	1	(1)	22
Kerala	9	18	6(1)	—	3	3(2)	—	—	3	—	18
Madhya Pradesh .	16	36	25	4	—(1)	—	3	—	1	2	36
Madras	18	41	31	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	41
Maharashtra . .	19	44	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	44
Mysore	12	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25†
Orissa	10	20	14	2	—	—	—	—(4)	—	—	20
Punjab	11	22	14	1	—	—	3	—(3)	1	—	22
Rajasthan . ..	10	22	14	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	22
Uttar Pradesh	34	86	60	3(1)	2	—	6	(4)	3	5(1)	85†
West Bengal . .	16	36	22	—	5	2	—	—	2	3(2)	36
Jammu & Kashmir .	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Nagaland .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delhi	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manipur	1	2	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tripura	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	2
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	—	2	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pondicherry	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	226††	504	359(6)	14(2)	15(1)	10(2)	13	16(11)	30	15(7)	501†

*The column 'Other Parties' includes *Assam* Hill Leaders Conference 1, *Bihar* : Jharkhand 1; *Gujarat* : Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1; *Jammu & Kashmir* : National Conference 6; *Kerala* Muslim League 2; Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; *Madhya Pradesh* : Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Madras* : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 8, *Mysore* Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Punjab* : Haryana Lok Samiti 1; *Rajasthan* : Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Uttar Pradesh* : Republican Party of India 2, Hindu Mahasabha 1, *West Bengal* Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Nagaland* : Nominated pending elections 1; *Goa, Daman and Diu* Maharashtravadi Gomantak 1.

**Figures in brackets indicate the number of members who have joined the respective parties subsequent to their election.

†Excludes three vacant seats : one each in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

††Exclusive of 12 nominated seats.

The names of the members of the two houses, as on May 15, 1965, are given below.

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chairman Zakir Husain

Deputy Chairman : Smt Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1 Damodaram Sanjivayya
2 Km Mary Naidu
3 Yerrapureddi Adinarayana Reddy
4 Yella Reddy
5 Narla Venkateswara Rao
6 Smt Seeta Yudhvir
7 Makineni Basavapunnaiah
8 Akbar Ali Khan
9 K L Narasimha Rao
10 Kota Punnaiah
11 B Ramakrishna Rao
12 N Sanjiva Reddy
13 V C Kesava Rao
14 P K Kumaran
15 Smt C Ammanna Raja
16 N Narotham Reddy
17 K V Raghunatha Reddy
18 Kasu Vengala Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19 Purnananda Chetia
20 A Thanglura
21 Lila Dhar Barooah
22 Smt Bedavati Buragohain
23 S C Deb
24 Baharul Islam
25 Robindra Nath Kakati

BIHAR (22)

26 A Mahamad Chaudhry
27 Anand Chand
28 Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh
29 R P Jain
30 Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
31 Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
32 Rama Bahadur Sinha
33 Shishir Kumar
34 Smt Lakshmi N Menon
35 Pratul Chandra Mitra
36 Mahesh Saran
37 Shyamnandan Misra
38 R P N Sinha
39 Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40 L N Mishra
41 Mahabir Dass
42 Dhirendra Chandra Mallik
43 Mohan Singh Oberoi
44 Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh
45 Ganga Sharan Sinha
46 Syed Mahmud
47 Bipin Behary Varma

GUJARAT (11)

48 Maniben V Patel
49 Khandubhai K Desai
50 G H V Momin
51 Dahyabhai V Patel
52 K S Chavda
53 Suresh J Desai
54 Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
55 Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
56 Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi
57 Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel
58 Maneklal Chunilal Shah

KERALA (9)

59 Vacant
60 Kizhedath Damodaran
61 S M Sait
62 Joseph Mathen
63 K Madhava Menon
64 Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
65 Smt Devaki Gopidas
66 Palat Kunhi Koya
67 M N Govindan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68 Bhawani Prasad Tiwari
69 Davaldas Kurre
70 Khub Chand Baghel
71 Giriraj Kishore Kapoor
72 P C Sethi
73 Niranjan Singh
74 Gurudev Gupta
75 R K Malviya
76 A D Mani
77 Bhanu Pratap Singh
78 Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya
79 Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia
80 R S Khandekar
81 Laxmi Narayan Das
82 Ram Sahai
83 Syed Ahmad

MADRAS (18)

84 A K A Abdul Samad
85 T V Anandan
86 S Chandrasekhar
87 S S Mariswamy
88 Smt Lalitha Rajagopalan
89 S S Vasan
90 N M Anwar
91 N Rama Krishna Iyer
92 Smt G Parthasarathy
93 T S Pattabiraman
94 P Ramamurti
95 T Chengalvaroyan
96 C N Aannadurai
97 M J Jamal Moideen
98 P Thanulingam
99 J Sivashanmugam Pillai
100 K S Ramaswamy
101 M Ruthnasamy

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102 Abid Ali
103 Babubhai M Chinai
104 Udhavrao Sahebrao Patil

105. S. K. Vaishampayan
106. M. M. Dharia
107. S. B. Bobade
108. Dajiba Balwantrao Desai
109. Shripad Krishna Limaye
110. Deokinandan Narayan
111. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
112. M C. Chagla
113. Baba Saheb Savnekar
114. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
115. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
116. Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
117. Pandharinath Sitaram Patil
118. Dhairyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar
119. Smt. Tara Ramchandra Sathe
120. Ganpatrao Devji Tapase

MYSORE (12)

121. Mulka Govinda Reddy
122 Sherkhan
123. C. M. Poonacha
124. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
125 Smt Violet Alva
126 M. S. Gurupada Swamy
127 B C Nanjundaiya
128. N Sri Rama Reddy
129. D. P. Karmarkar
130 Patil Puttappa
131. M Govinda Reddy
132. J Venkatappa

ORISSA (10)

133 B K. Mahanti
134. Narayan Patra
135 M B. R. S. P. Singh Deb
136 Nanda Kishore Das
137 Bairagi Dwibedy
138. Lokanath Misra
139 Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
140. Manmathnath Misra
141. Sundarmani Patel
142. Smt. Nandini Satpathy

PUNJAB (11)

143. Anup Singh
144. Jagat Narain
145. Smt Mohinder Kaur
146. Uttam Singh Dugal
147. Bansi Lal
148. Neki Ram
149. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
150. Mohan Singh
151. Abdul Ghani
152. Chaman Lall
153. Surjit Singh Atwal

RAJASTHAN (10)

154. Sadiq Ali
155. Devi Singh
156. Shanti Lal Kothari
157 Jagannath Prasad
158. Dalpat Singh
159. Smt. Sharda Bhargava
160. Abdul Shakoor
161. P. N. Kathju
162. Sawai Man Singh
163. Ramesh Chandra Vyas

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164. Dattopant Thengari
165. Faridul Haq Ansari
166. Mahabir Prasad Shukla
167. Bashir Husain Zaidi
168. Umashankar Dikshit
169. A. C Gilbert
170. Ram Singh
171. T N. Singh
172. Smt. Sirla Bhadauria
173 Mahabir Prasad Bhargava
174. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
175. Arjun Arora
176 Bhagwat Narayn Bhargava
177. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
178. Ramgopal Gupta
179. Nafisul Hasan
180 Piare Lall Kureel
181. Mukut Behari Lal
182 G S Pathak
183. Jogendra Singh
184. M. R. Shervani
185. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
186 Smt. Anis Kidwai
187 Lila Dhar Asthana
188. Chandra Shekhar
189. Dharam Prakash
190. Smt. Indira Gandhi
191. Sitaram Jaipuria
192. Gaure Murahari
193. Smt Shyam Kumari Khan
194. C. D. Pande
195. P N. Sapru
196. M. M S. Siddhu
197. Atal Behari Vajpayee

WEST BENGAL (16)

198. Satyendra Prasad Ray
199. D. L. Sen Gupta
200. Smt. Phulrenu Guha
201. Bhupesh Gupta
202. Muhammad Ishaque
203. Rajpat Singh Doogar
204. Sudhir Ghosh
205. Nikunja Behari Maiti
206. Biren Roy
207. Mriganka Mohan Sur
208. Syed Nausher Ali
209. Surendra Mohan Ghose
210. Niren Ghosh
211. Nihar Ranjan Ray
212. Ramprasanna Ray
213. R. K. Bhuwalka

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214. Om Prakash Mehta
215. Gulam Mohammed Mir
216. Krishan Dutt
217. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi

NAGALAND (1)

218. Melhupta Vero

DELHI (3)

219. I. K. Gujral
220. Kumari Shanta Vasisht
221. Santokh Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

222. Chiranji Lal Verma
223. Shiva Naud Ramaul

MANIPUR (1)

224. Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh

TRIPURA (1)

225. Tarit Mohan Dasgupta

PONDICHERRY (1)

226. P. Abraham

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (12)

227. Jairamdas Daulatram
228. B. N. Prasad
229. G. Ramachandran
230. Smt. Shakuntla Paranjpye
231. Tara Shankar Banerjee
232. M. Ajmal Khan
233. M. Satyanarayana
234. A. R. Wadia
235. R. R Diwakar
236. Gopal Singh
237. Tara Chand
238. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Speaker : Hukam Singh

Deputy Speaker · S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

S. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		ANDHRA PRADESH (43)	
1	Adilabad	G. Narayan Reddy	Con.
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3	Amalapuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
4	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayanamurty	Con.
5	Anantapur	Osman Ali Khan	Con.
6	Cheepurupalli	R. V Gopalkrishna Rangarao	Con.
7	Chittoor	N G. Ranga	SWA
8	Cuddapah	Yeddula Eswara Reddy	CPI
9	Eluru	Smt V Vimala Devi	CPI
10	Gadwal	J Rameshwar Rao	Con.
11	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con.
12	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
13	Hindupur	K V Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
14	Hyderabad	Copal S Melkote	Con.
15	Kakinada	M Thirumala Rao	Con.
16	Karimnagar	J R. Ramapathi Rao	Con.
17	Kavali	B Gopala Reddi	Con.
18	Khammam	Smt. T Lakshmikanthamma	Con
19	Kurnool	Smt Yashoda Reddy	Con
20	Mahbubabad	R Surendra Reddi	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar (R)	J B Muthyal Rao	Con.
22	Markapur	Gujjula Yallamanda Reddi	CPI
23	Masulipatnam	Mandala Venkataswamy	Ind.
24	Medak	P. Hanumantha Rao	Con
25	Miryalguda (R)	Laxmi Das	CPI
26	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	CPI
27	Narasapur	Datla Balarama Raju	Con
28	Narasipatnam (R)	Matcharasa Matcharaju	Con.
29	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
30	Nizamabad	H. C Heda	Con.
31	Ongole	Madala Narayana Swamy	CPI

*Party affiliations are as at the time of elections. Subsequent changes are noted in footnotes. The abbreviations used are : Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CP)(M), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Republican Party of India (RP); Jharkhand Party (JP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Forward Bloc (FB); Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad (MGJP); Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS); Gantantra Parishad (GP), Akali Dal (AD); Haryana Lok Samiti (HLS); National Conference (NC); and Maharashtravadi Gomantak (MKG).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
33	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
34	Rajahmundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
35	Rajampet	C. L. Narasimha Reddy	SWA
36	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin‡	Con.
37	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
38	Tenali	Kolla Venkaiah	CPI*
39	Tirupathi (R)	C. Dass	Con.
40	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
41	Vijayawada	K. L. Rao	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vijaya Anand	Con.
43	Warangal	Bakar Ali Mirza	Con.
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G. Gilbert Swell	HLC
45	Barpeta	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkatak	Con.
46	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmed	Con.
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP**
51	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
52	Jorhat	Rajendra Nath Barua	PSP***
53	Karimganj (R	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi	SWA
57	Bagaha	Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con.
58	Banka	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Con.
59	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
61	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
62	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con.
63	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
64	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con.
65	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
66	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	SWA
67	Darbhanga (R)	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
68	Dhanbad	P. R. Chakraverti	Con.
69	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
70	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
71	Giridih	Bateshwar Singh	SWA
72	Godda	Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka	Con.
73	Gopalganj	Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con
74	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
75	Hazaribagh	Basant Narain Singh	SWA
76	Jahanabad	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con.
77	Jainagar	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
78	Jamui (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
79	Jamshedpur	U. Misra	CPI
80	Katihar	Priya Gupta	PSP**
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadava	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	David Munzni	SWA***
85	Madhubani	Yogendra Jha	PSP***
86	Maharajganj	Krishna Kant Singh	Con.
87	Mahua (R)	Chandramani Lal Chaudhary	Con.
88	Monghyr	Madhu Limaye	SSP
89	Motihari	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.

‡Election since declared void.
*Since joined CPI (M).
**Since joined SSP.
***Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
90	Muzaffarpur	Digvijay Narain Singh	Con.
91	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt. Shashank Manjari	SWA
94	Patna	Smt Ramdulari Sinha	Con.
95	Pupri	Shashi Ranjan	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R)	Iswar Marandi	Con
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	SWA
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Con
100	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
101	Saharsa	Lahtan Choudhry	Con.
102	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
103	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
104	Shahabad	Baliram Bhaghat	Con.
105	Singhbhum (R)	Hari Charan Soy	JP*
106	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
107	Siwan	Mohd. Yusuf	Con.
108	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con.
		GUJARAT (22)	
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	MGJP
110	Amreli	Smt Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con.
111	Anand	Narendrasingh R Mahida	SWA
112	Banaskantha	Smt. Zoharaben A Chavda	Con.
113	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con
114	Bhavnagar	Jashvant Mehta	PSP**
115	Broach	Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel	Con
116	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N Patel	Con.
117	Dohad (R)	Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel	SWA
118	Jamnagar	Manubhai Shah	Con.
119	Junagadh	Chitaranjan Rugnath Raja	Con.
120	Kaira	Pravinsinh N Solanki	SWA
121	Kutch	Himatsinhji	SWA
122	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai M Kedaria	Con.
123	Mehsana	Mansinh Prithviraj Patel	Con
124	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Con.
125	Patan	Purushotamdas R Patel	Con.
126	Rajkot	M R Masani	SWA
127	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
128	Sabarmati (R)	Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya	Con.
129	Surat	Morarji R Desai	Con.
130	Surendranagar	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
131	Ambalapuzha	P K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
132	Badagara	A V Raghavan	Ind.†
133	Chirayinkil	M K. Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A M Thomas	Con.
135	Kasergod	A K. Gopalan	CPI
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
137	Kozhikode	C. H. Mohamed Koya	ML
138	Manjeri	Muhammad Ismail	ML
139	Mavelikkara (R)	R. Achuthan	Con.
140	Muvattupuzha	Cherian J Kappen	Con.
141	Mukundapuram	P. Govinda Menon	Con.
142	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI†
143	Ponnani	E. K. Imbichibava	CPI†
144	Quilon	N. Sreekantan Nair	RSP
145	Tellicherry	S K Pottekkatt	Ind.†
146	Thiruvalla	Ravindra Varma	Con.
147	Trichur	K. K. Warior	CPI
148	Trivandrum	P. S. Nataraja Pillai	Ind.*

*Since joined the Congress Party.
**Now unattached.
†Since joined the CPI(M).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
149	Balaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP*
150	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata A. Guru	Con.
151	Bastar (R)	Lakhmu Bhawani	Ind.
152	Bhind (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
153	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
154	Bilaspur	Chandrabhan Singh	Con.
155	Chhindwara	B. L Chandak	Con.
156	Damoh (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
157	Dewas (R)	Hukam Chand Kachwai	JS
158	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con
159	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandey	Con.
160	Gwalior	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con.
161	Hoshangabad	H V. Kamath	PSP*
162	Indore	Homi F Daji	Ind.†
163	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con
164	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
165	Jhabua (R)	Smt. Jamuna Devi	Con.
166	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
167	Khandwa	Mahesh Datt Misra	Con.
168	Khargone	Ramchandra Vithal Bade	JS
169	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
170	Mandla (R)	M. G Uikey	Con.
171	Mandsaur	U M. Trivedi	JS
172	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	RRP
173	Raipur (R)	Smt Shyamkumari Devi	Con.
174	Rajgarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Ind.
175	Rajnandagaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
176	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
177	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
178	Seoni (R)	N M. Wadiwa	Con.
179	Shahdol (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SP*
180	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con.
181	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
182	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
183	Tikamgarh (R)	Kure Mate	PSP
184	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
185	Aruppukkottai	R Kasinatha Dorai	Con.
186	Chidambaram	R Kanakasabai	Con.
187	Chingleput	O. V. Alagesan	Con.
188	Coimbatore	P R. Ramakrishnan	Con
189	Cuddalore	T. D Ramabadran	DMK
190	Dindigul	Smt. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran	Con.
191	Erode	S. K Paramasivan	Con.
192	Gobichettipalayam	P. G. Karuthiruman	Con.
193	Karur	R Ramanathan Chettiar	Con.
194	Koilpatti (R)	S C Balakrishnan	Con.
195	Krishnagiri	K Rajaram	DMK
196	Kumbakonam	C. R. Pattabhi Raman	Con.
197	Madras North	P. Srinivasan	Con
198	Madras South	K Manoharan	DMK
199	Madurai	N. M. R. Subbaraman	Con.
200	Mayuram (R)	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	Con.
201	Melur (R)	P. Maruthiah	Con.
202	Nagapattinam	Gopalasami Thengondar	Con.
203	Nagercoil	A. Nesamony	Con.
204	Namakkal (R)	V. K. Ramaswamy	Con.
205	Nilgiris	Smt Akkamma Devi	Con.
206	Perambalur	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
207	Periyakulam	M. Malaichami	Con.
208	Pollachi	C. Subramaniam	Con.
209	Pudukkottai	R. Umanath	CPI †

*Since joined SSP.
†Since joined CPI (M).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
210	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S. V. Ramaswamy	Con.
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P. Sivasankaran	DMK
213	Tenkasi	M. P. Swamy	Con.
214	Thanjavur	V. Vairava Thevar	Con.
215	Tindivanam	R. Venkatasubba Reddiar	Con.
216	Tiruchendur	T. T. Krishnamachari	Con.
217	Tiruchengode	S. Kandappan	DMK
218	Tiruchirapalli	Ananda Nambiar	CPI*
219	Tirukoilur (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
220	Tirunelveli	P. Muthiah	Con.
221	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	V. Govindasamy Naidu	Con.
223	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	DMK
224	Vellore	T. Abdul Wahid	Con.
225	Wandiwash (R)	A. Jayaraman	Con.
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	Motilal K. Firodia	Con.
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq	Con.
228	Amravati	Vacant	
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D. Deshmukh	Con.
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe	Con.
231	Bhandara	R. M. Hajarnavis	Con.
232	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
233	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Con.
234	Bombay City Central North (R)	N. S. Kajrolkar	Con.
235	Bombay City—Central South	V. B. Gandhi	Con.
236	Bombay City North	V. K. Krishna Menon	Con.
237	Bombay City South	S. K. Patil	Con.
238	Buldana	S. R. Rane	Con.
239	Chanda	Smt. Gopikatai Marotrao Kannamwar	Con.
240	Dhulia	C. A. Rawandale	Con.
241	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna Wasnik	Con.
242	Hatkanangle (R)	Krishnaji Laxman More	Con.
243	Jalgaon	J. S Patil	Con.
244	Jalna	R. N. Yadav Lonikar	Con.
245	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramarao Chavan	Con.
246	Khamgaon (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar	Con.
247	Khed	Raghunath K. Khadilkar	Con
248	Kolaba	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con.
249	Kolhapur	V. T Patil	Con.
250	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con
251	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con.
252	Malegaon	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con
253	Miraj	Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con.
254	Nagpur	M S. Aney	Ind.
255	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhav	Con.
256	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con.
257	Nasik	Y. B. Chavan	Con.
258	Osmanabad	T A Patil	Con.
259	Pandharpur (R)	T. H. Sonavane	Con.
260	Parbhani	Shivajirao S Deshmukh	Con.
261	Poona	Shankarrao Shantaram More	Con.
262	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP†
263	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
264	Ratnagiri	Smt Sharda Mukerjee	Con.
265	Satara	Kisan Veer	Con.
266	Sholapur	Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con.
267	Thana	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con.
268	Wardha	Kamalnayan Bajaj	Con.
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Patil	Con.

*Since joined CPI(M).
†Since joined SSP.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H. K. Veeranna Gowdh	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K. Hanumanthaiah	Con.
272	Belgaum	H. V. Koujalgi	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
275	Bijapur North	R. G. Dubey	Con.
276	Bijapur South	S B. Patil	Con.
277	Chamarajanagar (R)	S. M. Siddiah	Con.
278	Chikballapur	Vacant	
279	Chikodi	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
280	Chitradurga	S Veerabasappa	Con.
281	Dharwar North	Smt. Sarojini Mahishi	Con.
282	Dharwar South	F. H. Mohsin	Con.
283	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
284	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
285	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
286	Kolar (R)	Doddda Thimmaiah	Con.
287	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	LSS
288	Mandya	M K. Shivananjappa	Con.
289	Mangalore	A. Shankar Alva	Con.
290	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
291	Raichur	Jagannath Rao Chandriki	Con.
292	Shimoga	S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao	Con.
293	Tiptur	C. R. Basappa	Con.
294	Tumkur	Vacant	
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con.
297	Balasore	Gokulananda Mohanty	Con.
298	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
299	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Nayak	Con.
300	Bhubaneswar	Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj	Con.
301	Bolangir (R)	Hrusikesh Mahananda	GP*
302	Chatrapur	A T. Sarma	Con.
303	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
304	Dhenkanal	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con.
305	Jajpur (R)	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con.
306	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	GP*
307	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP†
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo	Con.
309	Koraput (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con.
310	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Naik	Con.
311	Nowrangpur	Jaganath Rao	Con.
312	Phulbani (R)	Rajendra Kohar	GP*
313	Puri	Bibhudendra Misra	Con.
314	Sambalpur	Kishen Pattnayak	SP†
315	Sundergarh (R)	Y N. Singh	GP*
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
317	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con.
318	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	AD*
319	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
320	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
321	Gurgaon	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
322	Hissar	Mani Ram Bagri	SP†
323	Hoshiarpur	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con.
324	Jhajjar	Jagdev Singh Siddhanti	HLS
325	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
326	Kaithal	Dev Dutta Puri	Con.
327	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
328	Karnal	Rameshwaranand	JS
329	Ludhiana	Kapur Singh	AD*

†Since joined SSP.
*Since joined the Swatantra Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330	Mahendragarh	Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary	JS
331	Moga (R)	Buta Singh	AD*
332	Patiala	Hukam Singh	Con †
333	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
334	Rohtak	Lahri Singh	JS
335	Sangrur	Ranjit Singh	Con.
336	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
337	Una (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	M. B. L. Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Kashi Ram Gupta	Ind.
340	Banswara (R)	Ratan Lal	Con.
341	Barmer	Tan Singh	RRP*
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	Shiv Charan Mathur	Con.
344	Bikaner	Karni Singhji	Ind.
345	Chittorgarh	Manikya Lala Varma	Con.
346	Dausa	Prithvi Raj	SWA
347	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
348	Hindaun	Tika Ram Paliwal	Con.
349	Jaipur	Smt. Gayatri Devi	SWA
350	Jalore	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
351	Jhalawar	Brij Raj Singh	Con
352	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R. Morarka	Con
353	Jodhpur	Laxmi Mal Singhvi	Ind
354	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal Berwa	JS
355	Nagour	Surendra Kumar Dey	Con.
356	Pali	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
357	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Kesar Lal	SWA
358	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con
361	Akbarpur (R)	Panna Lal	Con
362	Aligarh	B P Maurya	RPI
363	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
364	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365	Amroha	J B. Kripalani	Ind.
366	Azamgarh	Ram Harakh Yadav	Con.
367	Bahraich	Ram Singh	SWA
368	Balarampur	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Con.
369	Ballia	Murli Manohar	Con.
370	Banda	Smt Savitri Nigam	Con.
371	Bansgaon (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
372	Bansi (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
373	Bare Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	SP‡
374	Bareilly	Brij Raj Singh	JS
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Bijnor	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind.
377	Bilhaur	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Con.
378	Bisauli	Ansar Harvani	Con.
379	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
380	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
381	Chail (R)	Masuriya Din	Con
382	Chandauli	Balkrishna Singh	Con.
383	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
384	Deoria	Bishwanath Roy	Con.
385	Domariaganj	Kripa Shankar	Con
386	Etah	Bishan Chandrar Seth	HM§
387	Etawah	Gopi Nath Dixit	Con.
388	Faizabad	Brij Basi Lal	Con.
389	Farrukhabad	Ram Manohar Lohia	SP§

*Since joined the Swatantra Party.

†Hukam Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

‡Since joined SSP.

§Now unattached.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shankar Kakkar	Ind.*
391	Firozabad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.
392	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
393	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
394	Ghazipur	Vishwanath Singh Gahmari	Con
395	Ghosi	Jai Bahadur Singh	CPI
396	Gonda	N. Dandekar	SWA
397	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
398	Hamirpur	M. L Dwivedi	Con
399	Hapur	Smt. Kamala Chaudhri	Con .
400	Hardoi (R)	Kindar Lal	Con.
401	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
402	Hathras (R)	Nardev Snatak	Con.
403	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con
404	Jalesar	Krishnapal Singh	SWA
405	Jaunpur	Rajdeo Singh	Con
406	Jhansi	Km. Sushila Nayar	Con
407	Karimganj	P. K. Khanna	Con.
408	Kairana	Yash Pal Singh	Ind.**
409	Kaisarganj	Smt Basant Kanwar Ba	SWA
410	Kanpur	S M Banerjee	Ind
411	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con.
412	Khurja (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con
413	Lalganj (R)	Visram Prasad	PSP**
414	Lucknow	B K Dhaon	Con.
415	Machhlishahar (R)	Ganapati Ram	Con.
416	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con.
417	Mainpuri	Badshah Gupta	Con.
418	Mathura	Digambar Singh	Con
419	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con.
420	Mirzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con.
421	Misrikh (R)	Gokaran Prasad	JS
422	Mohanlalganj (R)	Smt Ganga Devi	Con.
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussain	RPI
424	Musafirkhana	Ranarjaya Singh	Con.
425	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
426	Nainital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Con.
427	Phulpur	Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Con
428	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP**
429	Pratapgarh	Ajit Pratap Singh	JS
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con.
431	Rampur	S. Ahmed Mehdi	Con.
432	Ramsanehighat (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
433	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434	Robertsganj (R)	Ram Swarup	Con.
435	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
436	Salempur	Vishwanath Pandey	Con
437	Salon	Dinesh Singh	Con.
438	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con.
439	Shahabad	Yuveraj Dutta Singh	JS
440	Shahjahanpur (R)	Lakhan Das	Ind.
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	JS
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Con.
443	Tehri-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
444	Unnao	Krishna Deo Tripathi	Con.
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.
		WEST BENGAL (36)	
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Ausgram (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con
448	Balurghat (R)	Sarkar Murmu	CPI***
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Banerji	Con.
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
451	Barrackpore	Smt. Renu Chakravarty	CPI

*Since joined the Swatantra Party.
**Since joined SSP.
***Now unattached.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
452	Basirhat	Humayun Kabir	Con.
453	Berhampur	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	RSP
454	Birbhum (R)	Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
455	Burdwan	N. C. Chatterjee	Ind.
456	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
457	Calcutta East	Ranen Sen	CPI*
458	Calcutta North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con.
459	Calcutta South-West	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
460	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Con.
461	Cooch-Behar (R)	P. C. Barman	Con.
462	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
463	Diamond Harbour	Sudhansu Bhusan Das	Con.
464	Ghatal	Sachindra Choudhuri	Con.
465	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
466	Howrah	Mohammad Elias	CPI
467	Jalpaiguri	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
468	Jhargram (R)	Subodh Hansda	Con.
469	Joynagar (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con
470	Katwa	Saradish Roy	CPI**
471	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
472	Mathurapur (R)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
473	Midnapur	Govinda Kumar Singha	Con.
474	Murshidabad	Syed Badrudduja	Ind.
475	Nabadwip	H. P Chatterjee	Ind.
476	Purulia	Bhajahari Mahato	Ind.
477	Raiganj	Chapalakanta Bhattacharya	Con
478	Serampore	Dinen Bhattacharya	CPI**
479	Tamluk	Satish Chandra Samanta	Con.
480	Uluberia	Purnendu Narayan Khan	Con.
481	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)* **	
482		Sham Lal Saraf	NC
483		Bakshi Abdur Rashid	NC
484		Abdul Ghani Goni	NC
485		Gopal Dutt Mengi	NC
486		Inder Malhotra	NC
487		Nazir Hussain Samnani	NC
		NAGALAND (1)***	
488		S. C. Jamir	—†
		DELHI (5)	
489	Chandni Chowk	Sham Nath	Con.
490	Delhi Sadar	Shiv Charan Gupta	Con
491	Karol Bagh (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con
492	New Delhi	Mehr Chand Khanna	Con.
493	Outer Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494	Chamba	Chattar Singh	Con
495	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
496	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con.
497	Sirmur (R)	Pratap Singh	Con
		MANIPUR (2)	
498	Inner Manipur	S. T. Singh	Con.
499	Outer Manipur (R)	R. Keishing	SP†

*Now unattached.

**Since joined CPI (M).

***Nominated by the President. With the formation of the Congress Party in Jammu and Kashmir some members joined that Party.

†Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		TRIPURA (2)	
500	Tripura East (R)	Dasaratha Deb	CPI†
501	Tripura West	Biren Dutta	CPI†
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)‡	
502	—	Niranjan Lal	—§
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)‡	§
503	—	K. Nallakoya Thangal	—§
		DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)‡	
504	—	Sanji Rupji	—§
		GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)	
505	—	Peter Augustus Alvares	MG
506	—	Mukund Padmanaba Shinkre	MG
		PONDICHERRY (1)	
507	—	Ku Sivapparaghassan	Con.
		NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)‡	
508	—	D Ering	—§
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)‡	
509	—	Frank Anthony	
510	—	A E. I Barrow	

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352††, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

†Now unattached.
§Since joined the Congress Party.
‡Nominated by the President.
††For the first time the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression.

Parliamentary Committee

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups : those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of those is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on March 30, 1965, was as follows :

Chief Justice : P. B. Gajendragadkar

Judges : A. K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
J. C. Shah
Raghubar Dayal
J. R. Mudholkar
S. M. Sikri
R. S. Bachawat
V. Ramaswami

The following are the Law officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India : C. K. Daphtary
Solicitor-General of India : S. V. Gupte.
Additional Solicitor-General of India : Niren De

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions of orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked, by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generaly, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa,

Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on January 1, 1965, is given in Table 21.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

TABLE 21

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES**

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly										
		No of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other parties*	Independents	Total	Vacant Seats
Andhra Pradesh	90	300	179	18	52	—	—	2	—	45	296	4
Assam	—	105	78	—	—	5	—	—	9	11	103	2
Bihar	96	318	185	49	12	29	4	7	20	12	318	—
Gujarat	—	154	112	26	—	8	—	—	1	7	154	—
Kerala**	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	90‡	288	145	(2)†	(1)	33	40	14	16	36	287	1
Madras	63	206	138	6	2	—	—	(1)	54	4	205	1
Maharashtra	78	264	212	—	6	10	—	(1)	17	15	261	3
Mysore	63	208	136	(9)	(3)	21	—	(1)	10	28	208	—
Orissa††	—	140	81	—	4	11	—	—	37	7	140	—
Punjab	51	154	95	(2)	8	—	8	(3)	21	16	153	1
Rajasthan	—	176	89	(37)	4	2	14	5	3	21	175	1
Uttar Pradesh	108	430	248	14	14	39	48	24	10	32	429	1
West Bengal	75	252	157	—	49	5	—	—	29	12	252	—
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	2	71	4
Nagaland	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2	34	12
Himachal Pradesh	—	41	34	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	41	—
Manipur	—	30	21	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	30	—
Tripura	—	30	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	30	—
Pondicherry	—	30	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	30	—
TOTAL	750	3,410	1,950	166	169	163	114	61	358	266	3,247@	30

*Other parties include: *Assam*: Hill Leaders' Conference 8, Revolutionary Communist Party 1; *Bihar*: Jharkhand 20, *Gujarat*: Nutan Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1, *Madhya Pradesh*: Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad 10, Hindu Mahasabha 6; *Madras*: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 51, Forward Bloc 3, *Maharashtra*: Peasants and Workers' Party 15, Republican 2; *Mysore*: Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti 6, Lok Sewak Sangh 4; *Orissa*: ††Ganatantra Parishad 37, *Punjab*: Akali Dal 18, Haryana Lok Samiti 3, *Rajasthan*: Ram Rajya Parishad 3; *Uttar Pradesh*: Hindu Mahasabha 2; Republican 8, *West Bengal*: Forward Bloc 13, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Sanjukta Biplobi Parishad 1, Lok Sevak Sangh 4, Gorkha League 2; *Jammu and Kashmir*: National Conference 66(a large majority of these have since joined the Congress Party after its formation in the State); Praja Parishad 3, *Nagaland*: Nationalist Organisation 32, *Goa, Daman and Diu*: Maharashtravadi Gomantak 14, United Goans 12; and *Pondicherry*: People's Front 4.

**As on January 1, 1965, for all States except Kerala. For the 1965 mid-term elections and later developments in Kerala see Chapter on "States and Union Territories".

‡Not yet constituted

†Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol.

††After the General Elections, Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa merged with Swatantra Party.

@Excludes 30 vacant seats.

powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and non-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 22

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Courts
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly with effect from the same date.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and interstate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These offices are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj,' is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under

a corporation is entrusted to three authorities : (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets. There are now 2,19,694 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 99 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as *Nyaya Panchayat*. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.*

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 30, 1965, were :

Chief of the Army Staff .. General J. N. Chaudhuri
Chief of the Naval Staff .. Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman
Chief of the Air Staff .. Air Marshal Arjan Singh

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. The Vice Chief controls the Directorates of Military operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training, Combat Development and Brigadier Engineer Staff, while the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quarter-master-General and the Master-General of Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army, Defence Security Corps and Border Roads.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into three Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the other to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers and the Chief Technical Examiner of Works are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

*See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the emergency created by the Chinese aggression.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Coordination, Transport Personnel, Army Works, Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores, Plants and Directorate-General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, *INS Mysore*, a Colony-class cruiser, *INS Delhi*, a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Rajput, Ranjit, Rana, Godavari, Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are *INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar* and *Trisul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery, Kistna* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadets' training. The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Bassein* and *Bimlipatam*.

A beginning has been made in building smaller types of naval craft in India. Three seaward defence boats—*INS Ajay, Abhay* and *Akshay*—and a mooring vessel, *INS Dhruvak*, have already been completed.

A newly-constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work is fast progressing on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay. A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Two new naval establishments, *INS Jarawa* and *INS Gomantak*, were commissioned on February 15 and March 7, 1964, respectively. A Resident Naval Officers' Organisation at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, *INS Jarawa* is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed there to patrol the various islands in the area. Proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base, *INS Gomantak* at Marmagao includes the Naval Air Station at Dabolim.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by five Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, *viz.*, the Vice-Chief of

the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-III helicopters. India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers for grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical

officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an M.B.B.S. course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOS and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer course of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda* both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment, Allahabad and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad, Yelahanka and Bidar. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

In the middle of 1962, the Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council, with the Defence Minister as Chairman. The Council co-ordinates and directs scientific research to help develop contemporary weapons and equipment and evolve scientific techniques and methods for effective training and operational efficiency. The Council has under it the Defence Research and Development Organisation, headed by the Scientific Adviser.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation which functions under the Controller-General of Defence Production and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (*a*) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (*b*) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (*c*) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (*d*) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (*e*) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of specially noteworthy items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable but collapsable assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-corrosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

During 1964 three major ordnance factories were set up for the manufacture of field cables, small arms ammunition and high explosives. An aircraft ammunition manufacturing project was established at one of the ordnance factories In addition, work started on four new ordnance factories.

The value of issues of ordnance factories during 1963-64 was of the order of Rs 111 37 crores as against Rs. 63.90 crores in the year 1962-63. In 1964-65 the production of ordnance factories was estimated to exceed the figure of the previous year.

The formulation of a Five-Year Defence Plan, which envisages the expansion and modernisation of the three Services, put an additional strain on defence production for new types of arms and ammunition and stores and equipment. Most of the ordnance factories have been working round-the-clock to meet production targets. The aim is to achieve maximum self-sufficiency in matters of military wherewithal in the minimum possible time.

These factories manufactured about a million items of arms and equipments, which included artillery guns, heavy mortars, the naval guns, barrels, recoilless guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium calibre guns, light machine guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammuniton and high explosives, sea mines, depth charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipments. The production of semi-automatic Ishapore rifle, snow clothing and a number of other items specially required for mountain warfare were also added to the list of ordnance production.

Defence Undertaking in Public Sector

A new limited company—the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited—with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores, was set up to run a complex of factories for the manufacture of MIG-21 aircraft. It has taken under its wings the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, which had till now been working independently.

A new public sector undertaking, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited was established for manufacture of heavy earth moving machinery. The Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, was taken over by the Ministry of Defence.

Construction work started at the three MIG factories at Nasik, Koraput, and Hyderabad The Bangalore Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, handed over two supersonic jet fighters, HF-24, and one basic jet trainer, HJT-16, to the Indian Air Force. It also began manufacture of Orpheus-703 engine from raw materials; completed the initial batch of Dart-

7 engines for Avro-748 and took up the work connected with the manufacture of Artouste engines. The production of light aircraft, "Krishak" and "Pushpak" was established. The Rail-Coach Division of HAL turned out 250 integral type broad-gauge rail coaches during the year 1963-64 bringing the total till March last year to 1,125 coaches. The HAL made a profit of over Rs. 1 crore during the year 1963-64.

The first India-made AVRO-748 transport plane was handed over to the Indian Air Force by the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur. This transport aircraft, especially meant for operation in mountainous terrain and capable of take off even from unprepared surfaces, will replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, diversified its production and manufactured over 70 different items of equipments, ranging from a tiny transmitter to highly sophisticated radars. The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 rose to Rs. 620.65 lakhs during 1963-64. The production programme of the BEL included the manufacture of general purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters as well as the other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department, Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Docks, Bombay, was taken up in hand. The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, manufactured a number of new items of naval craft and stepped up production of existing items.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (*i*) going to the aid of civil power, (*ii*) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (*iii*) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (*iv*) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo. along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contigent which remained behind has also been withdrawn. A small contigent of army officers was sent to Yemen.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The

Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provisional units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, and later designated as Lok Sahayak Sena has since been disbanded.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aeromodelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1965, was 13,29,850. Of this 10,46,000 were in the Senior Division, and 2,83,850 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programme. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 1,14.950. The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joining the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength on January 1, 1965, was 13,68,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. It has been discontinued in those schools where a new scheme of National Fitness Corps has been introduced.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trade, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointment in the police. watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four standing committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a steering commitee of the Board.

An Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari was appointed in October 1964. The Commission is required to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. The Commission has secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.*

TABLE 23

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of insti-tutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expen-diture (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expen-diture (in crores of rupees)	Total expen-diture (in crores of rupees
1950-51 .. .	2,86,860	2,55·43	8 04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56 ..	3,66,641	3,39·24	11·07	144·81	44·85	189·66
1960-61 ..	4,72,655	4,79·63	15·08	257·17	86·94	344·11
1961-62 (Revised)	6,86,359	5,43 55	16 53	292 68	103 21	395·89
1962-63** .	7,22,280	5,67·15	17 24	317·63	101·48	419·11

The break-up of the number of institutions and students according to management in 1962-63 was as follows: Government 1,00,285 with 1,13,22,067 students; district boards 2,42,688 with 2,30,19,281 students; municipalities 13,313 with 36,18,366 students; private aided 3,53,404 with 1,73,89,565 students and private unaided 12,590 with 15,25,964 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

*Figures for unrecognised institutions are no available.

**Provisional.

TABLE 24

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE*

(in crores of rupees)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63**
Government funds	65·27 (57·1)	117·20 (61·8)	233·9 (68·0)	271·2 (65.5)	285·8 (68·2)
District boards funds ..	7 86 (6·9)	9·90 (5·2)	11·8 (3·4)	14.2 (3.6)	16·2 (3 8)
Municipal boards funds ..	4·64 (4·0)	6 46 (3.4)	10 7 (3·1)	12.1 (3.1)	12·7 (3·0)
Fees	23·33 (20·4)	37·90 (20 0)	59·0 (17·1)	65 6 (16.5)	71·1 (17·1)
Endowments	2·46 (2·2)	5·69 (3·0)	9 8 (2·9)	10.0 (2 5)	9·9 (2·4)
Others	10·82 (9·4)	12·51 (6·6)	18 9 (5·5)	22.8 (5.8)	23.0 (5·5)
TOTAL	114·38	189·66	344·1	395.9	419·1

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement development plans of education. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre. Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with the Union Minister for Education as its Chairman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966—81. The distribution of outlay in the First, Second and Third Plans is set out below.

TABLE 25

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan outlay
Elementary education	85	95	209
Secondary education	20	51	88
University education . ..	14	48	82
Other educational schemes	14	27	29
TOTAL . ..	133	221	408

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 26

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	1,92	2,52	3,50	5,20
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11	42·6	52·9	62·4	80·2
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31	43	67	110
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12·7	16·5	22·5	32·3

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.
**Provisional.

TABLE 26—(contd.)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12	19	29	53
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 14-17	5·3	7·8	10·6	17 9
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	7	9	13·8
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0·9	1·5	1·8	2·4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage	38·1	33 0	34·1	42·5
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,399	4,15,000
Number of middle/senior basic schools ..	13,596	21,730	49,663	57,700
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	17,257	21,800
Number of multipurpose schools	—	255	2,115	2,446
Number of training schools . .	782	930	1,138	1,424
Number of training colleges ..	53	107	478	312
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges	542	772	1,122	1,400
Number of universities .. .	27	32	45	60
Percentage of trained teachers :				
Primary schools	58·8	61·2	64·1	75 0
Middle schools . . .	53·3	58·5	66·5	75·0
High/higher secondary schools	53·8	59·7	64·1	75·0

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 27.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 28

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11·98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24·99
1960-61	1,909	1,21,122	4,007	58 73
1961-62 (Revised)	2,239	1,48,801	4,901	69.92
1962-63**	2,425	2,04,397	5,141	85 23

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.
**Provisional.

TABLE 27
LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10 55 05 751	7 79 29 431	2,75 76 320	24 0	34 5	13 0
States						
Andhra Pradesh	76 26 527	54 82,333	21 44,194	21 2	30 2	12 0
Assam	32 48 055	23 61 724	8 86 331	27 4	37 3	16 0
Bihar	85 47 845	69 50 967	15 96 878	18 4	29 8	6 9
Gujarat	62 83,256	43 73 373	19 09 883	30 5	41 1	19 1
Jammu & Kashmir	3 92 761	3 21 827	70 934	11 0	17 0	4 3
Kerala	79 19 220	45 96 265	33 22 955	46 8	55 0	38 9
Madhya Pradesh	55 44 862	44 81 454	10 63 408	17 1	27 0	6 7
Madras	1 05 80 616	75 32 323	30 48,293	31 4	44 5	18 2
Maharashtra	1 17 93 070	85 88 657	32 04 413	29 8	42 0	16 8
Mysore	59 90 585	43 52 428	16 38 157	25 4	36 1	14 2
Nagaland	66 117	45 917	20 200	17 9	24 0	11 3
Orissa	38 01 245	30 42 004	9 59 241	21 7	34 7	8 6
Punjab	49 17 396	35 91 177	13 26 219	24 2	33 0	14 1
Rajasthan	30 65 568	25 04 983	5 60 585	15 2	23 7	5 8
Uttar Pradesh	1 30 13 183	1 05 46 795	24 66 388	17 6	27 3	7 0
West Bengal	1 02 25 664	74 54 006	27 71 658	29 3	40 1	17 0
Union Territories and Other Areas						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21 372	16 675	4 697	33 6	42 4	19 4
Delhi	14 02 298	9 04 801	4 97 497	52 7	60 8	42 5
Himachal Pradesh	2 31 664	1 91 139	40 525	17 1	27 2	6 2
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5 610	4 273	1 337	23 3	35 8	11 0
Tripura	2 31 188	1 75 060	56 128	20 2	29 6	10 2
Manipur	2 37 276	1 74 656	62 620	30 4	45 1	15 9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5 495	4 342	1 153	9 5	14 7	4 1
Goa Daman & Diu	1 92 716	1 18 111	74 605	30 75	39 04	23 02
NEFA	24 260	21 879	2 381	7 2	12 3	1 5
Pondicherry	1 38 149	92,384	45 765	37 4	50 4	24 6
Sikkim	19 999	16 721	3 278	12 3	19 6	4 3

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 29

PRIMARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36·49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53·73
1960-61	3,30,397	2,66,42,253	7,41,695	73·44
1961-62 (Revised)	3,52,084	2,95,19,609	7,77,602	86·26
1962-63**	3,67,676	3,97,58,757	8,19,984	96·03

SECONDARY EDUCATION†

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 30

SECONDARY EDUCATION††

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30·74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	53·02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111·83
1961-62 (Revised)	75,860	2,05,84,072	7,07,134	128·02
1962-63**	76,816	2,21,79,170	7,67,128	138·98

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission the Central Board of Secondary Education has been set up for conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination. Designed to cater to the needs of children of Union Government employees as well as other floating population, it will make its services available to any secondary school in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination. Fifty-four central schools with over 25,000 students were functioning during 1964-65. With a common syllabus and a common medium of instruction these schools are being developed as equality schools, incorporating some of the good features of Public Schools, at moderate cost to parents.

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units are being set up in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in the States of Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It has an activity-centred curriculum wherein the

*Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.
**Provisional.
†See 'INDIA 1962' for reforms carried out on the recommendations of Secondary Education Commission.
††Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.

process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The emphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers to reduce differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training institutions to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools has been evolved.

The progress of basic education is shown in Table 31.

TABLE 31

BASIC EDUCATION*

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63**
Number of schools :					
(i) Junior basic	33,379	42,971	65,891	74,007	76,107
(ii) Senior basic	351	4,842	14,321	15,475	16,431
(iii) Post-basic	—	19	31	31	24
Number of students :					
(i) Junior basic†	28,46,240	37,30,459	64,90,315	76,73,021	82,29,243
(ii) Senior basic	66,382	13,29,748	32,20,098	35,88,468	38,97,014
(iii) Post-basic	—	2,377	4,340	4,712	5,708
Number of teachers :					
(i) Junior basic	74,756	1,11,347	1,61,339	2,01,109	2,00,493
(ii) Senior basic	2,563	39,672	1,02,643	1,11,727	1,17,427
(iii) Post-basic	—	—	242	265	215
Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)					
Junior basic	3 94	8	15·95	18·90	21 25
Senior basic	0·21	4·06	12·36	13·58	15 54
(iii) Post-basic	—	0 04	0·04	0·05	0 49

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Education Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

The National Board of Basic Education, established in 1962, advises the Union Government on programmes and policies and reviews progress.

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 30.
**Provisional.
†Inclusive of basic primary.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 32

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3·69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5·45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27,101	11·41
1961-62 (Revised)	3,850	4,49,818	28,615	12·77
1962-63**	3,919	4,64,993	30,287	13.24

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers, schools of music, dancing and other fine arts, schools of oriental studies, schools for adult education, etc.

TABLE 33

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2·33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2·65
1960-61	67,084	16,89,651	31,741	3·19
1961-62 (Revised)	2,50,399	26,34,101	34,193	3·48
1962-63**	2,68,811	22,62,138	31,583	3.36

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the Universities Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions like the Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers, training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

**Provisional.

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1962-63 catering for higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 34

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1962-63)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Arts and science colleges (including research institutions)	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3	1	65	35	27	131
Assam	1	—	39	13	1	54
Bihar	6	1	121	35	27	190
Gujarat ..	3	1	68	51	8	131
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	16	7	11	35
Kerala	1	—	47	35	8	91
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	90	164	37	296
Madras	2	1	63	168	19	253
Maharashtra ..	6	2	134	230	14	386
Mysore ..	3	—	59	107	9	178
Nagaland ..	—	—	2	—	—	2
Orissa	1	1	36	26	6	70
Punjab	4	—	101	47	5	157
Rajasthan ..	3	2	56	25	23	109
Uttar Pradesh ..	9	1	147	55	12	224
West Bengal ..	6	1	142	56	10	215
Delhi	1	1	30	11	2	45
Goa, Daman & Diu .. .	—	—	2	3	2	7
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5	2	3	10
Manipur ..	—	—	2	2	33	37
Pondicherry ..	—	—	3	3	—	6
Tripura	—	—	2	5	1	8
INDIA ..	54*	13	1,230	1,080	258	2,635

TABLE 35

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts & science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17·68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29·71
1960-61	45	13	41	208	852	1,039	9,86,111	62,239	56·71
1961-62 (Revised)	46	13	45	222	962	1,139	10,36,109	67,068	62·06
1962-63**	54	13	44	256	1,080	1,195	11,50,769	72,758	67.85

Table 37 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Com-

*The number of Universities indicated in this table relate to the position as on March 31, 1963. The number and names of Universities at the end of the year 1964 may be seen in Table 37.

**Provisional.

mission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on May 20, 1965, was as follows:

Chairman	D. S. Kothari
Members	H. N. Kunzru, B. Shiva Rao, A. C. Joshi, D. C. Pavate, P. N. Kirpal, T. P Singh, S R. Das and A. R. Wadia.
Secretary	K. L. Joshi.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1964.

TABLE 36

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4 103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12 938
1964*	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17 280

To meet the requirements of technical personnel for the economic development of the country, the Third Plan provides for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges (including 8 regional colleges) and 91 polytechnics. Twelve of the colleges and 54 polytechnics have already started functioning. A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. The College of Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur, when fully developed, will provide for 1,600 students at undergraduate level and 400 at the post-graduate and research level. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute are 2,000 and 400 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. The Institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras have introduced a special 3-year B.Sc. course. An undergraduate course in Aeronautical Engineering has also been started in the Kharagpur and Kanpur Institutes while others propose to start it in the near future. Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

*For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.
**Provisional.

TABLE 37

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1964)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1962-63)*	No. of students (1962-63)†	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1962-63)†
1	Agra University, Agra, (1927)	Affiliating	122	52,636	3 56
2	Agriculture University, Ludhiana (1962)	Residential and Teaching			
3	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	5,073	1.02
4	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	6	8,317	.97
5	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	52	30,964	2 59
6	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (1964)				
7	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching		3,12[illegible]	0 65
8	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	19	7,634	3.08
9	Bangalore University, Bangalore (1964)				
10	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	21,599	1.45
11	Bihar University, Muzzaffarpur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	38	29,237	1.75
12	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	46	51,842	3.71
13	Burdwan University, Burdwan West Bengal (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	47	21,782	1.58
14	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	124	1,19,542	6 69
15	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	23,175	4.31
16	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	47	26,391	2.90
17	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	14,814	0.80
18	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	80	46,502	3.14
19	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	147	0.01
20	Indore University, Indore (1964)				
21	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	10,000	0.89
22	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	3	3,587	0 71
23	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	32	10,569	0.14
24	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi-Vishwa-Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (1964)				
25	Jiwaji University, Gwalior (1964)				
26	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	1	4,530	0.35
27	Kalyani University, Kalyani (West Bengal) (1960)	Residential and Teaching	1	471	0.37
28	Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	Residential and Teaching			
29	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	16,964	1.29

30	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Federal and Teaching	88	54,471	4 87
31	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	3	797	0·36
32	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	16	14,711	1·34
33	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	117	62,010	6·85
34	Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	22,444	0·68
35	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	15	10,249	1·21
36	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	23	8,120	1·02
37	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	66	36,479	3·57
38	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	31,133	2·57
39	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	16	7,403	0·72
40	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	Residential and Teaching	2	972	0·12
41	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	21,665	2·83
42	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	138	57,269	5·56
43	Panjabi University, Patiala (1962)	Teaching and Unitary	9	3,584	0·34
44	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Teaching and Residential	10	11,405	1·55
45	Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	68	38,196	3·17
46	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching		125	0·07
47	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	70	27,888	2·72
48	Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	16,978	1·59
49	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching			
50	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching		1,838	0 87
51	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	5,931	0·70
52	Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	57	15,104	1·61
53	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching			
54	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	13	4,030	0·17
55	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	10,210	1·32
56	Udaipur University, Udaipur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	3	1,216	0·31
57	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)				
58	U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt (1960)	Residential and Teaching	3	667	0·17
59	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	16,101	1·49
60	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching		9,921	0·16
61	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	56	20,906	2·24
62	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	7	496	0·70

*Revised.

†Provisional

A National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is being set up in Bombay in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund. On completion the Institute will offer courses to 1,400 technicians a year.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council has selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (U.P.), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma course in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the sanitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments.

A concurrent course of general education and teachers training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage has been introduced as a pilot project at the Rural Institute at Gargoti.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore; janata colleges and vidyapiths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. The National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides an integrated service for the blind. A national library at the centre caters to the needs of the blind throughout the country.

A training centre for the adult deaf has been established at Hyderabad. Special employment exchanges for the handicapped located in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras help to place the handicapped in suitable occupations.

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Dehra Dun, provides education up to IX class. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school. A training centre for the teachers of the blind was set

up in Bombay in July 1963 and in Delhi in January 1964. A school for the mentally deficient children was set up in New Delhi in November 1964.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Education Research and Training, established in 1961, is charged with the function of (i) undertaking, aiding and promoting research in all branches of education; (ii) organising advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques and practices; (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers, and (iv) developing and improving multi-purpose secondary education. The Council has also started a training course in Research Methodology in Education from 1963.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees, examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of producing textbooks and other educational literature. Two regular series of publications the Council brings out are *'Year Book on Education'*, and *'Educational Studies and Investigations'*.

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, the National Institute of Basic Education, the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, the Department of Science Education and the Central Bureau of Textbook Research.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are .

(i) Evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal; (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand; (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi-speaking areas; (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first three volumes of which have been released; the fourth volume is nearing completion; (iv) preparation of standard manuals in various subjects; (vii) preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers; (viii) preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries; (ix) preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devanagari script; (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts; (xiii) evolution of symbols in Devnagari script for sounds in other regional languages; (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects; (xv) establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology; (xvii) publication of

a quarterly journal—'Bhasa'—dealing with scientific and technical terminology. Four issues of the journal have been published so far.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows :

(i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals; (ii) travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historical, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas; (iii) assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country; (iv) assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities; (v) organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages; (vi) campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

The 9th Inter-university Youth Festival was held in New Delhi between 14th and 21st November 1964. Forty-seven universities and 610 students participated in the festival.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

National Fitness Corps

A new plan of coordination and integration of schemes operating in the fields of Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare, was recommended by Kunzru Committee in December 1963. One of the important recommendations made by this Committee is that at the school stage there should be an integrated programme of Physical Education woven into the fabric of the educational system. This recommendation has since been accepted by the Government of India. It is proposed to launch this programme in all middle, high and higher secondary schools from the next academic session under the new name of National Fitness Corps and will replace the existing programme under Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps in schools.

The Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, set up at Gwalior in 1957, to provide training facilities for a three year degree course and also for post-graduate studies and research, is progressively expanding its activities.

To create consciousness in the general masses of the need of being physically fit, a scheme of National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched in 1960. In view of the national importance of the Drive the Government of India has also instituted National Awards for those revealing proficiency of a very high order in physical ability.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories.

(iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.

A National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961 has so far trained 548 coaches. It conducts courses in all games under the guidance of foreign experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas. Under the National Coaching Scheme the Institute has set up a number of regional coaching centres in various States. The Institute has also initiated a scheme of regional training centres.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures, Portfolio of Contemporary Painting, Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting, Ajanta Painting, Mewar Painting, Kishangarh Painting, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Painting, Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors in American Collections, Miniature Painting,* and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures.* Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar', 'Chavda', 'Haldar', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P. Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala* (*Ancient*) and *Lalit Kala* (*Contemporary*). *South Indian Bronzes* has also been brought out as a publication in the Lalit Kala (Ancient) series

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages, Heritage of Indian Art, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting.*

The Akademi honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatras, Angavastras* and Rs. 5,000 as a token of respect for their outstanding contribution in the field of art. The 1963 honours went to O. C. Ganguly of Calcutta and Rai Krishnadas of Banaras.

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*For a list of the 1965 awards, see Appendices.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 3,120 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a Society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes and fosters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These regional akademis collaborate with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. The Akademi organises drama competitions to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

Two training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature. One hundred and four such plays have so far been broadcast.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional, devotional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are also broadcast periodically.

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*For a list of the 1963-64 awards, see Appendices.

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians and composers are also broadcast. Those broadcast during 1964 were related to anniversaries of Thyagaraja, Tansen, Vasudevacharya and Kanakadasa.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months, features some well-known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country. The operas broadcast during 1964 were Purandaradasa (Kannada), Hansdoot (Marathi), Yagasila (Malayalam), Inder Sabha (Urdu), Bhamakalapam (Telugu) and Shyama (Bengali).

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th Century), covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English has already been released and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam is in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961.

Among the 360 publications of the Akademi already released are critical editions of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava;* histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Kannada literature; two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature;* a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work *Asokavadana;* anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese and Punjabi; Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal; one-act plays in Gujarati and Kannada; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of Rajwade's, Agarkar's, Chiplunkar's prose in Marathi; selections from Nhanalal in Gujarati; selections from Bharatchandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi, selections of Basavanna in Kannada; a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature,* an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardar Pooran Singh in Punjabi.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them are a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes for translation in Indian languages. Seventy such translations have so far been published. Five of the eight volumes have also been transliterated in Devanagari with notes in Hindi. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi brought out a total of 50 publications during 1964 in different Indian languages under its various programmes. Three hundred more publications, including a Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary and a translation of *Rajatarangini*, are in various stages of preparation.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first thirteen volumes in English covering the period 1884 to 1917 and ten volumes in Hindi have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. The theme of the Samaroh in 1963 was Patriotism in the Literature of various Indian Languages".

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. One hundred and three such publications have so far been released.

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*For a list of the 1964 awards, see Appendices.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

A National Book Exhibition as well as a seminar and a convention of booksellers and publishers were organised by the Trust in New Delhi in 1964. The Exhibition is being organised in other important centres in India.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent from one State to another. Troupes from 13 States visited other States during 1963-64 and Troupes from 5 States visited 2 States in 1964-65.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities Since the introduction of the scheme 266 theatres have been sanctioned in various States.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Four different schemes to promote the drama movement in the country have now been replaced by a new comprehensive scheme which has been referred to the State Governments.

Cultural Troupes For Armed Forces in the Forward Areas

Parties consisting of singers, musicians, dancers, magicians, drama troupes and others were sent to the forward areas for entertaining the troops during 1963-64.

Grants to Cultural Organisations/Eminent Artists

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Cultural organisations not covered by any specific scheme and eminent artists in indigent circumstances are also financially assisted through *ad hoc* grants and monthly allowances or lump sum grants.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Education (Department of Education) to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indian studies abroad and assistance for the publication of translations of Indian classics in foreign languages and *vice versa.*

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR and Yugoslavia

Grants

Financial assitance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India, exchange of visits of eminent scholars, savants and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities outside India, appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture, presentation of books and films about India, welfare of foreign students in India, reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India, organising lectures by eminent scholars, exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in site museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews It has ten Circles spread all over the country and eleven separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, gardens, museums, etc The Survey participated in salvaging the ruins of Nubia in UAR and sent three expeditions to Nepal During 1964, the Survey carried excavations, among others, at Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Burzaham in Kashmir, Nanur and Mahisdal in West Bengal, Vidisa in Madhya Pradesh and Desalpur in Gujarat *Ancient India* and *Indian Archaeology–a Review* are two publications regularly brought out by the Survey

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

(i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council. The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and units set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 38

NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/UNITS

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
1. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available

TABLE 38—(*contd.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
2. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute.
4 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5 Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology. Regional fruit and vegetable preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay and Lucknow have been established.
6 National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research
7 Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts; reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture; development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals.

TABLE 38—(contd)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	Location	Functions
15 Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery
16 Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
17 Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine bacteriology, etc
18 Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement
19 Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu Tawai (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region)
20 Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all aspects
21 Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country Field centres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design construction and operation of aircraft in India.
23 Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research in problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems
24 Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis
25 Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching research and industry
26 Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas petrochemicals etc and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry
27 National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies
28 Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement
29 Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre	New Delhi	Provides full range of documentation services receives and retains all secientific periodicals of use to the country, functions as the national depository for report of scientific work of the nation and as a channel through which scientific work of the nation is made known and available to the rest of the world

TABLE 38—(*concld.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
30. Indian Programme for International Indian Ocean Expedition	New Delhi	Research Programme with special emphasis on investigations on India's coastal waters, includes physical and chemical oceanography, marine biology and fisheries, meteorology, marine geophysics. An Indian Ocean Biological Centre has been set up at Cochin.
31. National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel	New Delhi	Manpower research for the study of the availability and utilisation of qualified scientific and technical personnel in India and abroad; assistance in evolving scientific personnel policy, recruitment, assessment of use and wastage of manpower and manpower planning.
32. Central Design and Engineering Unit	New Delhi	Process design and complete industrial plant design and project engineering for processes studies in the research laboratories.
33. Scientific Survey and Planning Unit	New Delhi	Study, through surveys and otherwise, of the efforts and output in research by different research organisations in India; study of the social and industrial impacts of research; serve as an Operational Research Unit for evolving techniques and applying them in industry.
34. Defence Co-ordination Unit	New Delhi	Study of defence requirements of strategic items, identification of problems and initiation of research and development work on them and if necessary setting up pilot-plant production for such items in the laboratories.
35. Regional Research Laboratory	Bhubaneshwar	Identification and preliminary exploration of problems arising in the region; undertaking continuous educational activity with the industries in the region and ensuring that projects of potential local application are brought to the attention of local industries and rendering help to them in overcoming obstacles.
36. Mafatlal Scientific and Technological Museum	Bombay	A Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
37. National Biological Laboratory	New Delhi (temporarily)	Fundamental and applied work in biological sciences.
38. Hindi Unit CSIR	New Delhi	Production of literature in science and technology in Hindi; publication of journals "Vigyan Pragati"; Translation of "Wealth of India"; implementation of the Govt. of India policy with regard to gradual introduction and progressive use of Hindi in the CSIR and its laboratories/institutes.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 600 such schemes in progress. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, beside financial aid to retired scientists.

Co-operative Research Associations

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Ten such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, silk, art silk, paint, plywood, cement, wool and tea industries. Similar associations are in the process of being formed for the foundry, automobile, radio and electronics industries.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. The Research Coordination, Industrial Liaison and Extension Services Unit is maintained at New Delhi for research intelligence and to make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publications and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia proceedings, fortnightly news bulletins are published through a Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. *Wealth of India,* being a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like *The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Journal of Chemistry, the Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics, the Indian Journal of Technology, Research and Industry* and *the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology,* are among the important publications handled by the Directorate.

Vijnan Mandir

Fifty centres known as 'Vijnan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, administrative control of these has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry, and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources; and at the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay. There are

three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a one megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor", a 40 mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina", a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant and laboratories for the separation of stable isotopes and for loops. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials. An operational Plutonium Plant came into existence in 1964.

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotope Laboratories at Trombay are producing radioisotopes and labelled compounds which are sufficient to meet the growing national requirements for these versatile tools of the Atomic Age, as well as for export to countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Electronics Laboratories have developed all the sensitive electronic instruments required in atomic energy work and are meeting the requirements of the laboratories at Trombay as well as other research institutions, laboratories and institutions all over the country. The instruments are also available for export to other countries.

The Establishment has developed and fabricated a number of high vacuum instruments. Techniques developed here have also been employed for uses other than in the field of atomic energy such as the fabrication and installation of freeze-drying equipment for blood plasma.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc., and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutations of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such favourable characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel. Significant advances have been made in the study of control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation.

A Radiation Medicine Centre was set up in 1963 to use radioisotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Good progress has been made in investigations related to thyroid disorders including thyroid cancer, study of the problem of sporadic goitres and the establishment of methods for radioisotope applications. Since the Centre can effectively function only if it is based on a well established and well equipped hospital, the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre at Bombay have been brought under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive biological surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals. India has long been known to have the largest deposits of thorium in the world. But the efforts of the Division have led to the discovery of even larger deposits of monazite on the borders of Bengal and Bihar. It has also led to the discovery of substantial deposits of uranium in Bihar and one of these deposits is being developed industrially and a uranium mine is being opened in this area. A Uranium Mill to produce uranium concentrates by treating 1,000 tonnes of ore per day is also being set up near the mine at Jaduguda.

In the field of atomic power, work is in progress on two stations in the country. A 3,80,000 kw station at Tarapur, 96 kms from Bombay, is expected to be ready by the end of 1968. The second station is being established at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan with an initial capacity of 2,00,000 kw in one reactor. The Planning Commission have approved a

proposal to double the capacity of this station and also for building a third 4,00,000 kw atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Madras State during the Fourth Plan period. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is expected that over 10 lakh kws of electricity from atomic energy will be generated. It has been established that power from these stations will be slightly cheaper than power from thermal stations.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A similar laboratory is being established at Kodaikanal in Madras State. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. The Station is being developed as an international station under the sponsorship of the United Nations. A project has been started for participation in the programme of satellite communication.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Six regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras and Dehra Dun and a seventh is to be commissioned shortly at Patna.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Department of Anthropology, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psycholo-

gical, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advanced information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, micology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

STANDARDS

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Union Ministry of Industry and Supply, lays down national standards for commodities, materials, practices, processes, etc., and promotes standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. It also operates the ISI Certification Mark Scheme and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the ISI Mark of Certification as third party guarantee about the quality of products. 2,870 Indian Standards have been published and 989 licences were issued till the end of the year 1964. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organisations.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Malaria Institute at Delhi carries out research in methods of malaria eradication.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India. The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, functioning under the Council. devotes itself to research in the application of statistical techniques in the field of agriculture and animal

husbandry and to advising on the statistical aspects of planning and investigations in these fields.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes respectively.

There are nine commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut, spices and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following table showing the birth, death and infant mortality rates during 1958-62

TABLE 39

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS*

Year	(per thousand of population)		Infant mortality rate per thousand of live births
	Birth rate	Death rate	
1958	22 3	11 5	102 4
1959	23 6	9 9	87 9
1960	22 8	10 0	86 9
1961	23 1	10 1	83 0
1962	22 9	9 7	81 0

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services, to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity As against outlays of Rs 140 crores and Rs 225 crores in the First and Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involve an outlay of about Rs 342 crores, of which Rs 297 crores will be in the States' sector and the rest in the Central sector

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958 The programme is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the regional co-ordinating organisations and State training centres Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong

The entire population of the country is covered by 393 25 units—105 36 in the "Attack Phase", 209 38 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 78 51 in

*Source Registrar General of India Rates have been calculated on the basis of information from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi, where registration

the "Maintenance Phase". The phasing during 1965-66, as recommended by Independent Appraisal Teams, will be 80.14 units in the "Attack Phase", 170.59 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 142.50 in the "Maintenance Phase".

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries as compared to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0.2 during the first three quarters of 1964, thus showing a reduction of 98 per cent.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures. 63.4 filaria control units are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 280.6 lakhs were completed by the end of December 1964. They have revealed that over 12.2 crore persons (as against 2.5 crore persons estimated in 1953) live in the filarious areas of the country. A centre for practical demonstration and field training is functioning at Kozhikode and a new training centre has been started at Rajahmundry. A third is in the process of establishment at Varanasi.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions, (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males, (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas It is estimated that there are nearly 60 to 70 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country, out of which 15 to 18 lakh are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 16.4 crore persons—7.8 crore of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan period. By the end of December 1964, 22 0 crore persons were tested and 8.1 crore persons vaccinated. One hundred and eighty-two BCG teams are engaged in field work.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras, and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle. Fifteen demonstration and training centres have been established at Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patiala, Patna, Srinagar and Trivandrum. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. A National Tuberculosis Institute has been established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO The Institute has now provision for training 75 teams every year. There are 56 district centres engaged in running the District TB Programme.

At the end of 1964, there were 150 sanatoria and hospitals, 414 clinics, 195 wards and over 35,000 beds available for TB patients. There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured The TB Chemotherapy Centre at Madras is engaged in research on the effectiveness of various drug regimens. A cooperative study on the prevalence of drug resistance is being undertaken at 9 different centres. A follow-up study in and around Madanapalle undertaken by the Madanapalle

Field Research Unit has revealed that the incidence rate has been halved over a period of twelve years by case-finding, treatment and vaccination.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs. About 20 per cent of the estimated cases are of the infectious type. The prevalence rate in some parts of the country is as high as 40 per thousand of population. The problem is acute in Madras and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Maharashtra and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Adequate coverage of population at risk has now been secured through the National Leprosy Control Scheme started in 1955. The subsidiary centres established during the First and Second Plan periods have been reorganised and upgraded as control units. One hundred and sixty-six control units are now functioning in the country. There are 507 survey, education and treatment centres attached to primary health centres, dispensaries or hospitals and 32 voluntary agencies functioning under the Scheme The National Leprosy Control Programme covered a population of 4 16 crores, examined 2 09 crore persons, registered 6,12,975 cases, and had 5,68,853 persons under treatment till the end of the year 1964 An advisory committee reviews the working of the Scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur, and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras. Para-medical workers receive training at nine centres set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Sixteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

There are over 220 VD clinics in the country. Between January and October 1964, these clinics treated 3,04,383 cases. The clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological and case-finding functions, surveys and liaison with local maternity and child health centres for routine ante-natal blood testing.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959 Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra and Orissa, have covered a large portion of the population at risk. Intensive anti-VD programmes are being implemented in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Jaunsar Bawar area of the Dehra Dun district.

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. The latter also offers post-graduate training.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The centre undertakes study of and research in problems relating to influenza.

Smallpox

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, has been completed in 157 districts and is in progress in 156 other districts. 30.2 crore people have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated. The impact of the Programme is evidenced by the marked lowering of incidence in 1963-64 (a year of epidemic cyclicity) as compared to the previous year of epidemic cyclicity (1957-58).

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64. The States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which have high prevalence rates of 79.1, 74 3 and 68.1 per cent respectively and which contribute the largest number of personnel to the Defence Forces, have been given priority. The schemes in these three States are Centrally sponsored. The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have also undertaken programmes on a limited scale on the basis of 50 per cent assistance from the Centre. Fifty-six field units are in operation, three of them manned by voluntary organisations 26 42 lakh people have been covered as against the Third Plan target of 55.4 lakhs

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigations at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. A field research station for clinical facilities is being established at Chandernagore. Cobalt Beam Therapy Units are available in seventeen hospitals in the country located at Bombay, Calcutta, Ludhiana, Madras, Vellore, Trivandrum. New Delhi, Hyderabad, Cuttack, Bangalore, Patna, Pondicherry, Jaipur and Kanpur.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed under the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. An estimated 11 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity and child health centres and about 10 lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meals or milk are being provided to about 40 lakh children—15 lakh each in Madras and Kerala, 5 lakh in Punjab and the rest in other areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (*i*) production and utilisation of food, (*ii*) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (*iii*) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947 Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-*cum*-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force with effect from March 1, 1965.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continues during the Third Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 88.95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16.33 crores for the rural schemes.* Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 348 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 102.17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed. Since the inauguration of the Third Five Year Plan, 436 urban water supply and sewerage schemes and 674 rural water supply schemes were approved. A sum of Rs. 1.84 crores from the Local Development Works Programme has been diverted to the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) and allocated to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. A Drinking Water Board, set up in April 1963, seeks to expedite the implementation of programmes by providing effective liaison between the Central and State Governments and by smoothening administrative procedures and handicaps.

The Programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the Programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief The Third Five Year Plan aims at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61 Five thousand primary health units is the target for 1965-66 as compared to 725 in 1955-56, 2,800 in 1960-61. Ten thousand maternity and child welfare centres are to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1,651 in 1950-51, 1,856 in 1955-56 and 5,873 up to the end of the year 1961 At the end of the year 1963, 3,901 hospitals and 9,884 dispensaries with a bed capacity of 2,38,961 were established. 4,373 primary health centres and 8,444 maternity and child welfare centres were also established by the end of the year 1964.

At the end of the year 1963. there were 71,146 pharmacists, 42,635 nurses, 49,862 midwives and 2,336 health visitors. The number of registered dentists on March 31, 1963, was 5,092.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the Scheme has been extended to Bombay from November 1963. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families, Central Government pensioners and the

*The provision of Rs 16·33 crores for rural schemes refers only to the rural schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme A total provision of Rs. 67 crores has been made in the Third Plan for rural water supply—Rs. 35 crores for the Village Water Supply Programme, Rs. 16 crores under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Rs. 12 to 13 crores under the Community Development Programme and Rs. 3 to 4 crores under the Programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

general public in selected areas in Delhi have been admitted into the Scheme. The facilities under the Scheme are also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 paise to Rs. 12 per month according to emoluments. There are now 367 full-time medical officers, including 49 specialists. The number of dispensaries in Delhi is 47, excluding 2 mobile dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme is 6.06 lakhs.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme, which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 29.35 lakh workers in the country. Under the Scheme an insured worker and his family are entitled to received medical help at the State Insurance dispensaries or at panel doctors' clinics, at their residences and in hospitals. The total number of beneficiaries is 106.24 lakhs.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

There were 4,373 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country at the end of December 1964, as against 2,691 at the end of the Second Plan period. The country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks and the aim is to provide at least one Primary Health Centre in each block by the end of the Third Plan period. Each centre serves the block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after their curative and preventive health needs.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction As against a provision of Rs. 6.21 crores in the Second Plan, the Third Plan provides Rs. 9 8 crores for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in Ayurveda. A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (*i*) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in Ayurveda, (*ii*) stimulation of such research, and (*iii*) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying out research in Ayurveda. Among the important schemes approved by the Council are (i) preparation of a list of drugs for scientific investigation in the treatment of cancer, filariasis and for oral contraceptives; (ii) the Composite Drug Research Scheme in colloboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research; (iii) establishment of a Central Literary Research Institute at Jhansi; (iv) the award of prizes for the best scientific research in Ayurveda; and (v) the starting of a research journal.

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has since been amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda and the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya to form the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

A List of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is available in the Appendices.

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-*cum*-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963. A Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education has also been constituted. A Committee has been appointed to formulate a Unani syllabus and curriculum of studies.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy, of which some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India for upgrading some of these institutions. Boards have been set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. Two sub-committees have been constituted for framing a uniform course of studies in homoeopathy and for rural homoeopathic medical aid. A Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has drafted a questionnaire and list of drugs and these are being circulated to elicit information.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India was also published in 1960. Both these publications are being revised. An All-India list of licensed drug manufacturers as on January 1, 1964, has also been published.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948. Up to November 1964, the Laboratory manufactured 3,39,64,582 c.c. of BCG vaccine and 5,71,61,337 c.c. of tuberculin. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are also manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi, have already gone into production

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having five depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. The establishment of two more depots at Gauhati and Bhopal is being actively considered.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptives There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 81 medical colleges, 13 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 10,277 in 1964. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period and in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period. Schemes for the opening and expansion of medical and dental colleges are also included in the Third Plan. A target provision of Rs. 56.3 crores has been provided for medical education, training and research. Under the Plan, 300 additional scholarships have been provided for candidates undergoing post-graduate courses. During 1964-65, 377 candidates were selected for receiving scholarships.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. It functions through four main divisions, namely, Media, Training, School Health and Research. It produces a monthly bulletin 'Swasth Hind' and a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. State Health Education Bureaus have been established in most of the States.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects are offered by the Institute. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital.

The Institutes of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Calcutta are being taken over by the Central Government to be run as All-India Institutes on the pattern of the Institute in Delhi

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwives courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 480 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 27,709 students enrolled, 9,723 qualified by the end of 1964—3,493 nurses, 3,237 midwives, 2,644 auxiliary midwives, 307 health visitors and 42 nursing graduates—under different courses.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, now known as the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, is conducting training courses for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. The Institute has been designated as a WHO Malaria Reference Centre. In 1963, the Government decided to expand the activities of the Institute to make it a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases and has since designated it as the National Institute of Communicable Diseases. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta It also offers facilities for research and specialised studies.

FAMILY PLANNING

The object of the family planning programme, as outlined by the Planning Commission, are (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (*ii*) to discover

suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with the requirements of national economy".

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, with an allocation of Rs. 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs. 50 crores, recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development." "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (*a*) education and motivation for family planning; (*b*) provision of services; (*c*) training; (*d*) supplies; (*e*) communication and motivation research; (*f*) demographic research; and (*g*) medical and biological research. The operational goals are the adoption of family planning through group acceptance of a small-size family, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board was constituted in September 1956 to formulate family planning policy and programmes. The Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Family Planning Communication Research Committee have been established A Family Planning Programme Evaluation and Planning Committee has also been constituted. Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States. District Committees and Taluk Sub-Committees have also been formed Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

Family planning advice and services are available in 9,257 regular centres in rural areas and 1,728 regular centres in urban areas including the institutions distributing contraceptives.

Seven lakh nine thousand five hundred and six persons—4,58,958 males and 2,50,548 females—were reported to have undergone sterilization operations till the end of November 1964

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc., family planning orientation camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The Government of India have established training centres at Delhi, Bombay and Ramanagaram. The Government of India have also approved the formation of family planning touring training teams, family planning orientation training teams and pilot family planning education mobile units. Sixteen of these field units have since been commissioned. The State Governments have established 16 regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Hyderabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras. Till the end of November 1964, 6,123 persons were given full-term training and another 41,698 persons short-term training.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations. Six other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar. A number of studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress at different places. Nine family planning communication research projects have also been financially assisted.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan lays emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depends upon (*i*) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (*ii*) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (*iii*) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as employment, and (*iv*) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of progress of prohibition.

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition.

In January 1963 the Chief Ministers of States, after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing system. In April 1963 a Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission to assess the magnitude of illicit distillation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of voluntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and study the financial aspects of the prohibition programme. The Team has since submitted its report, which is under consideration of Government.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas) covering 58.4 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In the other distrcts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programme of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959

Gujarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a Committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy, another Committee for coordinating the activities of the prohibition, excise and police departments and District Prohibition Committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted. On the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Panchayats

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode. Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and the Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58.8 per cent of the area and 56 per cent of the population of the State Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State. The Prohibition Act which is in force in the State has been amended with effect from August 15, 1962, to make punishments more rigorous.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16.8 per cent of the area and 18.4 per cent of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district. Among other steps taken are progressive

reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks. Liquor drinking at public places and in public functions is prohibited in the areas which formed part of the former Bhopal State.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned from April 1, 1959.

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961 Besides the State Prohibition Board and the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks. Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) have been established for prohibition propaganda.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and some taluks of Bangalore district. The dry area accounts for 81.1 per cent of the area of the State and 79 per cent of the population. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A five-mile shopless belt on the Madras-Mysore border has also been created. A Prohibition Board has been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy. The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also been entrusted with the prohibition work in an advisory capacity. Restrictive measures to minimise the consumption of intoxicating drinks in the wet areas of the State have also been enforced.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959.

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, covering 41 25 per cent of the area and 55 per cent of the population of the State. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes on medical certificates, has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of liquor through res-

tricted licensing and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops for half day in a week and three other days in the year.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has been in force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in the Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public/places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State—in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only eleven districts—has been effected from December 1, 1962, while complete prohibition is still in force in the three pilgrim centres. Important national days and 57 other days have been declared as dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and charas has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

The oral consumption of opium, except by addicts and against medical certificate, has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated prohibition offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption have been banned and various steps have been taken to stop public drinking. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and certain areas of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population and 13 9 per cent of the area in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor and the number of liquor shops is being reduced gradually from year to year. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Every Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a District Prohibition Committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3.58 crores, are aimed at (*i*) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (*ii*) enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, (*iii*) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (*iv*) welfare services in prisons, and (*v*) probation.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950 Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act, 1960, (applicable to Union Territories) has been enacted in all but four States.

At the end of the Second Plan period, it was estimated that there were 50 juvenile courts, 112 remand homes, 70 certified schools, 122 fit persons institutions, 24 probation hostels, 7 borstal schools, 7 reformatory schools, 55 associations and societies for the welfare of destitute and delinquent children, 300 paid probationary officers and 60 honorary probationary officers in the country.* During the Third Plan period, 23 remand homes, 12 certified schools, 3 children's homes and 1 borstal school were established under the Care Programme.

Probation

Almost all the States have framed rules under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55(i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance

*Source: Planning Commission: *Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61*, New Delhi, 1963.

Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, there were 18 certified institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 8 in West Bengal, 7 in Madras, 8 in Kerala, 3 in Delhi and one each in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance has been made available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. During the Second Plan period 29 homes were started—6 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 each in Maharashtra and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, 2 each in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and 1 each in Assam, Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Delhi and Tripura.* It was proposed that 33 more homes be established during the Third Plan period.* A scheme for the eradication of child begging and vagrancy is in operation in Hyderabad.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961 The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences. A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all the States and Union Territories (except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of December 1964, the Board had sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 737 lakhs. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects

*Source· Planning Commission: *Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61*, New Delhi, 1963.

covers about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each; each centre is with a dai and a craft instructor and in charge of a trained gram sevika. At the project level are a mukhya sevika and a midwife.

Four hundred and eighteen such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established by the end of the Second Plan period. Since then, the projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant. Eight of these projects with 40 centres in the backward and hilly areas in the country are still being run by the Board in the absence of suitable local voluntary welfare organisations.

Since April 1957, the projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. There were 271 such projects with 2,308 centres at the end of the year 1964.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped Sixty-five such projects were in operation at the end of the year 1964 and were being run by voluntary organisations.

Holiday Homes for Children

Thirty-one thousand children have been benefited till the end of the year 1964, by financial assistance of over Rs 20 lakhs from the Board through organisation of 620 holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts for children from lower-income groups. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards

Night Shelters

Twenty-six night shelters are functioning in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities A sum of Rs. 5 26 lakhs was given as assistance to the institutions running the shelters.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities as also with gainful employment for supplementing the meagre income of their families Over 1,200 women and handicapped persons are being assisted through 42 production units so far established with an assistance of Rs. 33 lakhs from the Board. Sanction for 39 more units has also been given.

Training of Tribal Women as Multi-purpose Workers

Two training centres at Dohad (Gujarat) and Dumka (Bihar) offer a two to three-year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18-30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Seven hundred and twenty-two courses were organised till the end of December 1964, and over 16,000 women were enrolled.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Ninety-one District Shelters and 50 State Homes have been set up under this programme.

Child Welfare

The scheme of Demonstration Projects and Integrated Child Welfare Services based on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Care aim at the provision of (i) model homes for children on cottage basis providing family atmosphere, (ii) new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in community development blocks and at construction sites and demonstration projects of integrated child welfare services, (iii) foster care of foundlings, orphans, and destitute children, (iv) integrated pre-school projects, providing services in the field of health, nutrition education, recreation and training for children in urban areas, and (v) pre-schools for physically and mentally handicapped children. The programme also includes publication of pictorial literature for children of pre-school age and for the guidance of child welfare workers, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material required for pre-schools and training of child welfare workers

Three hundred and ten new balwadis have since been established in eleven demonstration projects Six pre-school projects in the neighbourhood of urban areas have been sanctioned. Training courses—short-term as well as long-term—have been organised for child welfare workers. A standard set of basic equipment has been evolved for being made available in every pre-school A grant has been made for the organisation of a foster care unit for 30 children.

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare extension projects and centres providing maternity services, craft training, social education and balwadi education have been started in the border areas of NEFA, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Training-cum-Production Centres

The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate runs 18 training-*cum*-production centres in different parts of Delhi and has so far trained over 25,000 women in various crafts. Apart from imparting training, these centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts.

Homes for Displaced Persons

Homes and infirmaries, etc., were established to provide maintenance and shelter to destitute and displaced persons from Pakistan, particularly unattached women and aged and infirm persons with or without dependants.

There are at present 45 homes and infirmaries with about 45,000 inmates. Besides these, about 1,000 displaced orphan children are being maintained in 32 children's institutions in West Bengal and about 3,000 persons are receiving cash doles outside homes.

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of loans and outright grants is also given to inmates of homes to enable them to stand on their own feet as soon as they become rehabilitable either through training or attainment of maturity.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan which began in 1946 continued unabated till 1956 by which time 41.17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. Of this 6.58 lakh families have so far been rehabilitated and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 202 crores incurred for their relief and rehabilitation. The residuary problem of these earlier migrants from East Pakistan has been practically liquidated in all States except West Bengal. A sum of Rs 22 crores has been estimated for the liquidation of the problem in West Bengal. Schemes worth about Rs. 10 crores have since been approved or sanctioned.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities has started About 9.52 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan till the end of March 1965. Of these, about 6.60 lakh have come to West Bengal, 1 81 lakh to Assam and 1 11 lakh to Tripura. A feature of the new influx has been the migration of several thousands of Buddhists and Christians.

Eighty-seven transit/relief camps have been set up to provide accommodation to the new migrant families, nine of which are being run by the Union Government and the rest by the Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, NEFA, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh The State Governments have offered 1 86 lakh acres for the resettlement of the new migrants. Fourteen schemes of small-scale industries have also been sanctioned

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30 052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Over a lakh acres have been reclaimed and 7,288 families in agriculture and 246 in non-agricultural occupations have been settled In the area earmarked for resettlement of tribals, 1,845 families have been settled. Mixed farms at Umarkote and Paralkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. So far 42,000 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A poultry farm was also started at Mana The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Nine industrial Centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagdalpur, Ambaguda, Umarkote, Murthama, Govindapalli, Malkangiri and Paralkote for training displaced persons and for providing off-season employment to agriculturists. Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and more than 13,000 students are receiving education in 191 schools.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Forty-seven lakh and forty thousand persons displaced from West Pakistan migrated to India. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been spent for their

relief and rehabilitation. Payment of compensation has almost been completed. A sum of Rs. 185 crores has been paid to 5.05 lakh claimants.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form on an *ex gratia* payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 per family settled on agricultural lands and Rs. 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Up to December 31, 1964, a sum of Rs. 2.79 crores was paid on account of *ex gratia* grants.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that:

(*i*) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well trained in conducting such operations;

(*ii*) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum,

(*iii*) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play; and

(*iv*) The district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of March, 1965, public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 2 65 crores. Over Rs. 2 52 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency to people affected in border areas.

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression. A sum of Rs. 5.55 lakhs has been received and Rs. .38 lakh disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are :

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19),

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335),

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts 330, 332 and 334),

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Official at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6.45 crores and 2.99 crores respectively.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 40

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,45,11,114	2,98,83,470
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar	65,36,875	42,04,770
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Jammu and Kashmir	2,68,530	—
Kerala	14,22,057	2,07,996
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	60,72,536	2,52,646
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	126	3,43,697
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjab	41,39,106	14,132
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,09,447
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,17,245	—
West Bengal	69,50,726	20,63,883
Union Territories and Other Areas		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,122
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	985	51,261
Delhi	3,41,555	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,69,916	1,08,194
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,391
Manipur	13,376	2,49,094
North-East Frontier Agency	—	5,042
Pondicherry	56,861	—
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala, sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharatiya Dalit Sevak Sangh, the Hind Sweepers' Sewak Samaj, the Servants of India Society, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the Iswar Saran Ashram have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. Grants amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs were sanctioned during the Second Plan period, and a sum of Rs. 1.20 crores has been earmarked in the Third Plan for financial assistance to non-official agencies.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 41 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art 320(4)]

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16⅔ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (*i*) selection or (*ii*) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes III & IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (*i*) relaxation in age-limits, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (*iii*) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for. If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations

are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies.

TABLE 41

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In State Legislatures		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh ..	43	6	2	300	43	11
Assam .	12	1	2*	105	5	23
Bihar .	53	7	5	318	40	32
Gujarat ..	22	1	3	154	11	21
Jammu & Kashmir .	6	—	—	75†	—	—
Kerala	18	2	—	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh .	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras ..	41	7	—	206	37	1
Maharashtra ..	44	6	2	364	33	14
Mysore . .	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan .	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur .	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura .	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,196	471	222

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for All-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and five District Councils have been set up in the districts of the

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are seventeen Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public School Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 222 5 lakhs (according to the 1951 Census), about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres This form of cultivation is practised mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period and 9,604 acres of land have been so far allotted for the settlement of shifting cultivators in Assam Ten colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 1,548 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,990 in Orissa and 13,413 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period are (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction to cash crops like cashewnut, black pepper, etc., and reclamation of waste land through soil conservation measures in Assam; (iii) preference in the matter of supply of agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh; (iv) *jhum* control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura.

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements are being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes for the

development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-*cum*-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour cooperatives, marketing-*cum*-consumers' co-operatives, labour cooperatives have also been established.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, and the NEFA administration are two other institutions conducting research.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose, tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started covering an area of 23,540 sq. miles and a population of 16.85 lakhs A committee headed by Verrier Elwin examined the working of these blocks. Four hundred and fifty such blocks were to be started during the Third Plan period, each block with a coverage of about 200 sq miles and 25,000 people of whom at least 66-2/3 per cent are tribals. At the end of the year 1962-63, 41 blocks out of a total 414 sanctioned were started.

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 33 principal stations and 15 auxiliary centres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows :

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot and Goa.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and Port Blair.

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. The auxiliary centres are located at Ajmer, Bikaner, Bhadravati, Cuddapah, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam. The number of transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on March 1, 1965, was 104, 38, and 47 respectively.

With the completion of the schemes taken up under the Third Plan, it is expected that 77 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the area of the country will be brought under medium-wave coverage and the All India Radio network will comprise 36 principal stations, 22 auxiliary centres, 41 studio centres, 96 medium-wave and 34 short-wave transmitters and a television transmitter at Delhi

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsreels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc , cover a wide range of subjects The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home and External Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1964 are shown below :

TABLE 42

COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1964)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx percentage
Regional Services		
Indian music		
Classical (vocal)	17,069	10 4
Classical (instrumental)	14,108	8 6
Folk (vocal)	2,707	1 6
Folk (instrumental)	94	0 1
Light (vocal)	15,693	9 5
Light (instrumental)	1,842	1 1
Devotional	9,818	5·9
Film	5,800	3 5
Western music	3,685	2 2
Talks, discussions, etc.,	12,905	7·9
Dramas and features	8,120	4 9
News	39,473	23·9

TABLE 42 (*concld.*)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx. percentage
Special Broadcasts		
Religious	240	20 4
Children	2,558	
Women	3,042	
Rural	12,332	
Industrial	3,122	
Armed Forces	1,839	
Tribal	2,833	
Educational	3,084	
Publicity	2,589	
Others	1,943	
TOTAL	1,64,896	100·0
Vividh Bharati	51,028	
GRAND TOTAL	2,15,924	

TABLE 43

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1964)

Type of Programme	Duration (hours)	Approx percentage
Music		
Indian	2,625 00	33 0
West-Asian	266·08	3 3
Swahili	35 13	0 4
East-Asian	627 25	8 0
Western	203 28	2 6
Spoken-word		
News	1,836 06	23·1
Talks, Discussions, etc	1,332 14	16 1
Dramas, Plays, etc.	312·20	3 9
Publicity	421·43	5 3
Others	294 43	3 7
GRAND TOTAL	7,953·19	100 0

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its seventh year in October 1964, and is now broadcast for 11¼ hours on week days and 12½ hours on Sundays and principal festival days. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 p m., providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music. Besides being broadcast over two powerful shortwave transmitters from Bombay and Madras, Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 23 centres in various parts of the country.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. All stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes in 20 languages and 51 dialects for nearly 35 hours a day. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 95,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-*cum*-discussion-*cum*-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on

November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of the year 1964 over 10,000 such forums were functioning in the different States.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 23 stations, for a duration of 20-30 minutes on four to six days in a week. At the end of the year 1964, 26,954 radio sets in schools were registered with AIR for these broadcasts.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged. At the end of the year 1964, there were over 1,500 women's listening clubs and 2,100 children's listening clubs in India.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tiruchi, Allahabad, Ranchi, Port Blair, Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of the year 1964, Industrial listeners' Forums were functioning in 271 centres

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Gauhati and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service Apart from light music, these include news, news-talks and short skits Special music concerts are occasionally held in areas where troops are stationed

AIR broadcasts programmes in 82 tribal dialects of which the largest number (30) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kohima, Kurseong, Patna, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress. During the year 1964, more than 8,500 such programmes were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps stations to exchange their best programmes. During 1964, 1,700 tape-recordings and 2,500 scripts were thus exchanged besides 1,300 programmes selected from 1,900 items received from abroad. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 100 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received programmes under this arrangement in 1964. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs

is also maintained in Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value. A quarterly External Programme Supply Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 10,000 tapes in its Library. This includes recordings of important speeches of eminent persons in the social and political life of the country and those who have otherwise enriched the culture and literature of India In the field of music, the Library has a rich collection of authentic folk music, classical music of the Old Masters representing various *Gharanas* of Hindustani music and eminent musicians of the Karnatak school. To co-ordinate the supply and circulation of tape-recorded programmes to the different Units and Stations of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning as part of this Service.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry. At the stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (*iii*) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes, and (*iv*) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes).

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi six times in English and four times in Hindi each day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; in Gorkhali once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri, Urdu, Bengali and NEFA-Assamese.

One hundred and thirty-two bulletins in 29 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily. The Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Kohima in six Naga dialects and Assamese, Shillong in seven dialects, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gujarati and Srinigar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushto Jullundur also broadcasts a bulletin in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and two in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreels on important occasions News talks and commentaries broadcast on the national hook-up are "Topic for Today", "Matters of Moment", "Focus on Matters of Current Interest" and "Today in Parliament".

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 17 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden, Mauritius and Fiji and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 13 languages, *viz.*, Arabic,

Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Swahili, Thai and Tibetan. During the year 1964, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled about 8,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to 4,19,460 sets during 1963. During the period January-June 1964, 2,08,981 sets were produced.

Wire Broadcasting

Inaugurated on January 14, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present 1,636 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 44,52,895 broadcast receiver licences in force, as on December 31, 1964. The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 44.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959 This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the programmes are of two distinct types. Programmes for viewing in the tele-clubs or the Social Education Programmes, broadcast twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of 40 and 70 minutes respectively, are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, and short music items. One hundred and eighty tele-clubs, with a membership of 3,600 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region

The UNESCO Project on Social Education, meant primarily to assess the effectiveness of social education telecasts on organised groups or tele-clubs, was undertaken with the co-operation of UNESCO in 1960 and completed in 1961 The assessment report prepared by the Indian Adult Education Society and published by UNESCO in 1963 has established the effectiveness of the television medium not only in communicating information but also in moulding attitudes

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961 Lessons in Chemistry, Physics and Current Affairs for the IX, X and XI classes and English lessons for the VI and VII classes of the Higher Secondary Schools in the capital are being televised. Four hundred and twenty-three television sets have been installed in 231 schools All the 367 Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course It is estimated that more than 24,000 students view science lessons, 35,000 students take advantage of lessons on social studies and 70,000 students view English lessons.

There are at present 650 television receivers in operation in Delhi.

THE PRESS

According to the eighth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in September 1964, there were 7,790* newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1963, as against 7,397* in 1962. This marked an increase of 5.8 per cent over the preceding year.

*These figures do not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines, etc.

TABLE 44

BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE

(As on December 31, 1964)*

Name of Postal Circle†	Domestic (inclusive of cheap radio sets)	Cheap Radio Sets	Community	School	Commercial	Dealers	Demonstration	Other Licences	Total
Andhra .. .	3,75,269	20,135	14,136	3,763	9,585	1,773	16	3	4,04,454
Assam .. .	51,514	567	1,619	331	677	180	15	127	54,463
Bihar	1,63,699	13,501	791	4,044	3,783	759	222	—	1,73,298
Bombay ..	5,93,749	12,814	10,662	1,437	13,173	2,365	329	206	61,21,921
Central ..	2,69,798	11,797	3,668	1,316	9,534	1,320	13	—	2,85,649
Delhi	2,46,545	37,117	29	143	4,005	1,620	205	338	2,52,885
Gujarat	3,28,761	14,644	3,234	1,710	8,244	1,553	275	79	3,43,856
Kerala . .	1,03,654	2,862	2,693	1,158	4,018	604	—	12	1,12,139
Mysore . .	2,28,180	12,365	4,689	846	8,535	877	—	10	2,43,137
Madras . .	4,21,193	18,315	13,436	2,630	15,217	2,190	469	61	4,55,196
Orissa	50,588	4,313	2 631	1,323	1,000	244	—	104	55,890
Punjab	3,21,466	41,260	5,387	2,182	8,798	1,572	862	41	3,40,308
Rajasthan . ..	1,27,834	9,942	2,727	1,904	5,684	900	—	17	1,39,066
Uttar Pradesh . ..	3,58,491	49,552	11,982	3,688	8,792	1,393	140	203	3,84,689
West Bengal	5,73,193	2,50,338	1,863	1,753	6,235	2,605	147	57	5,85,853
	42,13,934	4,99,522	79,547	28,228	1,07,280	19,955	2,693	1,258	44,52,895

*Provisional.

†Assam Circle covers Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA.
Central Circle comprises Madhya Pradesh.
Punjab Circle covers Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Of the 7,790 newspapers, 503 were dailies, 49 tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies and the remaining 7,238 were weeklies or publications brought out less frequently.

The largest number (1,208) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (1,014), Uttar Pradesh (1,000), Madras (744) and Delhi (735). Table 45 gives the Statewise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest numbers of papers (1,648) were published in Hindi, English coming next with 1,598. The papers published in other languages were: Urdu (712), Bengali (553), Gujarati (456), Tamil (450), Marathi (445), Telugu (279), Malayalam (252), Kannada (251), Punjabi (160), Oriya (79), Assamese (24) and Sanskrit (18). Table 46 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31, 1963.

Circulation of Newspapers

The total circulation of 4,570 papers in respect of which data were available for 1963 was 202.91 lakhs as compared to 192.58 lakhs for 4,467 papers in 1962. The circulation of newspapers and periodicals during 1963 rose by 5.4 per cent over 1962. The increase in circulation was shared by all languages except Assamese, Oriya and Urdu. The rate of increase was the highest (44.4 per cent) for Sanskrit papers, followed by Punjabi (18.1 per cent) and English (10.5 per cent).

The rate of increase in circulation in case of other language papers was as follows: Kannada 8.9 per cent, Telugu 8.6 pert cent, Bengali 5.5 per cent, Hindi 4.3 per cent, Gujarati 3.9 per cent, Malayalam 3.3 per cent, Marathi 2.1 per cent, Tamil 1.7 per cent. The total circulation of 345 daily papers for which data for 1963 were available was 55.79 lakhs, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the previous year.

In 1963, as in previous years, English newspapers continued to command the highest circulation. They commanded a total of 52.57 lakhs as compared to 47.59 lakhs in 1962. This was followed by Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 35.08 lakhs in 1963 as compared to 33.64 lakhs in 1962. Tamil newspapers came third with 26.05 lakhs circulation. The circulation of newspapers in the other languages was as follows: Assamese 81,000; Bengali 11.43 lakhs, Gujrati 13 63 lakhs; Kannada 5 51 lakhs; Malayalam 14.34 lakhs; Marathi 13 32 lakhs; Oriya 1.48 lakhs, Punjabi 2.48 lakhs; Sanskrit 13,000, Telugu 7.98 lakhs; Urdu 9.58 lakhs. Table 47 gives periodicity-wise the comparative circulation of common newspapers in 1962 and 1963.

Newsprint

During 1964-65, 1,27,500 tonnes of newsprint were available to newspapers and periodicals in the country including 97,500 tonnes imported and 30,000 tonnes of indigenous newsprint. The imported newsprint came mainly from the Scandanavian countries (30,000 tonnes), Canada (31,000), USSR (25,000) and Poland (4,000). Licences of about 7,500 tonnes for glazed newsprint were granted on free resources and the newspapers were free to import from any country. But most of this newsprint is also imported from the Scandanavian countries. Owing to the continued foreign exchange scarcity and short supply of newsprint, the supply of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals is restricted. Excepting for small and medium papers for whom there was provision for some increase in circulation and the number of pages, the number of pages of other newspapers and periodicals have generally been pegged down to the 1957 level and the circulation to the 1961-62 level.

TABLE 45

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(As on 31-12-1963)

State/Union Territory	Dailies	Tri-weeklies	Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies & Half-yearlies	Annuals	Total
Andhra Pradesh .. .	26	—	6	116	62	188	34	3	435
Assam . .	4	—	1	29	10	22	7	2	75
Bihar ..	11	—	2	74	20	64	19	1	191
Gujarat	27	—	3	90	52	190	43	3	408
Kerala	46	—	—	58	23	210	30	2	369
Madhya Pradesh .	49	1	3	113	14	59	19	1	259
Madras .. .	36	—	5	125	131	367	72	8	744
Maharashtra	74	—	6	289	89	509	184	57	1,208
Mysore . .	41	—	5	122	26	147	33	—	374
Orissa .. .	6	—	—	13	10	46	16	—	91
Punjab . ..	28	1	2	195	46	195	25	3	495
Rajasthan	20	1	1	156	42	59	22	—	301
Uttar Pradesh ..	73	—	6	430	98	333	60	—	1,000
West Bengal .. .	25	2	3	218	130	439	182	15	1,014
Delhi . .	20	—	—	111	63	399	138	4	735
Himachal Pradesh .. .	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	7
Manipur	5	—	—	3	1	5	5	1	20
Tripura . ..	2	—	1	8	—	2	—	—	13
Nagaland .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	5
Pondicherry . .	—	—	—	2	4	3	11	—	20
Goa	9	—	—	8	4	3	—	—	24
TOTAL .	503	5	44	2,163	826	3,244	905	100	7,790

TABLE 46

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(As on 31-12-1963)

State/Union Territory	English	Hindi	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bi-lingual	Multi-lingual	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	56	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	232	84	37	11	1	435
Assam . .	13	5	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	14	75
Bihar . . .	31	115	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23	9	3	6	191
Gujarat ..	35	5	—	—	329	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	7	408
Kerala	34	2	—	—	—	1	235	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	84	9	1	369
Madhya Pradesh ..	12	220	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	6	3	259
Madras ..	194	6	—	—	2	5	9	1	—	—	2	429	40	9	33	13	1	744
Maharashtra .	350	69	—	1	125	7	3	424	—	7	5	2	1	61	73	42	38	208
Mysore . .	63	1	—	—	—	237	2	6	—	—	—	7	3	16	24	9	6	374
Orissa	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	91
Punjab .. .	55	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	2	—	—	186	35	14	—	495
Rajasthan	7	233	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	30	8	19	301
Uttar Pradesh ..	87	646	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	170	76	3	8	1,000
West Bengal . ..	276	93	4	513	—	—	1	1	12	3	2	2	2	25	45	20	15	1,014
Delhi	362	150	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	22	1	2	1	124	48	11	9	735
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Manipur .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	20
Tripura	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Nagaland . ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pondicherry	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	2	20
Goa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	24
TOTAL .	1,598	1,648	24	553	456	251	252	445	79	160	18	450	279	712	546	165	154	7,790

TABLE 47

PERIODICITY-WISE COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF COMMON NEWSPAPERS (1962 and 1963)

Periodicity	No. of Common Newspapers	Circulation (in '000)			Percentage Increase or Decrease
		1962	1963	Increase or Decrease	
Dailies	318	5,283	5,492	+209	+4·0
Tri-weeklies ..	3	1	2	+1	+100·0
Bi-weeklies .	17	51	51	—	—
Weeklies ..	961	5,142	5,399	257	+5·0
Fortnightlies ..	305	1,320	1,306	—14	—1·2
Monthlies ..	1,591	5,082	5,298	+216	+4·3
Quarterlies & half-yearlies	368	533	551	+18	+3·4
Annuals . ..	33	251	240	—11	—4·6
TOTAL	3,596	17,663	18,340	+677	+3·8

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee has been set up in terms of the Resolution of May 12, 1964, to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters. The Committee consists of the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, two nominees of the Indian Language Newspapers Association and five other non-officials nominated by the Government. The Committee is to meet ordinarily twice a year.

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1964, textual services were received by about 4,329 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 492 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 1,160. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 250 on December 31, 1964.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are provided by the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar, Hyderabad and Calcutta. Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau has 19 regional and branch offices linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines. The Bombay office is linked with Panjim in Goa by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong, Madurai, Ajmer, Vijayawada, Hubli and Indore as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists to important development projects in the country.

In the States, liaison with the Press is maintained by the State Departments of Information/Public Relations.

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

By a Resolution of May 12, 1964, an Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers has been set up with R. R. Diwakar as Chairman to make an investigation into the difficulties and problems facing small newspapers, especially those published in the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and advise the Government on the measures to be taken to assist such newspapers. The Committee is expected to submit its report in August 1965.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press : (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (*iv*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years and also on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G K Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board has also been appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments.

FILMS

The Table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 48

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964
Assamese	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	1
Bengali	3	18	38	38	54	36	37	39**	34
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3†	1
Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	7	4	6	3
Hindi*	23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93	113
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	12	16	22	18
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	11	15	13	19
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	15	21	16	18
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	2	3
Punjabi	—	2	—	4	—	5	5	5	8
Tamil	1	34	29	26	51	49	59	56	44
Telugu	1	16	6	30	27	25	48	46	41
Konkani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305	304

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Avadhi and Magadhi.

**Includes on 16 mm film.

†Includes one film measuring 889 metres produced by the Children's Film Society.

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Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	7	4	6	3
Hindi*	23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93	113
Kannada .	—	2	5	2	14	12	16	22	18
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	11	15	13	19
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	15	21	16	18
Oriya . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	2	3
Punjabi .	—	2	—	4	—	5	5	5	8
Tamil . .	1	34	29	26	51	49	59	56	44
Telugu .	1	16	6	30	27	25	48	46	41
Konkani . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kashmiri .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305	304

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Avadhi and Magadhi.

**Includes on 16 mm film.

†Includes one film measuring 889 metres produced by the Children's Film Society.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 811 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1964. These consisted of:

35 mm		
(i) Films other than feature films exceeding 600 metres in length	..	40
(ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	..	716
16 mm		
(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length	..	19
(ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	.	35
8 mm		
Short films	..	1
TOTAL		811

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 49

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964
Social	160	162	174	162	178
Crime	11	30	43	39	21
Fantasy	49	23	21	20	23
Historical	4	15	5	12	7
Biographical	4	5	1	4	2
Mythological	37	32	30	21	17
Legendary	25	26	21	20	20
Devotional	2	2	4	5	13
Children	2	1	—	4	5
Stunt	—	5	—	4	—
Adventure	—	2	8	18	18
TOTAL	294‡	303	307‡	305	304

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in acting, direction-*cum*-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. One hundred and twenty-five students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film industry The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced 40 films—19 feature and 21 short It organised 2,093 commercial shows attended by 8,36,379 persons and

‡While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

arranged 137 shows for members of the 16 mm library of the Society which were attended by nearly 75,000 persons.

The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962. In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit. Some of the Society's films have been entered in International Children's Film Festivals.

Three of the Society's films were shown in a London cinema house in December 1964 and one film was telecast by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. All India Radio continues to telecast the Society's films.

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates. The first issue of the Society's magazine for children's has since been issued.

International Film Festivals

During 1964, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals

Feature Films

(1) 'Narthansala' won the Award for best Male Actor as well as the award for the best Art Director at the Third Afro-Asian Film Festival held at Djakarta.
(2) 'Mahanagar' won the Best Director's Award at the XIV International Film Festival, Berlin.
(3) 'Sehar Aur Sapna' won the Academy Award at the International Film Festival, Karlovy Vary.

Documentary Films

(1) At the XX International Competition of Sport Cinematography, Italy, 'Tiger Shikar' won the Bronze Cup of the Costina Tourist Bureau and 'Indian Expedition to Everest—1962' received a Diploma of Honour.
(2) 'Food for Thought' won a special prize of 500 D.M. at the III International Agricultural Film Festival, Berlin.
(3) 'Gautama the Buddha' had a Mention of Honour at the V International Film Festival. Cannes.
(4) 'Himalayan Heritage' got Honourable Mention at the Award presentation ceremony at Victoria International Film Festival, British Columbia.
(5) 'A Great Problem' received the RSAC Film Award for being the best documentary film at the Royal Society of Arts Commonwealth Film Award
(6) 'One Day' won the Golden Gate Award at the VIII International Film Festival, San Francisco.

Third International Film Festival of India

The Third International Film Festival was held in New Delhi in January 1965. The two previous International Festivals held in India were non-competitive and non-exclusive, whereas the Third Festival was competitive and exclusive. Besides the films entered in the competition, the Festival had a section of outstanding foreign films and another of Indian films which were shown out of competition. Apart from India and the UN, 30 countries participated in the Festival. In all 19 feature films and 25 shorts competed for

the awards. Thirty feature films and 12 shorts were shown in the foreign non-competitive section and 13 feature films and 17 shorts in the Indian section. Thirty-six delegates from 19 countries attended the Festival. The Festival in New Delhi was followed by Film Weeks in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay during January-February 1965.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

Recently the Government also instituted Certificates of Merit for the best and the second best story writers of feature films. A cash prize of Rs 25,000 has been instituted for the best feature film aimed at propagating family planning Another cash prize of Rs. 20,000 has been instituted for the best feature film on national integration produced in 1964.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels Till the end of 1964, the Division had released 846 newsreels and 755 short films for exhibition in cinemas The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films. During 1964, 16 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 27 films produced by the State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, *viz.*, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural audiences to understand them easily.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 26 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material. Important events within the country are covered by 13 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the event covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 86 Field Publicity Units of the FYPP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1964.

by these organisations on payment of nominal hire charges. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 81 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to some 36 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.* to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During the year 1964, the Board examined 2,848 films. Eighteen films (features 12 and trailers 6) were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,728 'U' certificates and 133 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,108 and 7. Forty-three foreign films were refused certificates. A total of 1,279 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information

and Broadcasting as its Chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitutes the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to themes based on national problems, social and cultural, and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of works of art and of lasting value. Loans are generally given upto Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent, subject to a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt and regular repayments.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1964 are shown below.

TABLE 50

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equip-ment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1958 .	653·10	164·06	33·87	32·23	5·46	39 45
1959	649 84	277·32	40·82	38 58	2 17	24·32
1960	827·25	194·33	50·90	37·73	1 41	32 43
1961	537·19	165 47	51·49	44·79	3 76	34·52
1962	722·35	177 18	55 95	44·29	2·95	33·08
1963	807·09	204·02	27 95	27 28	2·09	31·03
1964	725·98	201·23	35 40	36·02	0 68	24 16

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the inauguration in September 1963 of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Ltd., set up under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 1 crore to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objects of the Corporation are to produce, purchase and export films and to develop and maintain facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

Table 51 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during 1964.

TABLE 51

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS IN 1964

(in thousand rupees)

Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area			
Aden	97	1,01	1,98
Australia	24	3	27
Bahrain	6,56	20	6,76
British East Africa	8,39	5,78	14,17
British Guiana	6	—	6
British West Indies	3,35	33	3,68
Burma	10	6,61	6,71
Ceylon	36,70	1,24	37,94
Cyprus	—	1	1
Dubai	1,08	12	1,20
Fiji	1,50	49	1,99
Ghana	44	—	44
Gibraltar	1,15	—	1,15
Hong Kong	1,79	4	1,83
Irish Republic	15	—	15
Kenya	16,78	—	16,78
Kuwait	54	2	56
Libya	2	—	2
Malaysia	35,40	17	35,57
Mauritius	6,60	1	6,61
Mombasa	1,64	—	1,64
New Zealand	7	—	7
Nigeria	7,34	1	7,35
Pakistan	61	—	61
Persian Gulf Ports	17	3	20
South Rhodesia	11	—	11
South Africa	1,22	22	1,44
Sierra Leone	2	—	2
Strait Settlements	47	—	47
Tanganyika	93	—	93
Trinidad	86	—	86
Uganda	6	—	6
United Kingdom	12,74	18	12,92
Western Samoa	1,40	—	1,40
Non-Sterling area			
Afghanistan	20	55	75
Algeria	4	—	4
Argentina	11	—	11
Austria	5	—	5
Belgium	12	—	12
Brazil	4	—	4
Cambodia	1,18	—	1,18
Canada	26	—	26
Chile	4	—	4
Congo	12	8	20
Cuba	9	—	9
Czechoslovakia	16	—	16
Denmark	6	—	6
Dutch West Indies	1,05	—	1,05
Ethiopia	11	—	11
France	1,87	8	1,95
Finland	6	—	6
French North Africa	54	—	54
French West Africa	2	—	2
Germany, Democratic Republic of	1	—	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	87	—	87
Hungary	7	—	7
Indonesia	3,32	—	3,32
Iran	7,37	—	7,37
Iraq	32	4	36
Israel	53	—	53
Italy	19	—	19

TABLE 51 (*concld.*)

Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Japan	12	—	12
Lebanon	6,51	91	7,42
Laos	6	—	6
Madagascar	10	—	10
Malagasy Republic	4	—	4
Morocco	65	—	65
Mexico	1	—	1
Netherlands	30	—	30
Norway	7	—	7
North Korea	6	—	6
Portuguese West Africa	2	—	2
Poland	5	—	5
Philippines	9	—	9
Rumania	20	—	20
Saudi Arabia	10	—	10
Spain	7	—	7
Spanish West Africa	1	—	1
Sudan	4,78	—	4,73
Sweden	4	—	4
Switzerland	22	—	22
Syria	19	—	19
Thailand	4,11	7	4,18
Timor	9	—	9
Turkey	5	—	5
UAR	1,61	—	1,61
USA	3,43	4	3,47
USSR	11	—	11
Venezuala	1	—	1
Vietnam (S)	2,39	—	2,39
Yugoslavia	16	—	16
GRAND TOTAL	1,92,53	18,27	2,10,80

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of every book published in India is received by the National Library, Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit to compile the Indian National Bibliography, which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964 The periodical issues are cumulated annually and published. The first volume under the series is for the year 1958 and the latest is that of 1962. The Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical, the first part dealing with general publications and the second with the government publications, including those of quasi-government bodies.

Revision of Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" is to be released shortly and compilation of the second volume is nearing completion. Work on the remaining two volumes has been taken in hand. Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 36 have been published, 14 are in the press, and 16 waiting to be sent to the press. Eight draft District Gazetteers are under scrutiny.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958. Until December 31, 1964, the copyright of 3,716 works, comprising 2,428 literary (including 10 foreign) works, 1,285 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 40 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 17 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), ***Bhagirath*** and ***Kurukshetra*** (in English and Hindi) as well as journals for overseas readership such as ***Indian and Foreign Review*** and *Traveller in India*.

During 1964, the Division released a total of 178 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages and sold about 18.5 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free 16 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Chinese aggression, during the same period.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition-*cum*-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised 555 exhibitions during the year 1964. These included an exhibition devoted to "Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision and Our Goal" projecting the high

ideals and goals he had set for the nation. The Division also organised exhibitions on family planning during the same period.

The Directorate placed 643 display and 7,958 classified advertisements and produced 2.40 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1964. The printed material is distributed by direct mailing from the headquarters as well as regional distribution centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Publicity in the field is undertaken by the Regional and Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity of the Government of India and the field units of the State Departments of Information/Public Relations. These units approach the people directly through public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates, etc. and organise exhibition of documentaries and newsreels, and song and drama performances.

The 86 Field Publicity Units of the Government of India visited 16,015 places all over the country during 1964, organised 24,330 public meetings and group discussions, held 21,349 film shows, and organised 4,432 songs, drama and cultural programmes. A number of field publicity units are being set up in the border areas of the country for undertaking intensive publicity among the inhabitants of these areas.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under national plans. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of the Second Plan it amounted to about 11 per cent of the national income.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 52 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1963-64*. The preliminary estimates for 1963-64, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased by 4.5 per cent in 1963-64 over 1962-63 (making a total of 9 3 per cent in the first three years of the Plan) as against the average annual rate of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period.

The rise in 1963-64 was the net result of an increase of 1.9 per cent under agriculture and 6.5 per cent under rest of the sectors taken together. Per capita income during the years increased by 2.3 per cent (at constant prices)

TABLE 52

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249 6	249·6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266 5	247 5
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255 0	267·8
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325·7	293 2
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333 6	294·3
1962-63	15,400	13,310	339 4	293·4
1963-64	17,200	13,910	370 7	299 8

*A revised series of national income estimates for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1963-64, incorporating several improvements, is under preparation by the Central Statistical Organisation. Meanwhile, certain important data out of the "Estimates of National Income . 1948-49 to 1962-63" published in 1964 have been brought up to 1963-64 using simplified methods , estimates for 1962-63 have been revised while those for 1963-64 are still provisional. Accordingly Tables 52, 54, 55 and 56 have been brought up to date. Table 53 is based on the "Quick Estimates" issued earlier, which have, however, since undergone some downward revision. Tables 57 and 58 are drawn from the 1964 publication and do not include data for 1963-64.

Table 53* gives the contributions of major individual sectors to overall percentage change in national income in 1963-64 over 1962-63.

TABLE 53

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OVERALL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 1963-64 OVER 1962-63

(*at 1948-49 prices*)

Sector	Percentage contribution to total national income in 1962-63	Percentage change in 1963-64 over 1962-63	Contribution to the overall percentage change in 1963-64 over 1962-63
Agriculture (proper)	36·9	1·5	0·5
Mining and factory establishments	10·0	9·1	0·9
Communications	0·5	8·7	0·1
Railways	2·7	7·8	0·2
Organised banking and insurance	1·1	7·9	0·1
Other commerce and transport	15·4	4·4	0·7
Other sectors	33·4	5·4	1·8
All sectors	100·0	4·3	4·3

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 54

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(*Base 1948-49 = 100*)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110·2	102·3	106·8	99·2
1955-56	115·4	121·2	102·2	107·3
1960-61	163·5	147·2	130·5	117·5
1961-62	171·1	151·0	133·7	117·9
1962-63	178·0	153·9	136·0	117·5
1963-64**	198·8	160·8	148·5	120·1

*Based on 'Quick Estimates'.

**Provisional.

Table 55 shows the distribution of national income (at current prices) by industrial origin.

TABLE 55

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,680	6,770	6,790	7,870
Forestry	60	70	70	110	120	130	140
Fishery	30	40	60	100	70	80	90
Total for agriculture, forestry and fishery	**4,250**	**4,890**	**4,520**	**6,890**	**6,960**	**7,000**	**8,100**
Mining	60	70	100	160	170	190	220
Factory establishments ..	550	550	780	1,320	1,540	1,680	1,910
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,170	1,210	1,260
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	**1,480**	**1,530**	**1,850**	**2,600**	**2,880**	**3,080**	**3,390**
Communication (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Railways ..	170	180	250	360	380	460	490
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	160	190	210	230
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,840	1,900	1,980
Total for commerce, transport and communication	**1,600**	**1,690**	**1,880**	**2,340**	**2,480**	**2,650**	**2,790**
OTHER SERVICES							
Professions and liberal arts ..	430	470	560	740	790	840	900
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	900	1,000	1,130	1 300
Domestic service	120	130	140	190	210	220	240
House property	390	410	460	530	550	560	570
Total for Other Services .	**1,340**	**1,440**	**1,730**	**2,360**	**2,550**	**2,750**	**3,010**
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,190	14,870	15,480	17,290
Net earned income from abroad	— 20	—20	00	—50	—70	—80	—90
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	14,140	14,800	15,400	17,200

*Provisional.

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic product at factor cost) according to origin is shown in Table 56.

TABLE 56

SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*
Agriculture (including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery)	49 1	51·3	45·3	48·7	47 0	45·4	47·1
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17·1	16·1	18·5	18·4	19·5	20 0	19 7
Commerce, transport and communication	18·5	17·7	18 9	16·6	16 8	17.2	16.2
Other services ..	15 5	15 1	17 3	16·7	17·2	17 9	17 5
Net earned income from abroad	—0·2	—0 2	0·0	—0·4	—0·5	—0 5	—0·5

The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local) in the generation of net domestic product at current prices is shown in the following table, both in total (crores of rupees) and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 57

GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(*in crores of rupees*)

Year	Net output of Government Sector		Total	Net output of Private Sector	Total net domestic product
	Enterprises	Administration			
1948-49 .	240 (2·8)	400 (4·6)	640 (7·4)	8,030 (92·6)	8,670
1950-51 .	290 (3·0)	430 (4 5)	720 (7·5)	8,830 (92 5)	9,550
1955-56	420 (4·2)	570 (5·7)	990 (9 9)	8,990 (90 1)	9,980
1960-61 .	570 (4 0)	900 (6 4)	1,470 (10 4)	12,720 (89·6)	14,190
1961-62 ..	600 (4·0)	1,000 (6 7)	1,600 (10·7)	13,270 (89·3)	14,870
1962-63* ..	670 (4·3)	1,170 (7·6)	1,840 (11·9)	13,640 (88·1)	15,480

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 58, both in total and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

*Provisional.

TABLE 58

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Current expenditure on commodities and services (administration)	Capital expenditure (administrative)	Capital expenditure (enterprises)	Total Government expenditure	Net national expenditure at market price
1948-49 ..	640 (7·1)	100 (1 1)	110 (1 2)	850 (9·4)	9,060
1950-51 ..	560 (5 6)	100 (1·0)	170 (1·7)	830 (8·3)	10,030
1955-56 ..	720 (6 8)	220 (2·1)	350 (3 3)	1,290 (12 2)	10,660
1960-61 ..	1,140 (7 4)	350 (2 3)	430 (2 8)	1,920 (12 5)	15,330
1961-62 ..	1,260 (7·9)	380 (2·4)	570 (3 6)	2,210 (13·9)	16,140
1962-63* .	1,570 (9 3)	460 (2·7)	750 (4·5)	2,780 (16·5)	16,840

EMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1964.**

TABLE 59

APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Number (on 31-12-64)	Percentage of Total
Professional, technical and related workers .. .	1,08,536	4 4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers .	3,034	0·1
Clerical, sales and related workers	68,716	2 8
Agriculture, dairy and related workers . .	9,732	0·4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers . ..	5,087	0 2
Workers in transport and communication occupations ..	47,121	1·9
Craftsmen and production process workers . .	1,64,604	6·6
Service workers (*e.g* cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc) .	85,248	3·4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	1,16,771	4·7
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	18,80,253	75·5
TOTAL .. .	24,89,102†	100·0

*Provisional.

**For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, *see* the chapter on 'Labour' *Ad hoc* surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

†Excludes 3,772 applicants on the live register of Employment Exchange, Panjim, (Goa), whose occupational break-up is not available.

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

Employment opportunities created during the Second Plan period fell short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The shortfall amounted to about 20 lakhs. Besides, the increase in the labour force during the Second Plan was larger than originally estimated by about 17 lakhs. The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was thus estimated at about 90 lakhs. In addition there is a good deal of under-employment especially in the rural areas. According to the ninth to the twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey conducted between May 1955 and August 1957, about 8 to 9 per cent of the employed population in urban areas and 10 to 12 per cent in rural areas worked on an average 42 hours or less per week and were available for additional employment. On this basis, the Planning Commission estimated the extent of under-employment in the country at 1.5 to 1.8 crores.

Some data relating to the addition to the labour force during the Third Plan as well as additional employment generated in the first two years of the Plan are given in the chapter on Planning.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

Some results of the survey on land holdings carried out in the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—April 1955) have been presented in five reports (NSS Reports Nos. 10, 30, 36, 66 and 74). According to the fifth report (NSS Report No. 74) published in 1963, the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 6.2 crores, commanding a total area of 33.6 crore acres with an average size of 5.43 acres. The average size, however, showed considerable zonal* variation from 3-4 acres in North, East and South to 9-10 acres in West, Central and North-West zones.

About 5 per cent of the holdings and 9 per cent of the area were under joint operation. Individually operated holdings accounted for the bulk; in South zone these comprised 98 per cent of the holdings in the zone.

One-fifth of the land operated was taken on lease under various forms of tenancy with different modes of paying the rent. The proportion ranged from one-tenth in North to one-fourth in North-West.

About 72 per cent of the holdings were fully or partially used for agricultural purposes. The agricultural holding was of an average of 7.53 acres varying from 4.31 in East to 13.44 in Central India.

The average operational holding was in five fragments (a fragment being a distinct and exclusive piece of land separated from any other piece covered by the holding). In North and East, it generally constituted of seven and in South of three fragments.

Permanent farm servants were 136 per thousand operational holdings excluding those of sizes under 0.005 acre, the maximum number being 255 in Central India.

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*For the purpose of the survey, the population zones are as follows: North India—U.P.; East India—Bihar, Orissa, W Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; South India—Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Andhra, Madras and Mysore; West India—Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch; Central India—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh, and North-West India—Rajasthan, Punjab, Pepsu, J & K, Ajmer, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Table 60 gives a consolidated account of some findings of the survey.

TABLE 60

LAND HOLDINGS—RURAL SECTOR

NOTE—*Figures in brackets have been obtained by excluding holdings of sizes less than* 0·005 *acre.*

Population Zone	North	East	South	West	Central	North-west	All India
Total No of operational holdings ('000)	1,10,52 (1,04,67)	1,61,85 (1,56,49)	1,30,30 (1,14,09)	57,89 (44,82)	96,62 (81,13)	60,62 (48,92)	6,17,80 (5,50,12)
Total area operated ('000 acres)	4,11,71	5,43,07	4,31,92	4,98,84	8,82,87	5,88,70	33,57,11
Average size (acres)	3 73 (3·93)	3·36 (3·47)	3·31 (3·79)	8 62 (11·13)	9·14 (10·88)	9·71 (12·03)	5·43 (6 10)
Percentage of :							
(*i*) holdings below average size	66·15 (65·95)	66 37 (66 09)	72 11 (71 00)	70 03 (68 12)	70 40 (69 41)	70·42 (69·40)	72 72 (72·03)
(*ii*) area under such holdings	19 48 (21·13)	16·83 (17·69)	13·71 (16·36)	15 61 (21·63)	15·28 (19 42)	18 76 (24·20)	17 06 (19·55)
Percentage of holdings* .							
(*i*) entirely owned	72·80	60·21	53 26	61·69	52 82	59·77	60·15
(*ii*) entirely leased in	5 83	18·53	24 92	16 96	16 61	17 52	16 94
(*iii*) mixed	21·37	21·26	21·82	21 35	30 57	22·71	22 91
Percentage of :							
(*i*) agricultural to total holdings	76 53	77 03	65 48	67 59	67·63	73 39	71·79
(*ii*) area under agricultural holdings to total operated area	99·24	98 88	99 63	99·91	99 48	99 76	99·49
Average size of :							
(*i*) agricultural holdings (acres)	4 83	4·31	5 04	12 74	13 44	13 20	7·53
(*ii*) non-agricultural holdings (acres)	0 12	0·16	0 04	0 02	0 15	0·09	0·10
Percentage of :							
(*i*) agricultural holdings below average size	67 45	65 89	71·06	67·37	68·47	69·54	72 29
(*ii*) area under such holdings	28·94	25·79	24 05	25·68	25·49	27 47	25·48
Area under agricultural holdings ('000 acres)	4,08,57	5,37,00	4,30,33	4,98,40	8,78,32	5,87,31	33,39,93
Total area irrigated ('000 acres)	1,38,97	82,97	1,04,67	25,98	46,51	95,93	4,95,03
Percentage of area irrigated by :							
(*i*) Canal	35 19	25·62	32·17	18·48	28 06	39 85	32 31
(*ii*) tank	10 67	25·94	33·18	2·85	38·66	2·21	18·57
(*iii*) well	45·90	4·71	22·09	72·40	27·87	41 78	32·86
(*iv*) other sources	7·75	43 17	11·14	5·81	5·20	15·95	15·65
(*v*) unspecified	0·49	0·56	1·42	0·46	0·21	0·21	0·61

Land Holdings—Urban Sector

A consolidated account of some important findings of the survey on land holdings in urban areas carried out in the eighth round of National Sample Survey (July 1954—April 1955) (published in the N.S.S. Report No. 81) are given in Table 61.

*Excludes holdings of sizes below 0.005 acre.

TABLE 61

LAND HOLDINGS—URBAN SECTOR

	Towns with population				Big cities**	All-India (Urban)
	below 15,000	15,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 1,00,000	1,00,000 and above		
Average size of house-hold ownership holding (acres)*	1·93 (3 36)	2·32 (4 41)	0 92 (2·49)	0·52 (2 00)	0·76 (4 06)	1 42 (3·44)
Percentage of households :						
(a) Landless***	42 62	47 38	62·90	73·72	81·27	58·62
(b) Owning some land	57·38	52 62	37 10	26 28	18·73	41·38
Percentage of households leasing out land	18·94	12 42	18·27	9 75	10·07	12·83
Percentage of owned area leased out	36·96	59 32	13·98	13·67	78·08	48·57
Average area leased out per leasing-out household (acres)	3 77	11·10	6 28	0·74	5·91	5 40
Average area 'owned and self operated' per household owning and self operating land (acres)	2 40	1·98	1·10	1 97	1·19	2 00
Average size of household operational holding (acres)	1 50	1 13	0 44	0·50	0·41	0·91
Average household size	4 21	4 67	4 38	4·39	3 99	4 35
Average size of operational holding (acres)	1 57	1 16	0 45	0 51	0·42	0 93
Percentage of operated area taken on lease	20 01	25 71	30·65	9·06	2 80	19 90

Land Utilisation

The NSS conducted a survey of land utilisation and crop-cutting experiments, in the fifteenth round (July 1959—June 1960). Some results of the survey are detailed in the NSS Report No. 79. According to it, India (excluding some hilly and forest areas in Assam, Manipur and Tripura and Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir) had an estimated gross area† of nearly 27.8 crore acres under seven major cereal crops in the autumn, winter

*Figures in brackets are averages obtained by omitting landless households.

**Data on big cities relate to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

***Includes households owning either no land or land less than 0·005 acre.

†Gross area under a crop consists of the area under the crop (i) grown singly, plus (ii) grown in mixture. Thus the total of the gross areas under several crops may exceed the geographical area under those crops.

and spring seasons of 1959-60. Table 62 gives the break-up of the area under the different crops by administrative zones*.

TABLE 62

ESTIMATED GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CEREAL CROPS, 1959-60

(in thousand acres)

Administrative zone	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Total
North ..	21,73	45,48	1,92,17	1	55,82	1,36,35	26,92	4,78,48
Central ..	2,23,06	1,25,46	46,12	2	51,39	2,30,59	80,70	7,57,34
East** .	3,88,24	1,82	1,20	11,87	29,83	35,13	33,86	5,01,95
South	1,79,20	1,05,36	44,44	24,70	6,59	35	—	3,60,64
West ..	99,34	3,59,13	1,24,92	30,50	9,74	57,51	64	6,81,78
All India	9,11,57	6,37,25	4,08,85	67,10	1,53,37	4,59,93	1,42,12	27,80,19

Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities

Data on some socio-economic aspects of the Indian villages have been obtained from the tenth to the twelfth rounds (December 1955—August 1957) of the National Sample Survey. According to these, 64 to 67 per cent of all the villages had a population below 500, whereas the number of villages with a population above 2,000 constituted between 4.2 and 5.6 per cent of all villages. The villages with a population between 501 and 1,000 constituted 19 to 21 per cent and those with above 3,000 constituted between 1.7 and 2.4 per cent.

In about 97 per cent of the villages tilling was done with the help of animals. Only 0.4 to 0.9 per cent of the villages had the power-driven system, whereas in 1 3 to 2.3 per cent of the villages the mixed system prevailed Non-chemical manures (cowdung, green manures, composts, etc.) were used in 64 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, of the villages in the twelfth and eleventh rounds, whereas chemical manures were used in only 0 1 per cent villages for each round.

Chemical as well as non-chemical manures were used in 29 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the villages in these two rounds. About 22 per cent of the villages received water from wells, 10 to 12 per cent received canal and river water, 6 to 8 per cent from tanks and a few others from tube-wells and anicuts In about 21 per cent of the villages, the mixed system of irrigations was in vogue Thirty-four to thirty-six per cent of villages had none of these systems and probably had to depend on the rains.

The thirteenth round was conducted during September 1957 to May 1958, with the main object of collecting data on some basic amenities of life. Table 63 shows the average distances of certain amenities from the villages.

According to the thirteenth round, fair weather roads connected 14.4 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 15.4 per cent to the hospital and 13.2 and 17 per cent to the nearest telegraph office and police station respectively. For all-weather roads, the percentages of villages were 35 1, 36.4, 31.5 and 38 respectively. Others, including mixed type and river and canal links, connected 45 per cent of villages to the nearest high school. 43 per cent to the nearest hospital, 52.1 per cent to the telegraph office and 41 per cent to the nearest police station.

*The States which were included in the various administrative zones for the purpose of the study are : North India—Rajasthan, Punjab, J & K, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; Central India—U P. and Madhya Pradesh; East India—Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; South India—Andhra, Madras and Kerala, and West India—Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore.

**Manipur and Tripura and the districts of Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, United Mikkir and North Cachar Hills and parts of Kamrup, Goalpara and Nowgong districts in Assam are not included in the NSS estimate.

The percentage of villages with radio facilities was 11.6 in the eleventh round and 15 in the thirteenth. The percentage for public libraries had also increased from 7.1 to 9. In the eleventh and twelfth rounds, about 19 per cent of the villages had a weekly or daily newspaper coming into them. Under the thirteenth round, data were collected separately for the two categories of papers; 14.7 per cent received a daily newspaper and 13.5 per cent a weekly.

The thirteenth round shows that private chambers constituted nearly 68 per cent of all medical institutions in villages. Next in importance were dispensaries. Hospitals accounted for only 5 per cent of all the medical inistitutions. However, a private chamber attended on an average to only five patients per day, a dispensary to 18 and a hospital to 54 patients per day. Nearly one-third of the total number of doctors in villages were allopaths, the rest being homoeopaths, hakims, vaids, etc.

TABLE 63

AVERAGE DISTANCE (IN MILES) FROM VILLAGES TO IMPORTANT AMENITIES (DECEMBER 1955—MAY 1958)

	Tenth round	Eleventh round	Twelfth round	Thirteenth round
Primary school	1 3	1·4	1·2	—
Post office	4·0	3·8	3·6	—
Police station	7 6	8·2	—	7·0
Hospital	9·0	8·8	8·6	6·9
High school	10·5	10·2	10 0	7·3
Telephone office	11·5	11·5	11·1	8·8
Railway station	20 5	20·2	—	—

Manufacturing Activities

Table 64, culled from the data available in the 1961 census results, gives the number of factories and workshops engaged in manufacturing activities classified by power used and size of employment for urban and rural India separately.

Working Population

Table 65 gives the distribution of the working population of the country classified into nine industrial categories and non-working population, based on the Union Primary Census Abstracts, 1961. The data are given for India and the States and Union Territories and other areas, and for males and females, separately, including Sikkim.

Housing Pattern

The results of the 1961 population census include information about the housing stock and pattern in the country. According to it, India had about 10.8 crore census houses (8.9 crores in rural and 1.9 crores in urban areas). Of the total, 7.9 crore houses were used for residential and residential-*cum*-non-residential purposes—dwelling, shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-*cum*-dwelling—(comprising 6.5 crores in rural and 1.4 crores in urban areas). Of the remaining about 2.9 crore houses, about 2.2 crores were used as shops, hotels, business houses, factories, schools, medical institutions, etc., while the rest (62 lakhs) were vacant.

The average number of rooms per household for all India was 1.97 (1.98 in rural and 1.93 in urban areas). The average number of persons per room was 2.58 in rural and 2.61 in urban areas whereas the average number of persons per household was 5.17 for all India, (5.19 in rural and 5.08 in urban areas). In the rural areas, 93 6 per cent of the households owned their houses while in the urban areas the corresponding figure was 46.2 per cent. For all India, on an average 85.2 per cent of the households were living in their own houses.

TABLE 64

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* CLASSIFIED BY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Size of employment (No. of persons)	Total No. of factories and workshops	Kind of fuel or power used: Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power**	Total of all fuel users	No power
INDIA†—URBAN							
	7,13,040	1,00,286	14,424	45,771	11,137	1,71,618	5,41,422
1	2,38,801	15,165	2,977	17,714	4,605	40,461	1,98,340
2—5	3,40,838	46,542	7,856	23,324	5,259	82,981	2,57,857
6—9	47,926	15,662	1,512	2,545	773	20,492	27,434
10—19	25,669	10,406	1,089	1,158	295	12,948	12,721
20—49	11,824	6,172	668	585	128	7,553	4,271
50—99	3,615	2,056	167	197	44	2,464	1,151
100 persons and above	3,637	2,693	98	189	23	3,003	634
Persons not stated ..	40,730	1,590	57	59	10	1,716	39,014
INDIA†—RURAL							
	16,80,300	20,498	61,353	1,43,691	1,11,877	3,37,419	13,42,881
1	9,31,737	5,293	22,453	72,912	78,827	1,79,485	7,52,252
2—5	6,32,585	9,983	32,975	64,883	30,805	1,38,646	4,93,939
6—9	32,716	1,614	1,802	3,026	1,733	8,175	24,541
10—19	13,484	1,293	1,242	1,337	332	4,204	9,280
20—49	6,832	959	915	975	96	2,765	4,067
50—99	2,009	405	354	332	55	1,146	863
100 persons and above	1,533	499	359	294	8	1,160	373
Persons not stated ..	59,404	452	1,253	112	21	1,838	57,566

*Includes manufacturing activity falling under the major heads of · foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and its products, paper and its products, printing and publishing, leather, rubber, chemicals and their products, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, earthen-ware and pottery, basic metals and their products, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

†Includes Sikkim.

**Includes bullock, water or wind mill power.

TABLE 65
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

(*In thousands**)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total popu-lation	Workers										Non-workers
			A**	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
INDIA	M†	22,62,94	12,90,16	6,64,07	1,73,11	40,03	73,66	71,68	18,13	68,25	29,38	1,51,85	9,68,28
	F	21,29,41	5,94,02	3,31,03	1,41,71	11,87	46,65	7,88	2,43	8,15	65	43,64	15,30,65
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,81,62	1,12,99	46,54	24,55	4,66	11,49	3,88	1,74	5,91	2,34	11,88	68,62
	F	1,78,22	73,64	28,33	28,82	95	6,66	88	46	2,07	4	5,43	1,04,58
Assam	M	63,28	34,23	21,90	1,58	2,91	28	91	38	1,75	75	3,77	29,05
	F	55,45	17,14	11,34	29	2,27	2,52	12	2	10	1	47	38,31
Bihar	M	2,33,01	1,29,55	69,26	25,74	5,42	6,03	3,85	99	4,48	2,28	11,50	1,03,46
	F	2,31,54	62,79	34,36	18,44	1,11	4,55	41	9	74	3	3,07	1,68,75
Gujarat	M	1,06,34	56,86	28,17	6,79	76	3,43	5,00	73	3,81	1,56	6,59	49,48
	F	99,99	27,89	17,02	5,73	29	2,12	36	17	30	3	1,87	72,11
Jammu & Kashmir	M	18,97	10,97	7,98	17	18	43	31	8	33	12	1,35	8,00
	F	16,64	4,27	3,55	2	7	53	2	—	1	1	7	12,38
Kerala	M	83,62	39,47	9,05	5,17	3,99	1,89	3,93	68	2,98	1,45	10,35	44,15
	F	85,42	16,83	2,74	4,61	89	3,00	1,37	3	24	8	3,89	68,58
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,65,78	99,81	59,33	13,97	3,84	5,29	3,03	1,42	3,50	1,54	7,90	65,97
	F	1,57,94	69,48	46,79	14,18	1,08	3,13	34	30	53	4	3,08	88,46
Madras	M	1,69,11	1,01,03	42,30	14,45	3,31	6,81	7,51	1,76	6,61	2,49	15,81	68,08
	F	1,67,76	52,48	22,28	13,83	1,05	5,26	98	29	97	5	7,77	1,15,28
Maharashtra	M	2,04,29	1,16,62	47,45	21,13	3,47	5,60	11,92	1,97	7,71	4,25	13,13	87,67
	F	1,91,25	72,86	39,92	23,97	63	2,72	1,12	38	85	21	3,04	1,18,39
Mysore	M	1,20,41	70,30	37,51	8,86	2,44	4,51	3,59	1,53	3,28	1,05	7,52	50,11
	F	1,15,46	36,97	20,56	8,75	92	2,58	63	36	63	1	2,52	78,49

TABLE 65 (contd)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total population	Workers										Non-workers
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
Nagaland	M	1,91	1,16	92	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	19	75
	F	1,78	1,04	1,02	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	74
Orissa	M	87,71	53,28	31,85	8,05	96	2,86	73	29	1,12	49	6,94	34,42
	F	87,78	23,33	11,68	4,99	36	2,45	13	2	36	3	3,32	64,45
Punjab	M	1,08,92	57,65	29,89	4,83	60	4,21	3,39	1,35	3,81	1,42	8,15	51,27
	F	94,15	13,37	10,07	61	6	1,20	15	5	5	1	1,17	80,78
Rajasthan	M	1,05,65	61,42	42,05	2,30	1,23	3,98	1,51	97	2,74	117	5,47	44,23
	F	95,91	34,42	28,50	1,63	48	2,01	21	12	14	1	1,32	61,49
Uttar Pradesh	M	3,86,34	2,24,80	1,43,02	20,36	1,47	13,19	7,71	2,10	9,96	3,97	23,02	1,61,54
	F	3,51,12	63,70	41,26	12,26	24	4,83	30	4	67	3	4,08	2,87,42
West Bengal	M	1,85,99	1,00,40	38,92	14,47	4,39	3,00	12,44	1,47	8,36	3,87	13,50	85,59
	F	1,63,27	15,40	5,67	3,25	1,39	1,87	76	5	36	5	2,00	1,47,87
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M	39	25	5	—	7	2	1	5	1	—	4	13
	F	24	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	20
Delhi	M	14,89	7,78	35	5	7	13	1,63	3	1,45	49	3,29	7,11
	F	11,69	76	21	2	2	4	7	3	32	1	35	10,93
Himachal Pradesh	M	7,03	4,43	3,34	8	8	28	6	13	7	3	36	2,59
	F	6,48	3,62	3,36	4	1	17	1	1	—	—	3	2,86
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	M	12	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	6
	F	12	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Manipur	M	3,87	1,83	1,41	1	1	7	1	2	5	3	22	2,04
	F	3,93	1,75	93	1	—	72	—	—	7	—	2	2,18

TABLE 65 (*concld.*)

States/Union Territories and other Areas		Total popu-lation	Workers										Non-workers
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
Tripura	M	5,91	3,22	1,99	29	8	7	9	4	18	5	43	2,69
	F	5,51	1,15	82	4	4	18	2	—	1	—	5	4,36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M	30	18	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
	F	28	16	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Goa, Daman and Diu	M	3,03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3,24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-East Frontier Agency	M	1,78	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	21	6
	F	1,59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Pondicherry	M	1,83	1,01	18	21	7	4	15	3	10	3	18	82
	F	1,86	37	4	17	—	3	2	—	3	—	7	1,48
SIKKIM	M	85	57	48	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	28
	F	77	47	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30

*Population figures given in this table are based on primary abstracts and are inclusive of Sikkim. As a result of rounding off, slight differences occur in totalling up in some cases, which was unavoidable. In the case of NEFA, details of classification of workers were collected only in a part of the area.

**A=Total workers. B=Cultivators. C=Agricultural labourers. D=In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. E=In household industry. F=In manufacturing other than household industry. G=In construction. H=In trade and commerce. J=In transport, storage and communications K=In other services.

†M=Males. F=Females

The following table, prepared on a 20 per cent sample, gives (i) distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied, and (ii) the number of persons per room (given in brackets) in the different categories of households.

TABLE 66

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS* ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND PERSONS PER ROOM

Figures in brackets represent the average number of persons per room

State/Union Territory	No Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
INDIA	13	490 (4·35)	264 (2·63)	113 (2·01)	59 (1·69)	60 (1·30)
Andhra Pradesh .	0	645 (4·39)	222 (2·57)	71 (1·96)	33 (1·62)	29 (1·08)
Assam	2	366 (4·17)	348 (2·55)	150 (2·09)	70 (1·82)	64 (1·42)
Bihar	2	363 (4·11)	293 (2·63)	155 (2·10)	83 (1·81)	104 (1·42)
Gujarat . .	3	601 (4·91)	274 (2·80)	70 (2·03)	29 (1·66)	23 (1·21)
Jammu & Kashmir	16	486 (4·85)	234 (2·75)	122 (2·06)	65 (1·73)	77 (1·35)
Kerala . .	14	320 (4·91)	316 (2·91)	180 (2·11)	83 (1·71)	87 (1·21)
Madhya Pradesh	3	541 (4·08)	276 (2·54)	102 (2·01)	42 (1·69)	36 (1·31)
Madras .	38	656 (4·21)	187 (2·58)	58 (1·91)	26 (1·59)	21 (1·16)
Maharashtra ..	23	649 (4·67)	227 (2·80)	64 (2·15)	21 (1·78)	16 (1·42)
Mysore	106	408 (4·67)	301 (2·74)	108 (2·14)	43 (1·80)	34 (1·32)
Nagaland .	0	599 (4·29)	288 (2·48)	88 (1·64)	16 (1·68)	9 (1·46)
Orissa ..	1	319 (3·82)	371 (2·28)	149 (1·78)	87 (1·50)	73 (1·25)
Punjab .	2	369 (4·62)	308 (2·81)	156 (2·13)	84 (1·75)	81 (1·29)
Rajasthan .	2	512 (4·53)	249 (2·70)	119 (2·06)	58 (1·72)	60 (1·24)
Uttar Pradesh	3	333 (3·99)	276 (2·43)	165 (1·83)	101 (1·55)	122 (1·22)
West Bengal	5	648 (4·34)	218 (3·02)	67 (2·56)	38 (2·15)	24 (1·80)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	569 (4·46)	246 (2·35)	107 (1·75)	36 (1·39)	29 (1·11)
Delhi	7	604 (4·19)	239 (2·87)	79 (2·25)	39 (1·91)	32 (1·62)
Himachal Pradesh	3	258 (3·77)	285 (2·34)	149 (1·80)	137 (1·34)	168 (1·09)
Laccadive group of Islands ..	0	183 (4·28)	381 (2·84)	236 (2·06)	96 (1·85)	104 (1·48)
Manipur ..	8	264 (4·87)	202 (2·45)	189 (1·62)	263 (1·42)	74 (1·35)
Tripura	—	681 (4·61)	234 (2·89)	59 (2·61)	18 (2·28)	8 (2·13)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	2	711 (5·01)	225 (3·03)	40 (2·36)	13 (2·02)	9 (1·02)
Pondicherry ..	167	526 (4·42)	153 (2·87)	59 (2·19)	36 (1·78)	35 (1·43)
NEFA . ..	2	382 (3·88)	304 (2·00)	147 (1·30)	86 (1·13)	79 (1·52)
SIKKIM.. ..	—	530 (5·12)	305 (2·87)	81 (2·10)	46 (1·82)	38 (1·20)

*In certain cases the horizontal total is less than 1000, the difference being accounted for in each case by households that have not stated the number of rooms occupied.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fifteenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure* in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out at about Rs. 247; the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 334.6. The average household size in rural areas was 5.2 and in urban areas 4.8.

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69.2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was 61.4. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 6.2 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5.9 per cent in rural areas and 6.3 per cent in urban areas).

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs. 19.7 per person for rural areas and Rs. 20.7 per person for urban areas.

In the fifteenth round households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to per capita monthly expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of households in the rural and urban areas of the country according to per capita monthly expenditure classes is indicated in Table 67.

TABLE 67

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (JULY 1959—JUNE 1960)

Per capita expenditure per month (in rupees)	Percentage of total number of households	
	Rural	Urban
0—8	6 5	2 2
8—11	12 5	6 1
11—13	10 4	5 8
13—15	10 2	6·7
15—18	14 5	11 2
18—21	10 8	10 6
21—24	7 9	7 5
24—28	7 3	8·1
28—34	8·6	10 4
34—43	5 6	10 0
43—55	2 7	8·0
55 and above	3 0	13 4

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs 20.30; in urban areas it was Rs. 27.5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40.4.

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different. While about 42.4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 24.6 per cent and for the four major cities 15.5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages

*Details of consumer expenditure pattern are given in NSS Draft Report No. 97.

through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income distribution and expenditure pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey, 1958-59, are given in Tables 68 and 69.

TABLE 68

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
up to 75	0 2	1 0	0·5	2·5
75—100	1 2	3 4	1 9	9·4
100—150	10·8	13 8	12·5	19·4
150—200	16 0	16 6	19 7	18·6
200—300	27 5	22 5	25 2	21·2
300—500	26·4	21·4	24·7	18·4
500—750	9 5	11·2	7 9	5·0
750—1000	4 0	4·6	3 2	2·2
1000—1500	3 2	3 5	2·5	1·5
1500 and above	1 3	1 9	2 0	1·8

TABLE 69

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS (1958-59)

Items	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147 9 (38 8)	149 2 (42 1)	158·1 (40·7)	136·3 (42·1)
Fuel and light	14 2 (3 7)	12 9 (3·6)	14 3 (3 7)	14·5 (4 5)
Housing, household requisites and services	52·9 (13 9)	66 5 (18 8)	55 8 (14 4)	47·5 (14 7)
Clothing, bedding, headwear and footwear	45 5 (12 0)	31 3 (8 9)	57 5 (14 8)	38 6 (11·8)
Miscellaneous	120 5 (31 6)	94 4 (26 6)	102·7 (26 5)	87·4 (27·0)
TOTAL	380 9 (100 0)	354 3 (100 0)	388 3 (100 0)	324·1 (100 0)

The distribution of working class families in four major cities by income and their expenditure pattern based on the Working Class Family Budget Surveys, 1958-59, are given in Tables 70 and 71.

TABLE 70

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
up to 30	0·93	0 15	1·74	1·57
30—60	4 20	9·16	11·70	7·33
60—90	9·42	43·75	14·15	22 29
90—120	25·82	22·95	35·48	33 86
120—150	29·34	13 02	15 65	13·80
150—210	17·52	8·20	11·68	16 00
above 210	12·77	2·77	9·60	5·15

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

TABLE 71

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER WORKING CLASS FAMILY (1958-59)

Items	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	78 35 (59·54)	59 49 (67 92)	65·30 (53 98)	87·08 (59·47)
Fuel and light	6 34 (4 82)	4·06 (4·64)	6·25 (5·17)	8·56 (5 85)
Housing, household requisites and services	7·06 (5 36)	7·53 (8 60)	9·20 (7·61)	13·26 (9·05)
Clothing, bedding, headwear and footwear	16 66 (12·66)	7 23 (8·25)	18 29 (15·12)	13 45 (9 19)
Miscellaneous	23 19 (17·62)	9 28 (10 59)	21 92 (18·12)	24 08 (16·44)

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 72 compiled by the Ministry of Industry

TABLE 72

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (Base : 1952-53=100)

Year	Food Articles	Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles			General Index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1955-56 ..	86 6	81 0	95 2	99·0	100 1	99 6	99 7	92 5
1960-61 ..	120 0	109 9	120 0	145·4	130 6	122 8	123 9	124 9
1961-62 ..	120·1	100 3	122 1	142·6	138 8	124 6	126·6	125 1
1962-63 .	126 1	100 9	124 4	136 5	139 5	127·1	128 8	127 9
1963-64 .	136·8	119 6	139·6	139 5	139·6	129·7	131·1	135 3
1964-65	159 9	131 2	144 5	162 7	152 5	134 8	137 2	152 7
Dec. 1963	136·2	121 6	139·9	138·9	138 8	129·6	130 9	134 9
March 1964	142 0	119 0	140 4	144 9	143·6	130 8	132 6	139·2
June 1964	153 5	126·3	142·8	153 9	146·7	131 0	133·2	146·8
Sept. 1964	169·5	130 8	143 8	170 3	151·0	134 7	137·0	158 6
Dec. 1964	166 0	135 3	145·3	171·4	158·9	137·5	140·5	158 2
March 1965	154·5	138 6	146 6	163 6	156 3	138 6	141·1	151 5

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index was up by 18 per cent in October 1964 as compared to a year earlier. Table 73 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51, 1956-57, and 1960-61 to 1963-64 as well as for the months of December 1963 and March, June, September and October 1964.

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.
Source : Labour Bureau

TABLE 73
WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta*	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1960-61	124	137	113	121	146
1961-62	127	142	115	128	149
1962-63	131	145	121	130	150
1963-64	137	150	114	137	153
Dec 1963	140	157	116	140	157
March 1964	143	162	115	145	158
June 1964	150	166	116	145	169
Sept 1964	159	173	129	153	174
Oct 1964	163	175	—	155	177

ESTIMATES OF SAVING

The following table gives estimates of aggregate saving at current and constant prices for selected years between 1951-52 and 1962-63**.

TABLE 74
VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING
(In Rs Crores) *(at current prices)*

Sector	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1 Government Sector	187 0	111 4	176 7	239 4	353·8	410 1
2 Domestic Corporate Sector	63 6	60 0	58 5	106 7	97·8	104 7
3 Household Sector	278 8	799 1	841 2	1,025 8	922 2	983·6
Of which						
(i) Rural	170 7	153 7	187 7	234 3	236·6	237·0
(ii) Urban	108 1	645 4	653 4	971·5	685 6	746 6
4 Total Saving (1+2+3)	529 4	970 5	1,076 4	1,371·9	1,373 8	1,498 4
(at 1948-49 prices)						
1 Government Sector	170 7	117 0	172 0	215 5	312 1	356 0
(a)	35 3	11 5	16 4	17 4	25 7	27 4
(b)	1 9	1 1	1 7	1 6	2 4	2 6
2 Domestic Corporate Sector	58 1	63 1	56 9	96·1	86·3	90 8
(a)	12 0	6 2	5 4	7 8	7 1	7 0
(b)	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 7	0 7
3 Household Sector (i+ii)	254·4	839·1	818 3	923 8	813 6	853·9
(a)	52 7	82 3	78 2	74 8	67 2	65 6
(b)	2 8	8 0	7 4	7·3	6 2	6 4
(i) Rural	151 0	170·7	178 5	200 6	200 9	197 2
(a)	31 3	16·7	17·0	16 2	16 6	15·2
(b)	1·7	1 6	1 6	1 6	1·5	1·5
(c)	59 4	20 3	21 8	21 7	24 7	23·1
(ii) Urban	103 4	668 4	639 8	723 0	612 9	656 7
(a)	21 4	65 6	61 2	58 6	50 6	50 4
(b)	1 1	6 4	5·8	5 7	4 7	4·9
(c)	40 6	79·7	78 2	78 3	75·3	76·9
4. Total Saving (1+2+3)	483·2	1,019·2	1,047 2	1,235 2	1,212·2	1,300·1
(b)	5 3	9 7	9 5	9 7	9 3	9·7

*For Calcutta, the old series was discontinued from June 1963 and a new series started with base 1960=100.

**For details see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, March, 1965.

(*a*) Proportion (per cent) of Total Saving, (*b*) Proportion (per cent) of National Income, (*c*) Proportion (per cent) of Saving of the Household Sector.

NOTE : Saving in current prices is converted to 1948-49 prices by using the National Income deflator.

CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951—61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan lays down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76. (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs 530 in 1975-76)**; (*ii*) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4 6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent, and (*iii*) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment will have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio will have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulates a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, see "India 1962", p. 175

**National and per capita income figures given in this chapter differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure' which are based on later computations.

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources; the remaining comprised external assistance†.

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951—1961), national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent. Per capita income increased by about 16 per cent only, owing to a rapid population growth.

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 95 per cent (average annual rate of about 9.5 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place; for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact the decade witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable. The main achievements during the decade are presented in Table 78 along with the targets of and achievements during the Third Plan.

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors: (*i*) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports; (*ii*) the execution of some of the power projects as also the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of foreign exchange difficulties; (*iii*) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (*iv*) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay.

**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasised these and other limiting factors and suggested determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim is : (*i*) to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (*ii*) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (*iii*) to expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (*iv*) to utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities, (*v*) to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

Outlay and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which include certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeds Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and is Rs. 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison).

TABLE 75

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

*Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) is estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

The investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. (On present reckoning, net investment in both public and private sectors in the five years 1961 to 1966 is likely to reach an aggregate of Rs. 11,700 crores, at current prices, despite the shortfalls in the national product on the one hand and the sudden increase in Defence expenditure that became necessary in 1962-63, on the other. Net investment in the last year of the current Plan, 1965-66, is estimated to reach Rs. 2,800-2,900 crores, compared to Rs. 1,600 crores at the end of the Second Plan). The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development, as originally envisaged, is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown for comparison.

TABLE 76

INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

Major head	Second Plan				Third Plan			
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	*	420	6	650	*	650	6
Power	445	40	485	7	1,012	50	1,062	10
Village and small industries	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
Organised industry and minerals	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Transport and communications	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
Social services and miscellaneous	340	950	1,290	19	622	1,075	1,697	16
Inventories	—	500	500	8	200	600	800	8
TOTAL	3,650	3,100**	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as shown in Table 77. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

*Included under agriculture and community development.

**Excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 77

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956–61) estimated	Third Plan (1961–66)		
		Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	550
2. Contribution of Railways	150*	100	—	100
3. Surpluses of other public enterprises	**	300	150	450
4. Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	800
5. Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
6. Provident funds (net); steel equalisation fund (net) and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	540
7. Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
8. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,099††	2,200	—	2,200
9. Deficit financing	948	524	26	550
TOTAL	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was roughly estimated at 90 lakhs. Another 1.5 to 1.8 crores were under-employed. The addition to the labour force may be of the order of 1.7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualised increase in employment to the extent of only 1.4 crores—about 35 lakhs in agriculture and about 1 05 crores outside agriculture. There may also be some reduction in under-employment during the Third Plan Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there is need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 lakh persons. This is considered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan. It was, therefore, proposed that (*i*) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past; (*ii*) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrification, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower; and (*iii*) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

The report on the progress of the Third Plan during 1961-62 to 1963-64 is embodied in *The Third Plan, Mid-Term Appraisal.* The Planning Commission undertook the appraisal to bring to focus such aspects of Plan implementation as required special attention for achieving more rapid progress in the remaining two years The report highlighted the fact that the rate of growth of the economy and the increase in employment had been slow in the first half of the Plan period. While performance in some sectors like transport, power and education had been in accordance with the Plan

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights.
**Included in items 1 and 6 of the table.
†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds.
††Includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

or ahead of schedule, it was likely that targets in some fields, such as machine tools, aluminium, cloth, coal, steel, iron ore, cement, fertilisers, irrigation, cotton, oil-seeds and foodgrains may not be achieved. The National Development Council considered and broadly agreed with the findings and recommendations, and decided that the Central and State Governments should urgently take steps to remove the deficiencies and ensure the realisation of the objectives and targets of the Third Plan. It also proposed necessary action to be taken in various fields.

The Central Government also considered and generally approved of the suggestions in the report. Several concrete steps have since been taken to overcome the shortcomings.

In April 1965, the Third Plan entered the fifth and final year. While progress in the first two years of the Plan was slow—owing largely to the unfavourable weather conditions which gave a serious setback to agricultural production, failure to take preparatory action, delays in finalising schemes, time taken in negotiating foreign assistance and obtaining equipment and the long gestation period and phasing for most of the projects and programmes—it improved considerably in the third and fourth years.

National income in the first three years of the Plan increased (at 1948-49 prices) by a total of about 9.3 per cent including an increase of about 4.5 per cent in 1963-64 over 1962-63, as against an annual increase of 5 per cent postulated in the Plan. The per capita income (at 1948-49 prices) increased from Rs. 293.2 in 1960-61 to 294.3 in 1961-62, and Rs. 293.4 in 1962-63 to about Rs. 299.8 in 1963-64.

The total farm output in the first year of the current Plan was 1.2 per cent higher than in the last year of the Second Plan, when weather conditions were exceptionally favourable. The output in 1962-63 suffered a sharp decline of 3 per cent on account of weather conditions. In the third year, 1963-64, the total production was higher than in the preceding unfavourable year by 2 4 per cent. Thus, a virtual stagnation prevailed in Indian agriculture, which continues to contribute the largest proportionate share of the national output.

To remedy the situation, programmes for increasing agricultural productivity were given the highest priority. The outlay on agriculture was progressively increased from Rs. 72.6 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 146.7 crores in 1964-65; in addition, a financial allocation of Rs. 21.35 crores was made in 1964-65 for minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes and of Rs. 7 crores for quick-yielding schemes for increasing production in agriculture, horticulture, dairies and fisheries. Similarly, major irrigation schemes were allotted additional funds to accelerate the speed of implementation. The Plan targets of minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes are likely to be exceeded and the utilisation of the available irrigation potential is estimated to amount to 80 per cent by the end of the Plan period. The availability of fertilisers has also been going up steadily, from 2.85 lakh tonnes in 1961-62 to 4.45 lakh tonnes in 1963-64, and an estimated 4.70 lakh tonnes in 1964-65.

Altogether, the outlay on agriculture is likely to amount to Rs. 655 crores over the Plan period as against the original provision of Rs. 557 crores.

The performance in the industrial sector was comparatively more encouraging. Industrial production during the first year of the current Plan was affected by shortages of power and transport as well as of imported supplies and raw materials. During the second and third years, the pace of expansion quickened with progressive improvement in transport and power supply and in the production capacity of steel, aluminium, etc. Thus while the total industrial output increased by 6.6 per cent in 1961-62, the rate of increase went up to 8.1 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively,

in the two subsequent years. However, in 1964-65, it slowed down somewhat and is expected to be only 8 per cent higher than in 1963-64. The relatively slow rate of growth is mainly attributable to the decline in the output of coal and the absence of any significant increases in the production of steel, aluminium, cement, jute textiles, etc., where output had already reached capacity levels.

Power schemes in the Second Plan had made slow progress due mainly to foreign exchange difficulties. Consequently, the initial years of the Third Plan witnessed power shortages in various parts of the country. Several steps were, therefore, taken to speed up the implementation of Plan schemes, with the result that the installed capacity increased from 56 lakh kw in 1960-61 to 73 lakh kw in 1963-64 and further to an estimated 88 lakh kw in 1964-65.

Rapid strides have also been made in transport and the acute shortages in the freight moving capacity of railways, experienced during the Second Plan, have been overcome. It is now reckoned that the Third Plan target of 24.5 crore tonnes of freight-moving capacity is likely to be exceeded by 1.5 crore tonnes. Road transport programmes are also steadily progressing.

Several social service programmes, on the other hand, have been adversely affected due mainly to the diversion of funds to other programmes, economies enforced in view of the national Emergency, as also the shortages of personnel and essential equipment.

In general education, while enrolment has not been held back, the teacher-pupil ratio has lowered, leading to a deterioration in general standards. Progress in technical education, on the other hand, has been encouraging. Steps, including accelerated Central grants, have been taken to improve the situation. Training programmes in the field of health have made substantial progress and may exceed the Plan targets, though medical and para-medical personnel would continue to fall short of the requirements.

In regard to employment, the latest available data indicate that the performance of the Third Plan would be around 1.3 crores as against 1 7 crore employment opportunities required to match the growth of labour force during the Plan period.

The Third Plan targets of production and development, and achievements during the first three years of the Plan, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown in the following table. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan, 1955-56, end of the First Plan, and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan, are also given for comparison.

TABLE 78

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIRD PLAN

Note : The data have been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors

	Achievements						Targets
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1965-66
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50=100) ..	95·6	116·8	139·7*	141·4*	137·2*	140·5*	176
Foodgrain production (lakh tonnes)	5,08·3	6,68·5	8,09·7**	8,10·4**	7,84·5**	7,94·3***	10,16
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tonnes of nitrogen)	56	1,07	2,03	2,84	3,56	3,81	10,16

*Provisional.
**Partially revised estimates.
***Final estimates.

TABLE 78 (*contd.*)

	Achievements						Targets
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1965-66
Co-operation : short and medium-term loans advanced (Rs crores) .	22 9	49·6	202·8	228·3	251·9	295·0*	530·0
Major and medium irrigation : Potential at channel outlets (lakh acres gross) ..	2,38**	65	1,11	1,24	1,38	1,55*	2,95
Utilisation (lakh acres, gross)	2,38**	31	83	91	1,03	122*	2,28
Index number of industrial production (1950-51=100) ..	100	139	195	206	222	.	329
—Do—(1956=100)†	73 5	91·9	130 1	136·2	149·7	163·6	.
Production of							
Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	14 7	17·4	34 8	43 3	54·0	59 4	93·5
Aluminium (virgin metal) (thousand tonnes)	4 0	7 4	18 3	19 9	42·6	54·0	81 3
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs crores)	0 3	0 8	7 0	9·3	12·6	20 1	30 0
Sulphuric acid (thousand tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,68	4,30	4,85	6,02	15,24
Petroleum products, refined (lakh tonnes) .	2	34	58	62	69	79	1,00 2
Cotton Cloth							
Mill sector (lakh metres)	340,10	466,50	464,90	468,60	449,80	448,40	530,40
Decentralised sector (lakh metres)	81,40	159,50	208,90	242,90	250,20	292,60	320,00
Total (lakh metres)	421,50	626,00	673,80	711,50	700,00	741,00	850,40
Minerals							
Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	30	43	1,10	1,30	1,35	1,48	3,05
Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5,52	6,38	6,63	9,86
Power installed capacity (lakh kw)	23††	34††	55·8	62·1	69·0	76	1,27
Railways freight carried (lakh tonnes) .	9,30	11,58	15,62	16,05	17,88	19,22	24,89
Road transport : commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	1,66	2,28	2,49	2,68	..	3,65
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt)	3 9	4 8	8·6	9 1	10 6	12·9	10·9
General education students in schools (lakh) ..	2,35	3,13	4,47	4,98	5,42	5,88	6,39

*Provisional.
**Position before the First Plan.
†For the years 1951, 1956 and 1960 to 1963.
††Figures relate to calendar years 1950 and 1955.

TABLE 78 (concld.)

	Achievements						Targets
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1965-66
Technical education: engineering and technology — degree-level annual admission (thousand)	4·1	5·9	13·8	15·9	17·1	21·0	19·1
Health :							
Hospital beds (thousand) ..	1,13	1,25	1,86	1,93	2,02	2,14	2,40
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	56	65	70	74 5	77·8	79	81
Exports (Rs. crores)	601	609	642	661	685	794	850

The following table sets out the pattern of Plan outlay* and progress of expenditure for 1961-62 to 1964-65, by major heads of development.

TABLE 79

THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE, 1961-65

(*Rs. crores*)

	Centre and States (combined)						States only	
Major Head	1961—66 Financial Provision	1961-62 Actual	1962-63 Actual	1963-64 Actual	1964-65 Anticipated	1961—65 Total	1961—66 Provision	1961—65 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Community Development	1,068	149	174	202	290	815	938	710
Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control ..	650	106	115	124	148	493	641	483
Power ..	1,012	140	178	259	314	891	882	815
Industry & Minerals ..	1,520	191	257	343	443	1,234	80	74
Village & Small Industries ..	264	38	41	43	51	173	135	78
Transport & Communications ..	1,486	290	347	461	495	1,593	238	218
Social Services and Miscellaneous ..	1,300	203	229	242	376	1,050	933	663
Inventories	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7,500	1,117	1,341	1,674	2,117	6,249	3,847	3,041

*The Central and State Governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes.

The outlay of Rs. 6,249 crores, during 1961-62 to 1964-65, accounts for 83.3 per cent of the total original Plan provision. The first year's outlay accounted for 14.9 per cent, the second year's for 17.9 per cent, the third year's for 22.3 per cent and that of 1964-65 for 28.2 per cent (anticipated).

The four years' outlay on transport has been much higher not only in proportion to other sectors but also Rs. 107 crores more than what was originally provided in the Plan, mainly as a result of substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the national Emergency. Outlays on agriculture, power and industry have also been sharply stepped up from year to year. The States also increased the relative proportion of outlay on power. The outlay on social services and miscellaneous anticipated in 1964-65 would be over 50 per cent more than the actual outlay in the preceding year.

Table 80 indicates the financing of the Plan in 1961-62 to 1965-66.

During the first four years of the Plan external assistance amounted to Rs. 1,723 crores and deficit financing to Rs. 686 crores; normal resources including additional taxation, surplus from public undertakings, borrowings, etc., provided the remainder.

Tax receipts have been fairly buoyant. While additional taxation effort at the Centre has been substantial throughout, the States have also picked up from the modest beginning of Rs. 15 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 51 crores, Rs. 147 crores and Rs. 174 crores in the subsequent three years; the budget estimates for 1965-66 under this item in the States work out to Rs. 213 crores The surplus of public enterprises (excluding railways) has also been steadily going up from a total of Rs. 29 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 92 crores and Rs 130 crores in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. Similarly, market loans and small savings have shown an upward trend from Rs 148 crores and Rs. 92 crores respectively in 1961-62 to Rs 214 crores and Rs. 201 crores in 1964-65. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance also show a sharp rise from Rs 262 crores in the first year of the Plan to Rs. 367 crores, Rs 428 crores and Rs. 666 crores in the second, third and fourth years of the Plan respectively. On the other hand, however, deficit financing, which accounted for Rs. 169 crores in 1961-62 (Rs 153 crores at the Centre) moved up to Rs. 173 crores in 1962-63 (Rs. 210 crores at the Centre and (–) Rs. 37 crores in the States). In 1963-64, it declined to Rs. 166 crores, with a drop, at the Centre, of Rs. 38 crores to Rs 172 crores, the States' figure being (–) Rs. 6 crores. In the fourth year, *i.e.* 1964-65, the States relied relatively heavily on deficit financing, to the tune of Rs. 57 crores which, together with Rs. 121 crores of deficit financing at the Centre, made a total of Rs. 178 crores. (The budget estimates for 1965-66, however, show a substantial improvement inasmuch as the total deficit financing is estimated at only Rs. 44 crores comprising Rs. 48 crores in the States with (–) Rs. 4 crores at the Centre). External assistance for the first four years of the Plan has been of the order of Rs. 1,723 crores compared to the provision of Rs. 2,200 crores originally envisaged for the Plan period as a whole. Also, deficit financing during these years comes to a total of Rs 686 crores compared to the original Plan provision of Rs. 550 crores for the five years of the Plan.

THE FOURTH PLAN

The tentative framework of the Fourth Plan, presenting its principal magnitudes in fairly broad terms, is set out in the *Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan.* Prepared about a year and a half before the completion of the Third Plan, with estimates based on the price levels for 1963-64, the framework is provisional. It indicates the objectives and pattern of development, the broad relationship between different sectors and the choices which have to be made in determining future policy and action.

TABLE 80

FINANCING OF THE PLAN : CENTRE* AND STATES**
(1961—62 to 1965—66)

	1961-62 (Accts)			1962-63 (Accts)			1963-64 (Accts)			1964-65 (R.E.)			1965-66 (B.E.)		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues	127	28	155	5	82	87	—241	74	—167	—219	—9	—228	—264	—63	—327
2. Additional taxation***	89	15	104	210	51	261	510	147	657	600	174	774	719	213	932
3. Railways contribution†	45	—	45	28	—	28	29	—	29	—6	—	—6	—6	—	—6
4. Surplus of other public enterprises††	13	16	29	12	23	35	71	21	92	103	27	130	125	27	152
5. Market loans†††	63	85	148	94	107	201	114	90	204	104	110	214	115	133	248
6. Small savings‡	27	65	92	32	47	79	96	71	167	119	82	201	92	90	182
7. Unfunded debt	40	14	54	45	14	59	51	21	72	50	22	72	56	24	80
8. Steel equalisation fund (net)	13	—	13	11	—	11	—1	—	—1	2	—	2	1	—	1
9. Balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	32	14	46	84	—44	40	97	—70	27	188	—74	114	200	—92	108
10 Total of items 1 to 9	449	237	686	521	280	801	726	354	1,080	941	332	1,273	1,038	332	1,370
11 Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance†††	262	—	262	367	—	367	428	—	428	666	—	666	799	—	799
12 Deficit financing†††	153	16	169	210	—37	173	172	—6	166	121	57	178	—4	48	44
13. Total (10 to 13)	864	253	1,117	1,098	243	1,341	1,326	348	1,674	1,728	389	2,117	1,833	380	2,213
14. Assistance to States for their Plans‡‡	—327	327	—	—432	432	—	—450	450	—	—599	599	—	—641	641	—
15. Total resources-Plan outlay	537	580	1,117	666	675	1,341	876	798	1,674	1,129	988	2,117	1,192	1,021	2,213

* Includes Union Territories

** Data included for States relate to preliminary actuals for 1963-64, State Governments' estimates of likely actuals for 1964-65 and estimates for 1965-66 as worked out in connection with the formulation of State Plans for that year

*** Including the yield from changes in railway fares and freights and postal rates as well as the changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares

† Excluding the amount raised by way of changes in fares and freights which is included under item 2

†† Excluding the amount raised by changes in postal rates as well as changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares. This amount is included under item 2

††† As defined in the Plan, receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government securities by the public. Correspondingly, deficit financing refers to changes in Governments' indebtedness to the Reserve Bank. Receipts corresponding to external assistance include net receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupee resources arising from PL 480 imports other than those for building up buffer stocks of food grains

‡ Includes Prize bonds, Gold bonds, Income tax Annuity deposits and receipts from Compulsory Deposit Scheme.

‡‡ The figures of Central assistance are as indicated by State Governments

Objectives

The basic objectives for the 15-year period commencing with the Third Plan have already been outlined earlier in this chapter. The central problem for the Fourth Plan continues to be one of generating a rapid increase in the national product, without impairing social stability. More explicitly, basic goods and services required for consumption by the mass of the people have to be produced, and investment in human and material resources has to be made to generate their much larger supply which is essential for future growth and for which the country at present critically depends on external assistance.

In the context of the shortfalls envisaged in the physical targets of production or capacity set for the Third Plan, the difficulties arising therefrom, the price increases, the perspective up to 1975-76 and other relevant factors, the objectives and strategy of the Fourth Plan have to be such as to avoid inflation, improve consumption standards, and attain more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth, faster development of human resources and quicker progress towards self-reliance. Accordingly, the *Memorandum* presents the preliminary outline of the Fourth Plan as follows : (*i*) In agriculture, an annual growth rate of not less than 5 per cent, and if possible more, should be achieved. (*ii*) To attain this, the highest priority should be given to the production of fertilisers, insecticides and agricultural implements (*iii*) The production of essential consumer goods such as textiles, sugar, drugs, kerosene, paper, etc., should be accelerated. (*iv*) The production of cement and other building materials should be augmented. (*v*) In the fields of metals, chemicals, machine-building, mining, electric power and transport industries the schemes in hand should be completed early and new schemes should be undertaken. (*vi*) Maximum possible facilities should be provided in the social services sector which should also be suitably reoriented for increasing productivity. (*vii*) In organising efforts in all these directions, rapid progress towards greater employment and social justice should be promoted.

Outlay Pattern

The size and pattern of outlays proposed for the Fourth Plan in the public and private sectors are given below :

TABLE 81

PROPOSED OUTLAY UNDER MAJOR HEADS

(*Rs. crores*)

Major Head	Public sector			Private Sector Invest-ment	Total Invest-ment	Total Plan Outlay (public and private sectors)
	Total	Current outlay	Invest-ment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture ..	2,400	875	1,525	700	2,225	3,100
Irrigation ..	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	1,000
Power	1,950	—	1,950	50	2,000	2,000
Small industry	450	170	280	400	680	850
Organised industry	3,200	—	3,200	2,400	5,600	5,600
Transport and communications ..	3,000	—	3,000	650	3,650	3,650
Education .	1,400	767	633	100	733	1,500
Scientific research	175	85	90	—	90	175
Health .	1,090	413	677	—	677	1,090
Housing and construction .	400	—	400	1,470	1,870	1,870
Welfare of backward classes .	205	160	45	—	45	205
Social welfare .	65	50	15	10	25	75

TABLE 81 (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Craftsmen training and labour welfare	145	85	60	—	60	145
Public co-operation	15	10	5	—	5	15
Rural works ..	25	—	25	—	25	25
Rehabilitation ..	50	10	40	—	40	50
Miscellaneous ..	50	—	50	—	50	50
Inventories ..	*	*	*	1,200	1,200	1,200
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,620	2,625	12,995	6,980	19,975	22,600

The comparative provisions in the public sector in the Third and Fourth Plans under each head of development together with the percentage distribution are given below.

TABLE 82

COMPARATIVE PROVISIONS IN THIRD AND FOURTH PLANS

(*Rs. crores*)

Major Head	Anticipated expenditure in Third Plan	Allocation in Fourth Plan	Percentage distribution	
			of Col 2	of Col 3
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	1,090	2,400	13·3	15·4
Irrigation	648	1,000	7·9	6·4
	1,738	3,400	21·2	21·8
Power	1,187	1,950	14·5	12·4
Small industry . ..	233	450	2·8	2·9
Organised industry . .	1,662	3,200	20·3	20·5
Transport & communications	1,940	3,000	23·6	19·2
	5,022	8,600	61·2	55·0
Education	557	1,400	6·8	9·0
Scientific research . ..	72	175	0·9	1·1
Health	345	1,090	4·2	7·0
Housing & construction ..	112	400	1·4	2·6
Welfare of backward classes .	104	205	1·3	1·3
Social welfare . ..		65		0·4
Craftsmen training & labour welfare		145		0·9
Public co-operation ..	250	15	3·0	0·1
		3,495		22·4
Rural works		25		0·2
Rehabilitation		50		0·3
Miscellaneous		50		0·3
Inventories		*		*
		125		0·8
GRAND TOTAL	8,200	15,620	100·0	100·0

*Part of the inventories under the public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will also be financed through the banking system.

Distribution of Outlay—Centre and States

Under the tentative distribution of outlays between Centre, States and Union Territories, of the total public sector outlay of Rs. 15,620 crores, the share of the Centre has been proposed at Rs. 7,525 crores, of the States at Rs. 7,660 crores and of the Union Territories at Rs. 435 crores. Of the Centre's share, Rs. 325 crores (Rs. 70 crores)* will be in agriculture, Rs. 35 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in irrigation, Rs. 300 crores (Rs. 25 crores) in power, Rs. 170 crores (Rs. 15 crores) in small industry, Rs. 3,060 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in organised industry, Rs. 2,490 crores (Rs. 70 crores) in transport and communications, Rs. 1,059 crores (Rs. 243 crores) in social services and Rs. 86 crores (Rs. 2 crores) in miscellaneous.

Selected Targets

The targets of production and development set for the Plan are based on the assumption of a Plan outlay of Rs. 22,600 crores and on estimates of demand and judgement of administrative and techno-economic capacity. Production of foodgrains is proposed to be stepped up from 9.2 crore tonnes in 1965-66 to at least 12 crore tonnes in 1970-71, cotton from 63 to 85 lakh bales and sugarcane from 1.10 crore tonnes to 1.35 crore tonnes. Irrigation facilities from major and medium projects would be provided for an additional area of 1 40 crore acres. The installed power generating capacity will be almost doubled from 117 lakh kw. to 220 lakh kw. Industrial production will be considerably expanded, especially in the fields of metals, chemical fertilisers, agricultural machinery, consumer goods machinery and intermediates and petroleum refining. The production capacity of steel ingots will go up from about 89 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 to over 165 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan, pig iron from 12 lakh tonnes to 40 lakh tonnes and aluminium from 68,000 to 2 4 lakh tonnes. The production capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers will increase nearly four-fold, that of newsprint over five-fold and bicycles, electric fans and cement about two-fold. Railways will carry 50 per cent more freight in 1970-71 as compared to 1965-66; the number of commercial vehicles on road will be almost doubled. Under Communications, 7 lakh telephone connections would be provided. Schooling facilities will expand considerably for all age-groups and the admission capacity for the engineering and technology courses at the degree level will be augmented to train 68,600 students in 1970-71. The admission capacity for craftsmen to be trained in the Fourth Plan will increase from 1 lakh to over 2 lakhs. Medical facilities and family planning programmes are also proposed to be substantially enlarged.

On the basis of an outlay of Rs. 21,500—22,500 crores, the employment potential in the non-agricultural sector is estimated around 1.55—1.62 crores against the requirement of about 3.5 crore employment opportunities, including a backlog of 1.2 crores at the beginning of the Plan and an addition of 2.3 crores to the labour force during the five-year period of the Plan.

Financial Resources

On preliminary estimates, resources amounting to Rs. 21,500 crores are expected to be available for financing the Fourth Plan. Of this, Rs. 7,000 crores are expected to be mobilised by the private sector.

The public sector estimate is based on the assumption that measures will be taken to keep down non-Plan expenditure and maximise revenues at the existing rates of taxation, a credit of Rs. 2,500 crores will be available on account of budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance and an additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 2,500—3,000 crores may have to be undertaken in the Plan period, to be secured through increased taxation, reduction of tax avoidance and evasion and adjustment of prices charged by

*Figures in brackets represent outlays proposed for Union Territories which are in addition to those of the Centre. The balance of the outlay would be in the States.

public sector undertakings specifically for this purpose. The tax and non-tax revenues are each expected to go up by about 8 per cent per annum, with a substantial step-up in the receipts of market loans, small savings, provident funds, annuity deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts. For a sound fiscal policy, the Central Government will need to limit its borrowings from the Reserve Bank; the State Governments will also need to avoid any continuing use of overdraft facilities with the Reserve Bank. Altogether, this scale of resource mobilisation is a difficult task and requires a major national effort.

As for external resources, the present estimates of earnings from commodity exports during the Plan are Rs. 5,100 crores. Commodity imports (excluding P.L. 480 imports) may be of the order of Rs 7,200 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,100 crores. Further, Rs. 500 crores are estimated to be paid out on debt account and Rs. 600 crores as interest. Receipts and payments on invisibles (other than debt servicing) may balance. Thus the gap between foreign exchange payments and receipts comes to Rs. 3,200 crores which gives a measure of the volume of external assistance required.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150-200 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments By the time a block completes Stage II, it becomes the permanent unit of planning and development and an established channel for developmental expenditure. Where this is not achieved to any substantial extent, the State Governments provide post-stage II blocks with a minimum outlay of Rs. 1 lakh a year. Before entering on the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. These principles have been followed by the States in evolving patterns suitable to local conditions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The other States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation for the purpose.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

Till the end of December 1964, 5,238½ stage I, stage II and post-stage II

blocks were set up, covering about 5.67 lakh villages and a population of 40.46 crores. The State-wise coverage of the programme as at the end of 1964, is indicated in Table 83.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in cash, kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1964, amounted to Rs. 132.78 crores forming about 34 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 395.10 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs. 235.60 crores. The outlay for the Third Plan period is Rs. 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287.7 crores are earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28.2 crores for the Panchayats and Rs. 6 0 crores for Central schemes.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 84

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Expenditure Head	First Plan	Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.) ..	10,51	54,76	13,79	16,90	16,92	112,88
Agriculture and animal husbandry .	3,55	11,00	4,36	5,16	6,51	30,58
Irrigation and reclamation ..	10,83	48,59	12,05	9,79	11,96	93,22
Health and rural sanitation ..	3,79	16,87	5,49	4,85	4,14	35,14
Education ..	3,44	12,06	2,76	2,76	2,41	23,43
Social education	2,00	10,19	2,92	3,11	2,47	20,69
Communications	5,16	12,61	4,02	4,70	3,29	29,78
Village industries	2,18	7,01	2,96	2,98	2,43	17,56
Housing . ..	1,73	10,90	2,93	2,94	2,02	20,52
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.) .. .	2,79	3,13	80	75	30	7,77
TOTAL ..	45,98	187,12	52,08	53,94	52,45	391,57
Central Schemes	20	2,30	24	43	36	3,53
GRAND TOTAL .	46,18	189,42	52,32	54,37	52,81	395,10

TABLE 83

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(as on 1-1-65)

State/Union Territory	No. of blocks into which delimited	No. of blocks allotted				Population covered (in lakhs)	Villages covered (in hundreds)	Area covered (in hundred sq. kms)
		Pre-extension	Stage I	Stage II (including post-stage II)	Total			
Andhra Pradesh	445*	—	260	185	445	3,34	27,1	2,75,3
Assam	160	8	78	74	160	1,18	25,7	1,22,0
Bihar	575	—	265	310	575	4,52	67,7	1,74,0
Gujarat	224	—	95	129	224	1,94	18,6	1,87,0
Jammu & Kashmir	52	—	10	42	52	32	6,6	1,23,3
Kerala	142	—	94	48	142	1,62	1,6	38,9
Madhya Pradesh	416	—	248	168	416	3,09	70,4	4,43,5
Madras	375	—	90	285	375	3,03	14,1	1,30,4
Maharashtra	425	—	255	170	425	3,28	35,9	3,07,5
Mysore	268	—	154	114	268	2,17	26,4	1,92,2
Nagaland	16	1	9	6	16	4	8	16,5
Orissa	307	—	151	156	307	1,74	46,5	1,55,8
Punjab	228	—	93	135	228	1,92	21,3	1,22,2
Rajasthan	232	—	106	126	232	1,89	32,2	3,42,3
Uttar Pradesh	899	—	484½	413	897½†	6,90	1,12,6	2,94,3
West Bengal	341	—	255	86	341	3,01	38,5	87,1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	5	1	2	2	5	0·6	4	8,3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	—	—	2	2	0·6	1	5
Delhi	5	—	—	5	5	3·0	3	1,5
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	—	11	—	11	5·5	2·5	3,7
Himachal Pradesh	38	—	13	25	38	13·6	10,4	28,2
Manipur	14	—	6	8	14	6·7	1,9	22,3
Tripura	15	—	11	4	15	9·4	4,9	10,5
N.E.F.A.	41	8	18	15	41	3·4	2,2	81,4
Pondicherry	4	—	1	3	4	3·7	4	5
All-India	5,240@	18	2,709½	2,511	5,238½	40,46	5,66,9	31,69,2

*Now re-delimited into 321 Blocks.
†Only 1½ marginal Blocks remain to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh.
@Excludes 80½ additional C.D. Blocks on account of Tribal Development Blocks.

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before the Central Committee consisting of Members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a network of training centres.

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study and Research Wings at Hyderabad and the Instruction Wing at Rajpur, Dehra Dun. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through universities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres. The Instruction Wing conducts courses for instructors as also for District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers. Up to December 1964, 182 Instructors and 362 District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers received training in the Instruction Wing; 1,326 officials and non-officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing.

There are 11 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 13 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like MLAs, Pradhans, etc., are also associated. Till the end of 1964, 3,936 Block Development Officers, 6,875 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 3,730 Extension Officers were trained at these centres. Two hundred and seventy persons working in Tribal Development Blocks received training in tribal life and culture. 1,456 Principals and 1,858 Teacher Educators from training institutions for primary school teachers also received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres.

There are 100 Gram Sevaks' Training Centres at which 70,275 Gram Sevaks have been trained. During the same period 7,579 Gram Sevikas have also received training at 44 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of 1964, 4,149 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 13 centres. Four centres run by the Small Industries Service Institutes and five centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 3,478 Extension Officers (Industries).

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 213 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives Till the end of 1964, 3,531 health personnel were provided training at the three centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 57 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of September 1964.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, a broad-based programme of training the members, office-bearers and secretaries of Panchayati Raj institutions has been undertaken in 101 Panchayati Raj Training Centres established all over the country.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj at New Delhi has imparted training to 253 instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres by the end of 1964.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated in Table 85.

TABLE 85

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Item	During the year ending Sept.		Average per Block during the year ending Sept.	
	1962-63	1963-64*	1962-63	1963-64*
I. Agriculture				
1. Improved seeds distributed (quintals)	34,88,000	35,66,000	884	810
2. Chemical Fertilisers distributed (quintals) .. .	1,43,45,000	1,84,07,000	3,634	4,180
3 Chemical pesticides distributed (quintals) .. .	1,68,000	1,77,500	60	60
4 Improved implements distributed (Nos)	6,68,591	7,38,965	169	170
5. Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos) ..	10,13,300	9,94,400	257	225
6. Compost pits dug (Nos) ..	73,98,900	80,20,200	1,875	1,830
II. Minor Irrigation				
1. Net additional area likely to be irrigated through minor works (hectares) .	4,67,522	4,52,533	147	130
III. Animal Husbandry				
1 Improved animals supplied (Nos)	29,065	34,124	9·0	9·5
2 Improved birds supplied (Nos) . .	6,40,951	10,17,851	162	231
3 Fish Fingerlings supplied (Nos.)	6,00,57,000	6,75,32,000	15,216	15,315
4 Animals castrated (Nos.)	29,85,800	31,88,000	756	723
5 Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.) .	7,67,809	9,47,525	195	215
IV. Village and Small Industries				
1. Ambar charkhas introduced (Nos)	8,696	8,965	2·7	2·5
2. Brick kilns started (Nos)	18,147	18,886	6·5	6·1
3. Bricks manufactured (lakh Nos)	152,33	168,68	6·0	6·0
4. Tiles manufactured (lakh Nos.)	42,84	37,05	1·7	1·3
5. Sewing machines distributed (Nos.) .. .	9,342	9,394	2·4	2·1
6 New tannery pits started (Nos)	3,604	2,118	1·3	0·8
7. Improved ghanis introduced (Nos) . ..	1,235	703	0·44	0·25
8. Flaying centres started (Nos)	257	261	0·1	0·1
9. Bee-hives introduced (Nos.)	19,596	19,057	7·0	6·8
10 Value of improved tools and appliances distributed :				
(*a*) Blacksmithy (Rs.) ..	4,48,000	4,30,000	161	153
(*b*) Carpentry (Rs) ..	4,64,000	4,01,000	167	142
V. Social Education				
1. Adult literacy centres started (Nos) .. .	47,809	46,578	12·8	11·2
2. Adults made literate (Nos)	7,78,857	8,28,488	197	188
3. Reading rooms and libraries started (Nos.) ..	15,644	13,740	4·0	3·1

TABLE 85 (*concld.*)

Item	During the year ending Sept.		Average per Block during the year ending Sept.	
	1962-63	1963-64*	1962-63	1963-64*
V. Social Education—*contd.*				
4 Youth clubs and farmers' unions started :				
(*i*) Number ..	42,582	57,656	10 8	13·1
(*ii*) Members (Nos) ..	8,43,549	8,72,431	214	198
5. Functional Gram Sahayaks' camps organised :				
(*i*) Number . ..	15,999	11,272	5·0	3·2
(*ii*) Leaders trained (Nos.)	7,42,873	6,87,624	188	157
VI. Women's Programme				
1. Mahila Samitis/Mandals started (Nos.) .	23,069	27,138	5·8	6·2
2. Membership in (1) (Nos.)	4,62,842	6,14,371	117	139
3 Women camps held (Nos) .	5,199	5,885	1 6	1·6
4. Women participated in (3) (Nos)	1,68,275	1,40,582	52	35
5 Balwadis/Nurseries started (Nos)	8,226	10,040	2 3	2·6
6 Children attending in (5) (Nos.) .	2,14,481	2,80,272	61	71
VII Health and Rural Sanitation				
1 Rural latrines constructed (Nos)	1,12 400	98,930	28	22
2. Pucca drains constructed (metres) .	14,39,000	8,61,000	446	242
3 Village lanes paved (sq metres)	11,44,800	9,48,000	355	266
4 Soakage pits constructed (Nos) ..	2,62,200	2,60,700	81	73
5 Drinking water wells constructed (Nos)	40,035	42,711	10	10
6 Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	47,194	46 327	12	11
VIII. Communications				
1. New kacha roads constructed (kms) .. .	33,749	25,483	8 6	5·8
2. Existing kacha roads improved (kms) . .	57,384	49,266	14·5	11·2
3 Culverts constructed (Nos.)	24,277	24,678	6·2	5·8

*Excludes achievements for the quarter ending September 1964 for Punjab and N.E.F.A. and for two quarters ending June 1964 and September 1964 for Manipur.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc, go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(1) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamps duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments receive statutory and other grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation

purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period as shown in the following table.

TABLE 86

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326·7	248·0	23 8	15 9	798·5	1,412 9
Second Plan period	711·1	667·9	59 1	19·0	1,410 8	2,867·9
Third Plan period :						
1961-62 (Actuals)	178 4	199 0	15 9	1 7	452 4	847 4
1962-63 (Actuals)	224 1	200 4	19 0	2 8	523 5	969 8
1963-64 (Actuals)	259·5	205 4	22 4	3 5	623 9	1,114 7
1964-65 (Revised)	257 9	255 6	29 0	4 5	690 8	1,237·8
1965-66 (Budget)	271 0	287 7	50 7	4·5	693 4	1,307·3

The following table gives the breakup of payments to States on account of taxes and duties

TABLE 87

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Income tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278 2	46 1	—	—	2 4	326 7
Second Plan period	347 7	152 9	128 3	42 6	12 7	711 1
Third Plan period						
1961-62 (Actuals)	93 9	41 1	39 5	—	3 9	178 4
1962-63 (Actuals)	95 3	79 0	45 9	—	3 9	224 1
1963-64 (Actuals)	119 3	92·4	43 6	—	4 2	259 5
1964-65 (Revised)	123 8	86 2	41 1	—	6·8	257·9
1965-66 (Budget)	122 9	94 9	46 0	—	7·2	271 0

Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission constituted on December 2, 1960 submitted its report on December 14, 1961 The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations are indicated in Table 88. The Fourth Finance Commission, with Dr. P. V. Rajamannar as Chairman, was constituted on May 5, 1964.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (*i*) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (*ii*) proposals for financing capital expenditure

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by

TABLE 88

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income tax	Union excise duties on 35 scheduled articles	Additional duties of excise in replacement of sales tax on 6 articles		Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of Article 275(1)	
					Amounts representing income of States in 1956-57	Percentage for remaining sum	to revenue of States	Additional for improvement of communications
	percentage	(crore rupees)	percentage	percentage	(lakh rupees)		(lakh rupees)	(lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	8·34	1·11	7·71	8·23	2.35·24	7·75	12,00	50
Assam	2·75	0·34	2·44	4·73	85·08	2·50	9,00	75
Bihar	10·78	1·17	9·33	11·56	1,30·16	10·00	8,00	75
Gujarat	4·78	0·68	4·78	6·45	3,23·45	5·40	9,50	1,00
Jammu & Kashmir	0 83	—	0·70	2·02	—	—	3,25	50
Kerala	3 92	0 23	3·55	5·46	95·08	4·25	8,50	75
Madhya Pradesh	7·51	1·04	6·41	8·46	1,55·17	7·00	2,65	1,75
Madras	7 80	0·81	8·13	6·08	2,85·34	9·00	8,00	—
Maharashtra	9·16	1·35	13·41	5·73	6,37·77	10·60	—	—
Mysore	5·46	0·56	5·13	5·82	1,00·10	5·25	7,75	50
Orissa	4·08	0·22	3·44	7·07	85·10	4·50	16,00	1,75
Punjab	4·71	1·01	4·49	6·71	1,75·19	5·25	2,75	—
Rajasthan	4·67	0·85	3·97	5 93	90·10	4·00	8,75	75
Uttar Pradesh	17·10	2·34	14·42	10·68	575·81	15·50	2,00	—
West Bengal	8·11	0·79	12·09	5·07	2,80·41	9·00	8,50	—
TOTAL	100·00	12·50	100·00	100 00	32,54·00	100·00	1,10,25	9,00

Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1965-66

The budget estimates for 1965-66 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 27, 1965 placed expenditure at Rs. 2,116.48 crores as compared to Rs. 1,999.26 crores (revised) in 1964-65 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 2,353.09 crores as compared to Rs. 2,228.41 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 236.61 crores.

Table 89 and 90 show the budget of the Central Government for 1965-66 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 89

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1963-64 Accounts	1964-65 Budget	1964-65 Revised	1965-66 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	3,34,75	3,36,37	3,85,00	4,05,00 +14,50*
Union excise duties	7,29,58	7,69,54	7,73,05	8,27,17 —7,98*†
Corporation tax	2,74,59	2,96,67	3,42,00	3,86,00 —14,40*
Taxes on income	2,58,60	2,47,28	2,68,00	2,94,00
Estate duty	4,67	7,40	7,00	7,40
Taxes on wealth	10,20	10,20	11,05	12,00 +1,50*
Expenditure tax	12	1,55	75	1,55
Gift tax	1,12	3,10	3,10	3,10
Other heads	20,21	21,57	21,93	23,87
Debt services	2,43,54	2,52,14	2,65,57	2,96,73
Administrative services	8,27	8,98	9,13	9,51
Social and developmental services	29,60	28,13	30,40	23,57
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	19	11	12	13
Public works, etc.	4,46	3,75	3,90	3,94
Transport and communications	6,31	6,81	7,14	6,75
Currency and mint	56,18	53,73	52,11	61,69
Miscellaneous	21,06	17,29	21,38	25,47
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	30,41	31,08	32,71	34,81
Extraordinary items	94,58	1,43,31	1,24,62	60,50
Deduct—Share of income tax payable to States	—1,19,29	—1,07,49	—1,23,77	—1,22,93
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	—4,22	—7,22	—6,78	—7,17
TOTAL	20,04,93	21,24,30	22,28,41	23,53,09 —6,38*†

*Effect of Budget proposals.

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 5,02 lakhs to be deducted from the States' share of Union excise duties.

TABLE 89 (*concld.*)

	1963-64 Accounts	1964-65 Budget	1964-65 Revised	1965-66 Budget
Deficit on Revenue Account	—	—	—	—
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	23,93	25,34	26,41	28,88
Debt services	2,78,35	3,18,41	3,17,61	3,56,11
Administrative services .	77,51	81,84	82,17	91,36
Social and developmental services	1,46,00	1,68,14	1,65,11	1,84,66
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc. . . .	1,05	1,84	1,33	1,98
Public works, etc.	17,10	20,21	20,66	22,98
Transport and communications	9,17	10,18	10,37	10,62
Currency and mint .	15,50	17,33	15,36	16,40
Miscellaneous	92,81	98,51	95,17	1,16,27
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments .	3,69,38	4,34,19	4,20,22	4,72,64
Extraordinary items . .	82,44	1,47,52	1,28,04	65,84
Defence services (net) . .	7,04,15	7,17,80	7,16.81	7,48,74
TOTAL .	18,17,39	20,41,31	19,99,26	21,16 48
Surplus on Revenue Account	1,87,54	82,99	2,29,15	2,30,23

TABLE 90

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1963-64 Accounts	1964-65 Budget	1964-65 Revised	1965-66 Budget
Receipts				
Capital receipts outside revenue account	—	4,33	—	4,32
Permanent debt .				
Debt raised in India	4,51,82	3,00,45	3,48,10	2,70,40
Debt raised outside India	3,84,57	6,96,97	6,53,92	6,68,86
Floating debt (other than treasury bills) (net)	3,45	2	2	(–)3,43
Repayment of loans and advances				
State and Union Territory Governments	1,79,33	2,38,92	2,31,31	2,73 69
Other loans and advances	35,05	46,03	70,00	60,00
Inter-State settlement (net)	5	-	—	—
Contingency Fund of India .	1	-	2,31	—
Unfunded debt .				
Small savings schemes (net)	1,26.88	1,24,90	1,34,95	1,34,95
State provident funds (net)	49,94	54,29	49,62	54,66
Income-tax annuity deposits (net)	—	67,00	65,00	65,00
Compulsory deposits (net)	30,12	—	(–)1,44	(—)3.07
Investment of deposits of US Government P L 480 funds (net)	87,38	(—)84,84	11,00	1,91,00
Other items (net)	1,40	1,36	32	1,24
Deposits, advances and remittances :				
Depreciation and other reserve funds (net) .	47,62	43,46	18,83	49,30
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt . .	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Other items (net) .	1,15,60	3,80,35	2,79,54	1,65.28
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS . .	15,18,22	18,78,24	18,68,48	19,37,20
Add Surplus on Revenue Account .	1,87,54	82,99	2,29,15	2,36,61
Overall deficit*.	91,86	96,68	30,30	—
GRAND TOTAL . . .	17,97,62	20,57,91	21,27,93	21,73,81

TABLE 90 (*concld.*)

	1963-64 Accounts	1964-65 Budget	1964-65 Revised	1965-66 Budget
*To be met by :				
(*a*) Expansion of treasury bills	82,41	96,00	22,00	—
(*b*) Drawing down of cash balance	9,45	68	8,30	—
TOTAL	91,86	96,68	30,30	—
Disbursements				
Social and developmental services :				
Investment in industrial and economic development :				
Government companies and corporations	1,87,53	1,91,94	1,74,67	89,74
Other investments	12,68	25,28	22,83	41,87
Other items	3,23	4,32	5,36	3,05
Multipurpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	8,91	10,72	11,28	21,50
Public works (including roads) and schemes of miscellaneous public improvements	82,81	87,60	92,59	97,21
Transport and communications (other than roads)	8,82	9,05	9,24	16,77
Currency and mint	14,66	9,50	—5,77	4,49
Miscellaneous	91,29	2,22,38	2,05,76	1,65,10
TOTAL—CIVIL	4,09,93	5,60,79	5,15,96	4,39,73
Defence capital outlay	1,11,97	1,36,10	1,17,95	1,30,05
Railway capital outlay	2,60,53	2,53,00	2,51,92	2,40,00
Posts and telegraphs capital outlay	31,48	20,59	26,59	32,83
	8,13,91	9,70,48	9,12,42	8,42,61
Loans and advances				
States and Union Territories	5,83,60	6,11,08	6,88,93	7,03,46
Other loans and advances				
Government companies and corporations		1,52,95	1,63,14	2,74,68
Other parties	1,56,89	63,79	86,44	75,26
TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	7,40,49	8,27,82	9,38,51	10,53,40
Repayment of debt :				
Debt raised in India	1,76,28	1,92,35	1,91,89	1,70,35
Debt raised outside India	63,73	67,26	85,11	97,29
TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF DEBT	2,40,01	2,59,61	2,77,00	2,67,64
Inter-State settlement	90	—	—	—
Contingency fund of India	2,31	—	—	—
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS	17,97,62	20,57,91	21,27,93	21,63,65
Overall surplus*	—	—	—	10,16
GRAND TOTAL	17,97,62	20,57,91	21,27,93	21,73,81
*To be utilised for :				
(*a*) Discharge of treasury bills	—	—	—	10,00
(*b*) Raising of cash balance	—	—	—	16
TOTAL	—	—	—	10,16

Budgetary Position

Table 91 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 92 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for different years.

TABLE 91

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		1964-65
	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(Budget)
I. *Revenue account*								
A. Revenue (*a*)	405·86	481 19	877·46	1,036 79	1,427 53	1,680·29	1,753·28	1,970·84(*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*)	346 64	440 74	826 21	911 94	1,314·14	1,696 51	1,664·94	1,876·76
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59·22	+40 45	+51 25	+124 85	+113·40	—16·22	+88·34	+94·08
II. *Capital account*								
A. Receipts (*d*)	104 45	280 95	1,127 00(*e*)	957 34(*e*)	1,204 25(*e*)	1,603·62	1,579 46(*e*)	1,861·95(*b*)
B. Disbursements	182·59	470·92	1,000 53	11,71·61	1,454·38	1,778·27	1,825·89	2,025 58
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189 97	+126·47	—214·27	—250·13	—174 65	—246·43	—163·63
III. *Miscellaneous* (net) (*f*)	+15 26	—10 35	—60 87	—25·09	—19·41	+9·37	+5·47	—16·04
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) (IC+IIC+III)	**—3 66**	**—159 87**	**+116 85**	**—114 51**	**—156 14**	**—181·50**	**—152·62**	**—85·59**
Financed by :								
A. Treasury bills (*g*) [increase (—)]	—16 10	+123 38	+141 31	—118 69	—174·57	—181·00	—135·00	—86·00
B. Cash balances [decrease(—)]	+12·44	—36 49	—24 46	+4·18	+18·43	—0 50	—17·62	+0·41
(*i*) Opening balance	149·50	32 23	69 67	45·22	49·40	50·62	67·83	50·21
(*ii*) Closing balance	161·94	—4·26	45·21	49·40	67 83	50·12	50·21	50·62

NOTE :—The figures of revenue and expenditure differ from those in the budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown here on a net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Figures of receipts and disbursements, similarly, do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here. Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1964-65 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha
(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals, subsequent modifications in tax proposals have not been taken into account, (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties, (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts; (*e*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 and Rs 75 crores in 1963-64 (revised) funded in January 1961, February 1962, December 1962, and January 1964 respectively. (*f*) Includes remittances and transfers of cash between UK and India and Reserve Bank deposits, (*g*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank

TABLE 92

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		1964-65
	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(Budget)
I. *Revenue account*								
Revenue (*a*)	396·4	554·3	1,011·8	1,073·5	1,283·9	1,357·5	1,458·0	1,554·7 (1,552·9)
Expenditure (*a*)	392·6	604 1	987·4	1,121·3	1,260·9	1,365 2	1,422·0	1,547·9
Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	+3·8	—49 8	+24·4	—47·8	+23·0	—7·7	+36·0	+6·8 (+5·0)
II. *Capital account*								
Receipts (*b*)	135·0	382 0	580 0	699 9	778·2	782 5	885·2	946·0
Disbursements	188·7	335 9	632·9	668·5	749·1	843·8	930·4	995.8
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—53·7	+46 1	—52·9	+31·4	+29 1	—61·3	—45·2	— 49·8
III. *Miscellaneous (net)* (*c*) .. .	+1·6	+4·1	—19·9	—21 0	—24 6	—	—1·5	— 4.1
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) ..	—48·3	+0·4	—48·4	—37 5	+27·5	—69·1	—10·7	—47·1) (—48.9)
V. *Increase* (+) *or decrease* (—) *in cash balances* (*d*)	—10 8	+10 0	3 7(*e*)	—0 9	+11·4	—58·5	—1·1	—42·7
(*i*) Opening balance	61·5	93 8	—4·6	—0 9	—1·8	—11·4	+9·6	+8·5
(*ii*) Closing balance	50·7	103·8	—0·9	—1·8	+9·6	—69·9	+8·5	—34·2
VI. *Purchase* (+) *or sale* (—) *of securities*	—37·6	—9·6(*f*)	—52 1	—36 6	+16·1	—10·6	—9·6	—4·4

NOTE :—Figures given in this table differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (*viz*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. The revised estimates for 1955-56 given in the previous editions have been replaced by the accounts data taken from the *Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments* published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Parts A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State, the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. The figures for 1964-65 (budget) are before tax changes except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Madras. The position before tax changes in all States is also shown in brackets

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively (*b*) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (*c*) Consists of remittances (*d*) Including overdraft. (*e*) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashtra (which represents the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat. As separate figures of Cash Balance Investment Accounts are not available, total Suspense Account has been included under this head.

PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 7,183 crores at the end of 1964-65 and Rs. 7,842 crores at end of 1965-66. Table 93 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE 93

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (Budget)
A. Debt raised in India :					
(*a*) Permanent Debt—					
(i) Current Loans .	1,438·46	1,508 63	2,555 72	3,233·97	3,350·29
(ii) Five-year interest free prize bonds, 1965	—	—	15·63	20 32	5 32
(iii) Premium Prize Bonds	—	—	—	9 13	9 13
(iv) 15-year annuity certificates .. .	—	0 96	3 45	4 04	4 09
(v) Loans in course of repayment	6 49	12 22	22 73	35·20	33 88
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT ..	1,444·95	1,521 81	2,597 53	3,302 66	3,402 71
(*b*) Floating Debt—					
(i) Treasury bills .	358·02	595 25	1,106 29	1,403 95	1,393·95
(ii) Special floating loan	212·60	212 60	274·18	284·55	281·12
(iii) Treasury deposit receipts and other floating loans . ..	6 73	·06	—	—	—
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT ..	577 35	807 91	1,380 47	1,688 50	1,675 07
TOTAL A—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2,022 30	2,329 72	3,978 00	4,991 16	5,077 78
B. Debt raised outside India :					
(i) Defence Certificates	—	—	—	09	·09
(ii) England—*					
India Stocks, Rly. debentures and Rly. annuities ..	12 37	2 61	0 12	03	03
U K. Govt. loans	—	—	106 52	228 97	269 45
Lazard Bros. & Co, Ltd. .. .	—	—	15 33	—	—
(iii) U S A—					
Loans from U S A	—	91·72	210 84	588 96	703·21
U S Export-Import Bank	—	—	25 41	108·66	109 51
P L 480 ..	—	—	77·88	451·28	531 00
(iv) U S S R	—	—	57 48	217 64	288·67
(v) Canada . ..	—	—	14·07	14·80	18 52
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	103·19	178 34	190·62
(vii) Japan	—	—	9 93	43·66	68 15
(viii) Switzerland ..	—	—	—	3·52	8·05
(ix) Czechoslovakia ..	—	—	—	6 56	13·93
(x) Yugoslavia	—	—	—	5·44	7 07
(xi) Poland	—	—	—	7 79	11·28
(xii) Austria	—	—	—	1·05	3·48
(xiii) Netherlands.. ..	—	—	—	4·30	9·65

TABLE 93 (concld.)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (Budget)
(xiv) France	—	—	—	1·25	1·89
(xv) Denmark	—	—	—	·47	1 73
(xvi) Belgium	—	—	—	·54	76
(xvii) Northern Rhodesia	—	—	—	·80	53
(xviii) New Zealand	—	—	—	·33	26
(xix) Sweden	—	—	—	·40	2 16
(xx) Kuwait	—	—	—	22·50	19·29
(xxi) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19·66	19 30	140·19	175·13	171·67
(xxii) International Development Association	—	—	—	114·01	205 78
(xxiii) Bank of India, Tokyo	—	—	—	·04	·03
(xxiv) New credits	—	—	—	15·67	126 99
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32 03	113·64	760 96	2,192 23	2,763·80
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT*	2,054 33	2,443 35	4,738 96	7,183·39	7,841 58

Total Liabilities

Table 94 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and estimated to be outstanding at the end of 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE 94

TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (Budget)
I Public debt (as in Table 93)	2,054 33	2,443 35	4,738 96	7,183 39	7,841 58
II. Small Savings Schemes**—					
(a) Post office savings bank deposits	188 46	293 62	431 05	551·35	593·35
(b) Post office certificates	142 28	239 36	459 43	691 10	759·05
(c) Cumulative time deposits	—	—	2 64	27 43	35 43
(d) Treasury Savings Deposit and Defence Deposit Certificates	5 47	41 40	76 75	123 44	140 44
(e) Other small savings certificates	0 66	0 43	0 12	—	—
TOTAL II—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES**	336 87	574 81	969 99	1,393 32	1,528 27
III Other Unfunded Debt—					
(a) Provident funds	95 05	165 57	289·14	471 17	525 82
(b) Investment of deposits of U S Govt. counterpart funds	—	—	240 41	440 99	631 99
(c) Deposits under compulsory deposits scheme Act, 1963	—	—	—	28·68	25 61
(d) Income-tax annuity deposits	—	—	—	65·00	130·00
(e) Other items	16·10	17·41	21 82	23 08	24 32
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111·15	182·98	551 37	1,028 92	1,337 74

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20·62 crores (£ 15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan, 1929-47, the liability for which remains suspended.

**Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates, included in table 93.

TABLE 94 (*concld.*)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (Budget)
IV. Reserve Funds and Deposits—					
(*a*) Bearing interest—					
(i) Reserve funds ..	165·26	174·38	116·01	223·48	272·52
(ii) Other deposit accounts	95·59	14 58	26·18	24·82	24·26
(*b*) Not bearing interest—					
(i) Deposits of local funds	1·67	2·17	3·42	·86	·78
(ii) Civil deposits ..	34·13	56 35	67·09	109·18	105·97
(iii) Other deposits .	34 98	43·17	81·09	85·29	91 51
(iv) Emergency risks (goods) insurance fund	—	—	—	9·27	9·24
(v) Emergency risks (factories) insurance fund	—	—	—	18·58	18·56
(vi) Other accounts ..	31 42	19 28	0·13	46·50	49 41
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS .. .	363 05	309 93	283·92	517·98	572·25
TOTAL LIABILITIES . ..	2,865·40	3,511·07	6,544 24	10,123·61	11,279·84
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx)	—300 00	—300 00	—300 00	—300·00	—300·00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2,565·40	3,211·07	6,244·24	9,823·61	10,979 84
Excess of capital outlay and loans over liabilities ..	—	—	—	674·78	962 68
	2,565 40	3,211 07	6,244·24	10,498 39	11,942·52

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad breakup of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 95

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*In crores of rupees*)

	At the end of				
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings .	894 73	1,064 30	1,682·63	2,699·94	3,011 48
Investment in					
(i) Government companies and corporations ..	9·43	69·81	589 83	1,224·07	1,318·72
(ii) Financial institutions	250·05	250·14	359 95	363·20	363·20
(iii) Other companies and corporations ..	0·25	0·80	9·97	29·73	30·28
Other Capital Outlay including defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc. . ..	333·55	481·16	947·83	1,618·19	1,935·88
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and others parties	220·68	942·89	2,534·48	4,563·26	5,282·96
TOTAL	1,708·69	2,809·10	6,124·69	10,498·39	11,942·52

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 96

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of			
	1951-52	1955-56 (b)	1960-61	1963-64 (b)
I. *Public Debt*:				
(i) Permanent debt	1,33,71	2,64,48	493,12 (b)	6,45,23(c)
(ii) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	41,75	40,05
(ii) Loans from Central Government	2,38,54	8,76,07	20,15,81	31,56,15
(iv) Other debt (a)	—	—	51,57	97,25
II. *Unfunded debt*	57,37	83,19	1,34,93	1,83,21
III. **Gross total debt** . ..	**4,45,28**	**12,31,94**	**27,37,17**	**41,21,89**

NOTE: The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

(a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation. etc.

(b) Revised estimates.

(c) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio.

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

The first systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect taxes on rural and urban households in five monthly expenditure groups of Rs. 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-300 and 301 and above, was undertaken for 1953-54 by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Another study on similar lines made by the Department of Economic Affairs undertook a comparative analysis of the distribution of money burden of indirect taxes among rural and urban households in the five expenditure groups during 1953-54 and 1958-59. The findings are shown in the following table.

TABLE 97

INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

	Tax as per cent of consumer expenditure					
	1953-54			1958-59		
	All households	Rural households	Urban households	All households	Rural households	Urban households
All Indirect Taxes	3·6	2·9	5 9	5 7	4·4	9 3
Central Taxes	2·1	1·8	3·5	3 8	3·1	6·0
(i) Central excise duties ..	1·0	0·8	1·5	2 7	2·2	4·1
(ii) Import duties	1·1	1 0	2·0	1·0	0·8	1·2
(iii) Railway passenger fares tax	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·7
State Taxes	1 5	1·1	2·4	1·9	1·3	3 3
(i) State excise duties ..	0·4	0 5	0·4	0·4	0 4	0·4
(ii) Sales taxes (State and Central)	0·7	0·5	1·3	1·0	0·6	1·9
(iii) Sales tax on motor spirits and motor vehicles tax	0·2	0·1	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·6
(iv) Entertainment tax ..	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	—	0·3
(v) Sugarcane cess ..	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1964, money supply with the public recorded an expansion of Rs. 361.3 crores as compared to Rs. 427.3 crores in 1963 and Rs. 279.7 crores in 1962. The rate of expansion was smaller at 10.2 per cent as compared to 13.7 per cent in 1963 but was marginally higher than that in 1962 (9.9 per cent). Component-wise, both currency with the public* and deposit money showed smaller rises of Rs. 183.2 crores and Rs. 178.1 crores, respectively, as compared to Rs. 229.5 crores and Rs. 197.8 crores in 1963.

Bank credit to Government continued to be the major expansionist factor though its impact was smaller at Rs. 214.4 crores in 1964 as compared to Rs. 304.5 crores in the preceding year. Other factors responsible for the expansion were increases in (i) net bank credit to the private sector** of Rs. 121.1 crores (as compared to Rs. 149.7 crores in 1963), (ii) net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 10.6 crores (as compared to Rs. 18.2 crores in 1963) and (iii) Government's net currency liabilities to the public of the order of Rs. 22.6 crores (as compared to Rs. 18.0 crores in 1963). The expansionary influence of these factors was partially neutralized by a rise of Rs. 7.4 crores in net non-monetary liabilities† of banks including the Reserve Bank as compared to a rise of Rs. 63.1 crores in the preceding year.

The table below shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956 and 1961 to 1964.

TABLE 98

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC††

(*in crores of rupees*)

End of	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca currency‡)		Deposit with the public	Money	Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca currency‡)	
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1951 . . .	1,239·9	—31·1	564·8	—19·6	1,804 6	—50 7
1956 . . .	1,551·6	+100·8	656·6	+31·2	2,208·2	+132·0
1961 . . .	2,059 9	+92·2 (+126 4)	774 7	+36·8	2,834·2	+129·0 (+163·2)
1962 . . .	2,246·3	+186·8	867 6	+92 9	3,113 9	+279 7
1963 . . .	2,475 8	+229·5	1,065 4	+197·8	3,541 2	+427·3
1964 . . .	2,659 0	+183 2	1,243 5	+178·1	3,902 5	+361·3

NOTE : Figures shown in brackets ignore the return of Indian currency from Kuwait.

CURRENCY

During 1964, currency in circulation‡‡ (including small coins) registered a smaller increase of Rs. 187.3 crores (to Rs. 2802.1 crores) as compared to Rs. 245.1 crores in 1963. The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952, when the present rising trend started, amounted to Rs. 1,529.6 crores or about 120.3 per cent.

Of the expansion in currency in circulation, notes and small coins showed smaller increases of Rs. 165.8 crores and Rs. 4.0 crores, respectively, during

*Currency in circulation adjusted for balances held at treasuries and cash on hand with banks.

**Consisting of banks' loans and discount to the private sector and holdings of private securities adjusted for public's time deposits with banks.

†Comprising capital and reserves and the difference of other liabilities and other assets.

††Figures for 1963 and 1964 are provisional.

‡Up to 1956.

‡‡Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

1964 as compared to Rs. 219.4 crores and Rs. 6.4 crores in the preceding year. The circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes), however, showed a larger rise of Rs. 15.5 crores in 1964 as compared to Rs. 11.5 crores in 1963. At the end of 1964, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins stood at Rs. 2,462.3 crores, Rs. 175.4 crores and Rs. 92.9 crores, respectively.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1964 was as follows.

TABLE 99

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1p	3,78.35
2p	3,86.06
5p	6,78.89
10p	11,38.14
25p	10,87.84
50p	8,26.95
Rupee coin	20.02
TOTAL	45,16.25

Change of the designation 'naya paisa' to 'paisa'

The prefix 'naya' or naye' in the designation 'naya paisa' or naye paise' was dropped with effect from June 1, 1964. The paisa/paise coins were issued from July 1, 1964 from the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta in the first instance and from the other offices of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and Government treasuries and sub-treasuries as further supplies became available.

Issue of 3 paise coins

A new coin of the denomination of 3 paise in aluminium with 3.5 to 4 per cent magnesium was issued from all offices of the Reserve Bank of India from October 1, 1964. The coin is hexagonal in shape with rounded corners and weighs 1.25 grams.

Issue of Nehru Commemorative Coins

Commemorative coins of the denomination of Rupee and 50 paise were issued in memory of the late Jawaharlal Nehru with effect from November 14, 1964. These coins are legal tender just like the ordinary one rupee and 50 paise coins.

BANKING

The growth in deposits in 1964 exceeded the previous year's record. The increase in demand deposits was larger than in time deposits, as in the preceding year. The expansion in bank credit was also larger than in 1963 due to the record expansion in the 1963-64 busy season (November-April) and inadequate contraction in the 1964 slack season (May-October).

Scheduled bank deposits increased by Rs. 268.58 crores or 11.9 per cent as compared to Rs. 210.78 crores or 10.3 per cent in 1963. The continued high rate of deposit growth reflected the sustained rise in incomes during the year and the efforts made by banks for deposit mobilisation. Demand deposits rose during the year by Rs. 175.79 crores as against Rs. 181.22 crores during 1963. Time deposits, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 92.78 crores as against Rs. 29.55 crores in 1963. Scheduled bank credit moved up by Rs. 231.19 crores or 14.6 per cent in 1964 as compared to Rs. 158.02 crores or 11.1 per cent in 1963. The credit-deposit radio rose

over the year from 70.1 per cent to 71.8 per cent. Investments in Government securities, which had risen by Rs. 57.09 crores in 1963 increased by Rs. 55.32 crores in 1964, the investments-deposits ratio falling from 31.5 per cent to 30.3 per cent. Cash reserves of scheduled banks, at Rs. 160.16 crores, showed an increase of Rs. 18.72 crores as against a rise of Rs. 8.79 crores in 1963. Scheduled bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank recorded an increase of Rs. 27.64 crores as against a net decline of Rs. 12.62 crores in 1963.

The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled banks during the last three years are shown in the following table.

TABLE 100

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in crores of rupees)

	End 1962	End 1963	End 1964	Variation during 1963	Variation during 1964
Demand deposits	819·22	1,000·44	1,176 23	+181·22	+175 79
Time deposits .	1,223·04	1,252·59	1,345·37	+29·55	+92·78
Aggregate deposits	2,042 25	2,253·03	2,521·60	+210·78	+268·58
Inter-Bank borrowings . ..	51·81	48 76	43·51	—3·05	—5·25
Borrowings from RBI .. .	20·70	8 08	35·72	—12·62	+27·64
Borrowings from SBI and/or notified banks ..	15 47	23 36	70·63	+7·89	+47·27
Cash in hand .	53·71	62·54	67·29	+8·83	+4 75
Balances with Reserve Bank	78·94	78·90	92 87	—0 04	+13 97
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank	132·65	141·44	160·16	+8·79	+18·72
Investments in Govt. securities . ..	652 50	709·59	764 91	+57·09	+55·32
Bank credit (advances, inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted)	1,422 38	1,580·40	1,811 59	+158·02	+231·19

Banks and Bank Offices

During 1964, one bank was included in the second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while five banks were excluded therefrom. The total number of scheduled banks thus declined from 80 to 76. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks (after adjustments for the offices taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1964) came to 414, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 56. Consequently, the total number offices of scheduled banks at the end of December 1964 stood at 5,446 as against 5,032 at the end of December 1963.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small-scale Industries

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Central Government as an experimental measure with effect from July 1, 1960 in 22 selected districts, and was later extended to cover 30 additional districts. The scheme was placed on a permanent basis and its area of operation extended to cover the entire country with effect from January 1, 1963. The scheme is administered by the Reserve Bank of India (designated as the 'Guarantee Organization') as agent of the Government. It provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs. 1

lakh. Recoveries, if any, made by the credit institutions subsequent to the payment of the claims are to be shared by them with the Guarantee Organisation in the manner prescribed under the scheme. At present, 94 credit institutions viz. State Bank of India and its 7 subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 20 State co-operative banks, 14 State financial corporations and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. have been approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Other credit institutions can also avail themselves of the guarantee facility in respect of advances granted by them, provided a selected credit institution either participates in such advances to the extent of not less than 25 per cent of the amount or assumes risk to the extent of 25 per cent of the losses arising out of such advances. The scheme is applicable to the advances granted to small-scale industrial units for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or equipment, or for providing working capital. A charge at the rate of 1/4 per cent per annum on the maximum amount of advance as sanctioned is payable for the guarantee cover. For purposes of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit has been defined as one in which the investment of a capital nature, including the capitalised value of rented premises but excluding the amounts spent on housing and amenities for workers, is not in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs.

From the inception of the scheme in July 1960 up to the end of 1964, the Guarantee Organisation received 15,477 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 65.30 crores and issued 12,477 guarantees for a total sum of Rs. 49.53 crores. At the end of September 1964, outstanding guarantees amounted to Rs. 21 30 crores.

Monetary and Credit Policy

In view of the sharp increase in the general price level and the considerably high level of bank credit, the Reserve Bank tightened its credit policy during March and September 1964.

In the 1963-64 busy season, the credit expansion tended to become rapid and early in March 1964, it exceeded Rs. 300 crores. Borrowings of banks from Reserve Bank also reached a high level of Rs. 107 crores. The Reserve Bank, therefore, tightened its credit control with respect to the quota system and lending rates on March 11, 1964. The quota for borrowings from the Reserve Bank was reduced to 100 per cent of the statutory cash reserves (from 150 per cent fixed on October 30, 1963), while the lending rates of the Bank were fixed at 4½ per cent for amounts up to 50 per cent of the quota and 6 per cent for the remaining. Borrowings beyond this limit were to be in the nature of special accommodation and charged a higher rate of 6½ per cent per annum.

The inadequate contraction in credit during the slack season of 1964 in relation to the large credit expansion in the 1963-64 busy season and the continuing upward pressure on prices emphasised the need for further restraint in the ensuing 1964-65 busy season. The Bank rate was, therefore, raised to 5 per cent with effect from the close of business on September 25, 1964 and the Reserve Bank also announced a new lending policy based on the net liquidity position of the borrowing banks. A bank can now borrow from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate so long as its net liquidity position (defined as the total cash balances with the Reserve Bank and other banks and investments in Government and other approved securities *less* its total borrowings from the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and Industrial Development Bank of India) is at or above 28 per cent of its total demand and time liabilities; the rate charged on the *entire* amount of outstanding borrowing from the Reserve Bank will be stepped up by 1/2 per cent for every decrease of one per cent in the net liquidity ratio below 28 per cent. Although no direct limit is imposed on the availability of credit to scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank, the progressive rise in the cost of borrowing is intended to discourage their excessive resort to the Reserve Bank to finance credit expansion.

The existing concession by way of refinance at bank rate with regard to advances made to small scale industries and co-operative banks as well as collieries was withdrawn, but that in respect of the Rupee Export Bill Scheme was retained. The Reserve Bank also imposed, for the first time, a ceiling of 9 per cent on the lending rate of the larger Indian banks and foreign banks so as to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the differential rate instrument. The general permission given to authorised dealers in foreign exchange to bring in funds from abroad was also modified so as to make the credit controls more effective. Further, to assist the process of deposit mobilisation by banks, the Bank rationalised the structure of deposit rates.

Selective Credit Control

During 1964, the Reserve Bank tightened its selective credit controls on advances against food grains, groundnuts, vegetable oils, etc. in the context of the rising trend of prices. A directive issued on February 8, 1964 reduced the ceiling limits on advances against paddy and rice (including those against warehouse receipts for the year 1964) to 90 per cent of the credit levels maintained by the individual banks during the corresponding period in 1962. A secondary ceiling was also fixed for advances other than those against warehouse receipts at 90 per cent of the 1962 level. The exemption from ceilings of advances against warehouse receipts issued by new warehouses opened by Central and State Warehousing Corporations since April 1, 1962 was further extended to advances against warehouse receipts issued by warehouses opened since January 1, 1961. As regards credit against wheat, margins of 25 per cent for advances against warehouse receipts and of 35 per cent for advances other than those against warehouse receipts were imposed in April. Further, the ceiling limit for advances was fixed for each two-month period from May-June 1964 at 80 per cent of the level of advances maintained in the corresponding period of 1962. In August, the margin requirements for advances against warehouse receipts covering food grains were raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent and that for other advances, from 35 per cent to 50 per cent. Also, the ceiling limits for advances against other food grains (excluding paddy and rice and wheat) were reduced for the year 1964 from 100 to 90 per cent of the levels in the corresponding period of 1962.

In March 1964, the Reserve Bank raised the margin for advances against groundnut from 45 to 50 per cent and reimposed ceiling limits for the two-month period of March-April 1964 at 130 per cent of the average credit level in the corresponding period of 1963 and at 120 per cent for each subsequent two-month period. In July, a margin was imposed on advances against vegetable oils including *vanaspati* at 50 per cent, while that in respect of 'other oilseeds' (excluding groundnut and cotton seed) was raised from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. Bank advances against soya bean oil were exempted from margin requirements in December 1964 to facilitate the financing of imports of soya bean oil under P.L. 480 agreement.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established on January 1, 1962 by an Act of Parliament. The Corporation has been set up with the object of giving a measure of protection to depositors, in particular the small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. Under the scheme, all functioning commercial banks (covered by the Banking Companies Act, 1949) are registered as insured banks, their number being 205 at the end of September 1964. The extent of insurance cover provided by the Corporation is, for the present, fixed at Rs. 1,500 in respect of all the deposits of a depositor held in the same capacity and in the same right in each bank. The deposits of the Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are not, however, covered by the scheme. The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1

crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India. The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation as on the December 31, 1963 amounted to Rs. 2.03 crores.

The Corporation's liability for the insured deposits under Section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 has so far arisen in respect of eight banks of which one bank was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court and the remaining were amalgamated with other banks under schemes sanctioned by the Central Government. Claims in respect of the insured deposits of five of these banks were fully met during the year and those relating to the insured deposits of the other three banks during 1963. Part repayments were received by the Corporation during the year towards some of the claims already met.

Banking Legislation

During the year, there was no fresh development in regard to banking legislation. The Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, already referred to in INDIA-1964, came into force with effect from February 1, 1964.

Industrial Development Bank of India

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established on July 1, 1964, in terms of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. It is both an apex institution, co-ordinating the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry, and an agency providing direct financial assistance to industrial units by filling in the gaps that exist after taking into account the assistance available from the other institutions. It thus complements and supplements their operations. The Bank has been conceived not merely as a financing agency but also as a developmental agency, to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure. Its statute has been designed to provide it with adequate resources and considerable operational flexibility. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, and the management and direction of its affairs vest in a Board of Directors which is the same as the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The functions of the IDBI can be divided into two broad groups: (i) assistance to other financial institutions and (ii) direct assistance to industrial concerns either on its own or in participation with other institutions.

The former function is to be performed mainly by refinancing term loans and medium-term export credits granted by banks and other financial institutions (viz., IFC, ICICI, State financial corporations, including Madras Industrial Investment Corporation and others notified by the Central Government for the purpose) to industrial concerns and by subscribing to the shares and bonds or debentures of the other financial institutions. The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. (RCI) which was providing refinance to banks and State financial corporations was merged with the IDBI on September 1, 1964 as provided in the IDBI Act. The IDBI now operates all the three schemes of RCI, viz., (i) refinancing term loans to industrial concerns on more liberal terms as regards amount and period (ii) refinancing export credits, with, unlike RCI, no ceiling, and (iii) acting as the agent of the Government of India for the guarantee of loans made by specified financial institutions to colliery units in the private sector.

The IDBI can provide direct financial assistance to industrial concerns in diverse ways, viz., granting loans, underwriting as well as purchasing shares and bonds, and guaranteeing loans and deferred payments. It may also accept discount or rediscount bills of exchange and promissory notes of industrial concerns.

The statute of the IDBI provides for the setting up of a special fund to be known as "Development Assistance Fund", to be utilised, with the prior approval of the Central Government, for providing assistance to industries

justifying special assistance owing to their importance to the economy as a whole.

The authorised capital of IDBI is Rs. 50 crores. The Reserve Bank may raise it to Rs. 100 crores with prior Government approval. The issued capital, initially Rs. 10 crores, may also be increased by the Reserve Bank. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores from Government. Government may grant further loans on the terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. IDBI may also raise resources by selling bonds, with or without Government guarantee, obtaining deposits from the public for periods of not less than 12 months on terms approved by Reserve Bank, borrowing from the Reserve Bank for periods up to 90 days for short term and up to five years for medium term requirements, and borrowing from the National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund set up by the Reserve Bank under an amendment of its statute effected simultaneously with the passing of the IDBI Bill. IDBI may also acquire resources by borrowing from any other source with Government approval, including amounts in foreign currency from institutions in foreign countries, and by receiving gifts, grants, donations or benefactions.

The role of the Development Bank extends beyond the provision of financial and other type of assistance to industrial concerns. It can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, and techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion. It has thus been assigned a positive role in the process of industrialisation.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, for granting medium and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for matters covering agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming.

Under the Act, institutions which can avail of refinance facilities from the Corporation are (i) central land mortgage banks (ii) State cooperative banks, (iii) scheduled banks and (iv) co-operative societies (other than a central land mortgage bank or State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf. The Corporation is empowered to grant loans and advances by way of refinance or otherwise to the eligible institutions and to subscribe to debentures floated by them. The loans and debentures should be repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years and should be guaranteed by the Government as to the repayment of principal and payment of interest However, the Corporation may waive the requirement of Government guarantee in cases in which adequate collateral security is available. For the time being the long-term assistance is restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases to 20 years on merits. The Corporation works in close collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India.

The Corporation is mainly a refinancing agency concerning itself only with major projects for agricultural development which cannot be satisfactorily financed either by central land mortgage banks or apex co-operative banks, within their existing framework either on account of the quantum of finance involved, or the terms of repayment. The schemes that may be considered by the Corporation will have to be compact ones, economically paying and susceptible of close and intensive supervision. The assistance from the Corporation may be available for schemes such as (a) financing of the reclamation and preparation of land, so that in particular, facilities for irrigation are fully utilised, (b) financing the development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, orchards, vineyards, etc., (c) development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube wells, pumpsets, etc. Among other business that the Corporation may transact is the

guaranteeing of deferred payments in connection with the purchase of capital goods from outside India by eligible institutions.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act provides for the Corporation an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores which is divided into 25,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 10,000 each. In the first instance, 5,000 shares of Rs. 5 crores have been issued and fully subscribed for by the shareholders as follows : (i) The State co-operative banks and central land mortgage banks —Rs. 135.3 lakhs (ii) The scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation and other insurance and investment companies—Rs. 68.8 lakhs and (iii) Reserve Bank of India—Rs. 295.9 lakhs (Rs. 250.00 lakhs under Sec. 5(2)(a) and the balance under Sec. 5 (4) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act).

According to the Act, the shares are guaranteed by the Central Government both as regards repayment of principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend which has been fixed at 4 1/4 per cent in the case of first issue. The shares are treated as trustee securities and also as approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the Banking Companies Act, 1949. The Government of India have given an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores to the Corporation the repayment of which will commence after 15 years, i.e. from 1978. Thus the total resources immediately available for investment in long-term projects are of the order of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation is also authorised to raise its resources by accepting deposits for periods exceeding twelve months and by issuing bonds and debentures. The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid-up capital and reserve fund. With a view to enabling the Corporation to increase its working capital, provision has been made for the Reserve Bank to keep with the Corporation the dividend accruing on shares held by it as interest-free special deposit for a period of 15 years.

The management of the Corporation vests in a Board of Directors consisting of 9 persons including the Managing Director. The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, in charge of Agricultural Credit, is the Chairman of the Board. Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (i) central land mortgage banks (ii) State co-operative banks and (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation, and insurance and investment companies

Up to the end of December 1964, the Corporation had sanctioned refinance for five schemes of agricultural development involving a total financial outlay of Rs 21.83 crores; of the total outlay, the Corporation's financial commitment is of the order of Rs. 18.03 crores and the rest of the amount (Rs 3.80 crores) would be met by the respective State Governments. Four of these five schemes relate to reclamation and development of land (2.21 lakh hectares) in Andhra Pradesh and Madras States and one scheme envisages development of coconut plantations (810 hectares) in Orissa State. Several other schemes of agricultural development are under consideration of the Corporation

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India on November 30, 1964 was 26,395 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 2,482.1 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 5,968 and 20,427 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,147.7 crores and Rs. 1,334.4 crores respectively. The total number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit was 1,160. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1964 and November 1964.

TABLE 101

COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	
1951 ..	12,568	566·5	15,964	208·9	28,532	775·4	1,123
1956 ..	9,565	690·4	20,299	338·8	29,874	1,024·2	1,394
1961 ..	6,702	948·2	19,447	870·3	26,149	1,818·5	1,169
1964*	5,956	1,130·0	20,046	1,258 9	26,002	2,388·9	1,162
1964* (November)	5,968	1,147·7	20,427	1,334·4	26,395	2,482 1	1,160

Since April 1962, the number of companies at work recorded a continuous increase. Thus the gradual decline in the total number of companies at work noticed since 1956, as a result of the policy of striking off of moribund companies pursued by the Government, was arrested.

New Registrations

Between April and November 1964, 866 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 237.89 crores were registered. Of these, 124 companies were public limited and 742 private limited, having an authorised capital of Rs. 94.59 crores and Rs. 143.30 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies registered in different regions during the five years ending 1964 and between April and November 1964.

TABLE 102

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	April-November 1964
Eastern . ..	459	477	428	388	294	252
Western	318	431	414	371	340	225
Northern .	242	323	381	343	335	218
Southern	433	452	391	395	258	171
TOTAL ..	1,452	1,683	1,614	1,497	1,227	866

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1964 and the new companies floated during the period April to November, 1964.

*Provisional.

TABLE 103

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies as on March 31, 1964	Companies registered during April-November 1964	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	471	35	1,326
Assam	380	11	232
Bihar	338	9	247
Gujarat	921	31	478
Kerala	1,032	18	214
Madhya Pradesh	349	11	181
Madras	3,018	98	1,449
Maharashtra	5,265	175	8,828
Mysore	676	20	1,535
Orissa	221	5	22
Punjab	842	32	161
Rajasthan	410	15	293
Uttar Pradesh	1,050	38	724
West Bengal	8,811	227	2,810
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
Delhi	2,185	132	5,045
Goa	11	8	144
Himachal Pradesh	8	1	100
Manipur	6	—	—
Tripura	7	—	—
TOTAL	26,002	866	23,789

Government Companies

One hundred and eighty four Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which the Central or a State Government or both own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were at work at the end of November 1964 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 970.8 crores.

Table 104 gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1964 and November 1964.

TABLE 104

GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year ending March	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1951	36	26 3
1956	61	66.0
1961	142	547.0
1964*	176	960 7
1964 (November)*	184	970.8

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Government companies in Bihar account for 59.7 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work on March 31, 1964. Of these, the share of Hindustan Steel alone comes to 46.6 per cent.

*Figures are provisional.

TABLE 105

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1964)

State/Union Territory	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	6	7.23	0.75
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	7	1.42	0.15
Bihar	5	574 47	59.79
Gujarat	4	2 16	0.22
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.08	0.01
Kerala	19	17 42	1.81
Madhya Pradesh	6	41.68	4.34
Madras	4	85.07	8.86
Maharashtra	15	40 05	4 17
Mysore	16	44.04	4 58
Orissa	46	5 09	0.53
Punjab (including Himachal Pradesh)	5	0 73	0 08
Rajasthan	5	2.02	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	5	1 60	0 17
West Bengal	9	21.40	2 23
Delhi	23	116.29	12.10

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March 1964. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 960.7 crores, Rs. 859.6 crores, *i.e.*, about 89.5 per cent, was owned by the Central Government.

TABLE 106

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1964)

Type of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1 Central Government	43	859·58	89 47
2. Central and State Governments	3	21·90	2·28
3. Central and State Governments and private collaboration	8	27 00	2·81
4 Central Government and private interests	5	4·23	0 44
5 State Governments	50	45·33	4 72
6. State Governments and private interests	67	2 71	0·28
TOTAL	176	960·75	100 00

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of

India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia,* certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Executive Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (*a*) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent, of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (*b*) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1964 there were 72 Indian insurers and 65 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 107

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire	3	8	11
Marine only	11*	4	15
Miscellaneous only	8	3	11
Fire and marine only	—	3	3
Fire and misc. only	7	7	14
Marine and misc. only	—	—	—
Fire, marine and misc.	43	40	83
TOTAL	72	65	137

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1963.

TABLE 108

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium *less* reinsurances	16·92	8·16	21·72	4·10	2·43	3·58
Claims under policies *less* reinsurances	7·54	5·48	12·15	1·10	1·22	1·57
Net commission	2·90	0·48	3·35	0 08	0 08	0·38
Expenses of management	4·10	1·66	4·52	1·80	0·77	1·15

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1963.

TABLE 109

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross Premium written direct			Net Premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	12 46	2·08	6·36	9·26	7·66	4·10
Marine	8·03	1·89	3·53	5·38	2·78	2·43
Miscellaneous	17·76	6·10	4·43	15 36	6·36	3·58
TOTAL	38 25	10·07	14·32	30·00	16·80	10·11

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1963 amounted to Rs. 90.22 crores as against Rs. 82.03 crores at the end of 1962 and Rs. 72.69 crores at the end of 1961.

The assets as on December 31, 1963 were invested as follows:

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	8·8
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0·3
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	36 9
Foreign government securities	2·0
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	22·4
Deposits, cash and stamp	18·0
Other assets	11·6
TOTAL	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation which adopted the calendar year from 1958 to the end of 1961 has thereafter decided to adopt the financial year.

On March 31, 1964, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 379 branch offices, 149 sub-offices and 183 development centres.

New Business

During the year ending March 1964, 17,51,217 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 757.80 crores and 16,46,291 policies were issued (being 94.0 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs. 702.76 crores. The figures for the previous accounting period of 15 months were 19,42,062 proposals for Rs. 838.75 crores and 17,67,544 policies assuring Rs. 745.96 crores.

A total of 5,85,143 policies (being 35.7 per cent of the total new policies in India) assuring Rs. 209.40 crores (being 30.2 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 7,20,777 policies (44.0 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 164.87 crores were issued under the non-medical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods.

TABLE 110

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)
1959 . ..	11,43,387	419·70	7,912	9·47	11,51,299	429 17
1960 .	12,49,821	487 84	7,736	9·70	12,57,557	497 54
1961	14,61,608	598·79	8,056	10·03	14,69,664	608·82
1962-63* ..	17,58,046	734·72	9,498	11·24	17,67,544	745·96
1963-64** .	16,37,759	692·55	8,532	10·21	16,46,291	702·76

Total Business in Force

The following tables gives the business in force at the end of each of the last five accounting periods. The figures include the business under the Janata Policy Scheme.

*Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963.

**One year ending March 31, 1964.

TABLE 111
LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
31-12-1959 ..	66·73	1,855	2 56	103	69·29	1,958
31-12-1960 ..	74·56	2,176	2·57	109	77·13	2,285
31-12-1961 ..	83·41	2,623	2·40	115	85·81	2,738
31-3-1963 ..	92·67	3,051	2·26	114	94·93	3,165
31-3-1964 ..	101·19	3,458	2 09	113	103·28	3,571

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Uganda and the United Kingdom. During the year, the Corporation received from these countries 10,674 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.48 crores and issued 8,532 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 10.21 crores as against 11,962 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 14.05 crores and 9,498 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11.24 crores during the previous accounting period of 15 months.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 12.65 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. A sum of Rs. 4.28 crores was advanced to Co-operative Housing Finance Societies in different States.

Other schemes for financing housing include (i) loans to co-operative housing societies formed by employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, (ii) loans to public limited companies for providing houses to their employees, and (iii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies.

During the period, 33 new co-operative housing societies were formed by the employees of the L.I.C. at several centres, bringing the total number to 95 at the end of March 1964. So far, a sum of Rs. 108.74 lakhs has been sanctioned to 24 of these societies.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme came into operation from January 1, 1964 at 26 centres. From April 1, 1964 it was extended to 30 more centres During the year 39 loans amounting to Rs. 10.85 lakhs were granted to policy-holders for construction of houses, out of which 11 loans amounting to Rs. 2.02 lakhs were under the 'Own Your Home' scheme.

The Corporation has also introduced a scheme from March 1, 1964, for grant of loans to individual employees of the Corporation for purchase or construction of houses. No loan was sanctioned under this scheme during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes up to March 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 62.78 crores.

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1964 amounted to Rs. 764.98 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business was Rs. 10.21 lakhs,

to capital redemption business Rs. 3.95 lakhs, to annuity certain business Rs. 139.14 lakhs and to life business Rs. 763.45 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on March 31, 1964 is given in Table 112.

TABLE 112

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

(As on March 31, 1964)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities ..	492,81 81	—
Municipal securities not included above	68·62	—
Foreign Government, Municipal, etc., securities including loans to such authorities	—	15,58 17
Shares and debentures	143,48·31	38 38
Total stock exchange investments	636,98·74	15,96·55
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	44,98·98	—
Loans to a State Government for water supply scheme ..	60 00	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	4,97 61	—
Loans to Municipal Committees guaranteed by Government	2,16 49	—
Loans to apex co-operative housing finance societies guaranteed by Government	11,96·68	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government	1,60 00	—
Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government ..	6·14	—
Fixed deposits guaranteed by Government	3,50 00	—
Contributions to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	75 00	—
Total stock exchange investments and loans & deposits guaranteed by Government and contribution to the initial capital of U.T.I.	707,59 64	15,96·55
Loans on mortgage of property	9,65 20	8 68
House property	29,15·42	99·33
TOTAL	746,40·26	17,04 56

CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rapeseed, sesamum and castorseed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 32.63 crore hectares. Land utilisation statistics are available for 29.88 crore hectares or 91.6 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1961-62.

TABLE 113

LAND UTILISATION

(*in lakh hectares*)

	1950-51	1961-62*
Total geographical area	3,262·9	3,262·9
Total reporting area	2,842·9	2,988·1
Forests	404·6	557·6
Not available for cultivation—		
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	112·1	144·1
(*ii*) Barren and uncultivable land	363·0	344·8
TOTAL	475·1	488·9
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	66·8	139·2
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	198·3	56·7
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	229·4	181·3
TOTAL	494·5	377·2
Fallow lands—		
(*i*) Current fallows	106 8	107·3
(*ii*) Others	174·4	105·6
TOTAL	281·2	212·9
Net area sown	1,187·3	1,351·6
Area sown more than once	131·5	204·8
Total cropped area	1,318·8	1,556·4

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 18 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the net irrigated area increased by 39 lakh hectares as shown in the following table.

*Provisional.

TABLE 114

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(*in lakh hectares*)

Source	1950-51	1960-61	Increase or decrease
Canals	82·96	104 81	+21·85
Tanks	36·02	45·73	+9·71
Wells	59·89	72·84	+12·95
Other sources	29 54	24·28	—5·26
TOTAL	208·41	247·66	+39·25

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 115 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1963-64.

TABLE 115

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(*in thousands hectares*)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62*	1962-63*	1963-64**
Rice	30,810	31,521	33,567	34,256	34,934	35,474
Jowar	15,571	17,362	17,273	17,798	18,021	18,174
Bajra	9,023	11,338	11,424	11,057	10,800	10,810
Maize	3,159	3,696	4,360	4,493	4,607	4,546
Ragi	2,203	2,307	2,322	2,367	2,316	2,364
Small millets	4,605	5,335	4,897	4,768	4,693	4,614
Wheat	9,746	12,367	12,969	13,520	13,657	13,305
Barley	3,113	3,418	3,223	3,315	3,022	2,794
TOTAL CEREALS	78,230	87,344	90,035	91,574	92,050	92,081
Gram	7,570	9,779	9,406	9,544	9,177	9,242
Tur	2,181	2,287	2,390	2,351	2,418	2,418
Other pulses	9,340	11,150	11,408	11,790	12,364	12,108
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	97,321	1,10,560	1,13,239	1,15,259	1,16,009	1,15,849
Potatoes	240	280	369	370	411	398
Sugarcane	1,707	1,847	2,343	2,423	2,280	2,214
Black pepper	80	89	103	102	102	102
Chillies	592	604	619	614	629	639
Ginger	17	16	18	18	21	21
Tobacco	357	410	400	421	416	397
Groundnut	4,494	5,133	6,257	6,422	6,864	6,804
Castorseed	555	574	420	443	435	449
Sesamum	2,204	2,293	2,169	2,245	2,488	2,343
Rape and mustard	2,071	2,556	2,871	3,140	3,108	3,004
Linseed	1,403	1,529	1,794	1,964	1,899	1,954
Cotton	5,882	8,086	7,637	7,719	7,845	7,919
Jute	571	704	612	923	851	862
Mesta	N A	231	279	389	379	385
Tea	314	316	331	333	N A.	N.A.
Coffee	91	101	114	N A	N A.	N.A.
Rubber	58	70	129	140	144	N.A.
Coconut	622	647	717	722	801	N.A.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed,

*Partially revised.

**Final estimates.

N.A.—Estimates not available.

rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 116

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season	Duration*
Rice†	Winter	5½ —6 months
	Autumn	4 —4½ ,,
	Summer	2 —3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi	5 —5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif	4½ —5 ,,
	Rabi	4½ —5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif	2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif	4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif	4 —4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif	3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi	5 — 5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi	6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial	10 —12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif	3½ —4 ,,
	Rabi	5 ,,
Groundnut	Kharif Early	4 —4½ ,,
	Late	4½—5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi	4 —5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi	4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi	5 — 5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif Early	6 ,,
	Others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif Early	6 —7 ,,
	Late	7 —8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif	7 ,,
Jute	Kharif	6 —7 ,,

Production

The year 1963-64 was the third year in succession marked by adverse weather conditions over extensive areas in the country. Nevertheless, the overall agricultural production showed an increase of about 2.4 per cent as compared to the preceding year. The total production of foodgrains was higher by about 10 lakh tonnes than in 1962-63. The production of rice registered an increase of 46 lakh tonnes reaching the new high level of 3.65 crore tonnes during 1963-64. The production of all other food grains except small milllets, declined, the worst affected being wheat and gram. The production of groundnut touched a new record of 53 lakh tonnes though the overall production of major oilseeds remained practically at the same level of 71 lakh tonnes as in 1962-63. The production of cotton, jute and sugarcane also registered significant increases. Table 117 shows the produc-

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below.

State	Seasons	State	Seasons
Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early Middle Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Borro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late
Mysore	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

tion of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1963-64 and Table 118 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 117

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62*	1962-63*	1963-64**
Rice (cleaned)	'000 tonnes	20,576	27,557	34,198	34,807	31,914	36,489
Jowar	"	5,495	6,726	9,363	7,741	9,621	9,227
Bajra	"	2,595	3,428	3,228	3,554	3,892	3,736
Maize	"	1,729	2,602	4,015	4,270	4,578	4,527
Ragi	"	1,429	1,846	1,681	1,873	1,891	1,852
Small millets	"	1,750	2,070	1,975	1,970	1,860	2,031
Wheat	"	6,462	8,760	10,992	12,039	10,829	9,708
Barley	"	2,378	2,816	2,866	3,152	2,423	1,985
TOTAL CEREALS	"	42,414	55,805	68,318	69,406	67,008	69,555
Gram	"	3,651	5,418	6,324	5,827	5,343	4,478
Tur	"	1,719	1,861	2,081	1,339	1,592	1,292
Other pulses	"	3,041	3,766	4,247	4,465	4,505	4,105
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	"	50,825	66,850	80,970	81,037	78,448	79,430
Potatoes	"	1,660	1,859	2,747	2,550	3,336	2,468
Sugarcane (cane)	"	57,051	60,543	1,04,127	99,853	94,470	1,01,606
Black pepper	"	21	28	28	28	26	24
Chillies (dry)	"	351	361	372	376	420	413
Ginger (dry)	"	15	16	17	17	20	20
Tobacco	"	261	303	312	349	366	336
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	"	3,481	3,862	4,462	4,685	4,821	5,291
Castorseed	"	103	125	90	101	101	101
Sesamum	"	445	467	321	379	464	410
Rape and mustard	"	762	860	1,356	1,337	1,294	909
Linseed	"	367	420	395	456	433	385
Cotton (lint)	'000 bales†	2,875	3,949	5,324	4,557	5,309	5,426
Jute (dry fibre)	"	3,309	4,232	4,014	6,398	5,449	5,957
Mesta (dry fibre)	"	N.A.	1,162	1,140	1,706	1,697	1,819
Tea	'000 tonnes	275	285	321	354	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	"	25	34	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	"	14	23	25	27	32	N.A.
Coconut	crore nuts	358	423	464	447	449	N.A.

TABLE 118

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base: Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A FOODGRAINS							
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	136·2	139·0	127·4	145·7
Wheat	8·5	101·1	131·3	162·7	178·3	160·4	143·8
Total cereals (1)	58·3	90·3	114·9	136·6	140·0	132·4	139·9
Gram	3·7	98·0	138·9	162·3	149·5	137·1	114·9
Total pulses (2)	8·6	91·7	118·4	128·6	120·3	116·9	101·2
Total—Food grains	66·9	90·5	115·3	135·6	137·5	130·4	134·9

*Partially revised **Final estimates.

†180 kgs. each N.A.—Data not available.

(1) Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

TABLE 118 (*concld.*)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
B. OTHER CROPS							
Oilseeds							
Groundnut ..	5·7	101·4	112·4	131·7	138·3	142·3	156·2
Total oilseeds (3) ..	9·9	98·5	108·6	128·0	134·4	137·7	133·6
Fibres							
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	203·3	170·2	201·8	206·3
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	121·6	193·8	165·1	180·5
Total-fibres (4) ..	4·5	108·6	149·7	175·7	183·2	193·6	202·4
Plantation Crops							
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	120·9	133·5	129·1*	129·2*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	355·1	240·1	278·8*	278·8*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	165·3	176·3	204·8*	243·0*
Total—plantation crops . ..	3·6	104·0	113·2	135·1	140·6	139·5	140·7
Miscellaneous							
Sugarcane . ..	8·7	113·7	119·8	173·9	163·7	154·0	165·5
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	116·3	129·6	136·0	125·0
Total—miscellaneous (5)	15·1	110·3	120·1	155·8	150·8	149·7	151·4
Total Other Crops ..	33·1	105·9	119·9	147·9	149·2	151·0	151·8
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities) ..	100·0	95·6	116·8	139·7	141·4	137·2	140·5

Import of Foodgrains

The imports of wheat and rice from the USA under PL 480 Agreements of May 1960 and September 1964 continued during 1964. Wheat was also imported from Canada under the Colombo Plan and from Australia on commercial basis. During 1964, fresh agreements were also concluded for the import of rice from Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia and the USA. During 1965 agreements have been finalised for the import of rice from Burma and Thailand.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India for 1956 and 1961 to 1964.

TABLE 119

IMPORT OF CEREALS

(*in thousand metric tons*)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	3,30	1,113	—	1,443
1961	3,84	3,092	19	3,495
1962	3,90	3,250	—	3,640
1963	4,83	4,073	—	4,556
1964*	6,45	5,621	—	6,266

Food Situation

The stresses and strains on the country's food economy, which had begun to be felt from the later half of 1963, continued during 1964. This was the result of a decline of nearly 30 lakh tonnes in the production of food grains in 1962-63 and a shortfall of ten lakh tonnes in the production of wheat in each of the two successive seasons during 1962-63 and 1963-64. Added to these factors was the erratic trend in the production of the other

(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.
(4) Includes mesta.
(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.
*Provisional figures.

cereals. To maintain supplies and to arrest the rising prices of food grains, the Government took a number of measures including the stepping up of imports, imposing regulatory measures on trade, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices and larger distribution of food grains through fair price shops.

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India was established on January 1, 1965. The Corporation will undertake purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of food grains and other food stuffs. It may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, promote by suitable means the production of food grains and other food stuffs. It may set up or assist in the setting up of rice mills, flour mills and other undertakings for the processing of food grains and other food stuffs. It may also discharge such other functions as may be prescribed or are supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the above mentioned functions. The Corporation will be encouraged to function generally as an autonomous organisation working on commercial lines. The Corporation started functioning in the Southern States and has, besides setting up a Central Office at Madras, established regional offices in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Thanjavur and a sub-regional office at Vijayawada.

Price Policy

With a view to ensuring a fair price to the producer, the Government of India announced, in October 1964, prices of paddy, rice, wheat, gram, jowar, bajra and maize for the 1964-65 season. In the case of paddy, the Government announced the producer's prices of standard varieties of paddy, at which it will be prepared to purchase all paddy offered to it at the declared assembly points in each State. The prices of other varieties of paddy were determined by the State Governments in relation to the prices of standard varieties. Maximum statutory prices of paddy at assembling points, including the mills and dealers' premises were also fixed at Re. 1 per quintal higher than the producer's prices. Producer's prices of wheat for the 1964-65 season have been fixed at Rs. 45.50 to Rs. 53.50 per quintal for different varieties. For gram, the State Governments have been authorised to announce producer's prices within a range of Rs. 40 to Rs 40.50 per quintal for the 1964-65 crop. The Government will be prepared to make purchases of wheat and gram offered to it at these prices at the declared assembling points. The State Governments have been authorised to fix prices for coarse grains. The prices would be within the range of Rs 38 00 to Rs. 38 50 per quintal for yellow variety of jowar, Rs 40.00 to Rs. 40.50 for fair average quality of bajra and Rs. 36 00 to Rs 36 50 for fair average quality of maize. The State Governments would be prepared to purchase these grains at the prices fixed by them and, if necessary, requisition them at these prices.

Agricultural Prices Commission

An Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up to advise the Government, on a continuing basis, on agricultural price policy and price structure of agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission will keep in view (*i*) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production resources, and (*ii*) the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc. The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as may facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the price policy. The Commission may

recommend measures to reduce costs of marketing of agricultural commodities and suggest fair price margins for different stages of marketing. The Commission has intially been set up for a period of three years, but it may continue thereafter for as long as necessary.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 601.56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260.65 crores in the Second Plan. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 80.10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599.34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The financial outlays for agricultural programmes during 1964-65 were stepped up considerably as compared to those in previous years. An outlay of Rs. 146.72 crores had been approved for the State Plans in 1964-65 but even this amount fell short of requirements of the States, plans. Accordingly, additional financial assistance totalling Rs. 15 crores was promised to the States in May 1964. An additional Central assistance of Rs. 5.85 crores was also sanctioned to some States for the acceleration of minor irrigation schemes.

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are : (*i*) minor irrigation, (*ii*) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (*iii*) supply of manures and fertilisers, (*iv*) seed multiplication and distribution, (*v*) plant protection, and (*vi*) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes. The Third Plan target for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming, have been stepped up. A programme for the intensification of rice production in 40 selected districts on 'package' basis has been initiated. A dry farming programme for increasing production of millets and pulses has been undertaken The 'package' approach is also being extended to cotton, oilseeds and other important commercial crops. Programmes have also been launched for the intensive development of milk, meat, eggs and short-term crops.

Various measures have been taken to secure effective and continuous coordination of administrative activities at various levels, *e.g* Central, State, district, block and village. At the Centre, an Agricultural Production Board was constituted in November 1963. The Board and its Committee of Secretaries meet frequently to consider important policy matters. The State Governments have set up co-ordinating Committees at Cabinet and Secretariat levels. In a number of States, Agricultural Production Commissioners or Special Secretaries have been appointed.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring an area of about 51 80 lakh hectares under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared to 36.42 lakh hectares during the Second Plan. The total outlay on minor irrigation during the Third Plan is likely to be Rs. 250 crores. An outlay of Rs. 65 crores was provided for minor irrigation schemes during 1964-65 as compared to Rs. 50 crores in the preceding year. Three regional minor irrigation conferences held in October 1961 have recommended that all savings under agricultural production sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary. Increased emphasis is being laid on the fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities already created and on the maintenance of existing irrigation works, construction of field channels, and on surveys and investigations.

The area benefited through minor irrigation works during the first three years of the Third Plan was 25.50 lakh hectares. The achievement during

1964-65 was expected at about 13.35 lakh hectares bringing the total to 38.85 lakh hectares as against the Plan target of 51.80 lakh hectares.

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores has been provided for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan. The Plan targets for contour bunding and dry farming have been raised to 47.35 lakh hectares and 101.17 lakh hectares respectively.

During the first three years of the Third Plan, 16.91 lakh hectares of agricultural land were covered by soil conservation while another 10.52 lakh hectares were expected to be covered by the end of 1964-65. During 1964-65 over 200 soil conservation schemes covering 11.64 lakh hectares of contour bunding, 25.75 lakh hectares under dry farming and 82,152 hectares of ravine, saline and alkaline soils, wastelands, denuded forest areas, etc., were in progress. In addition, centrally sponsored soil conservation schemes were in operation in the catchments of river valley projects in 14 States. The programme envisaged treatment of 75,272 hectares during 1964-65, bringing the anticipated achievement since the initiation of the Third Plan to about 75.5 per cent of the Plan target. Twenty-one dry farming demonstration projects had been completed and another 22 were in progress in various States.

Under the All India soil and land use survey scheme, about 7.69 lakh hectares were surveyed during 1964-65. Nine soil survey and land use reports, covering an area of about 4.45 lakh hectares were provided to the concerned States for use in planning and execution of soil conservation programmes.

Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Plan to organise about 4,000 seed multiplication farms in different States.

The area under improved seeds of food grains is proposed to be increased from 2.23 crore hectares in 1960-61 to about 8.22 crore hectares in 1965-66. The coverage is estimated to have increased from 3.36 crore hectares in 1963-64 to about 4.13 crore hectares in 1964-65. A Bill providing for the laying down of standards of quality and for making arrangements for the analysis, inspection, certification and regulation of sale of seeds, has been introduced in the Parliament.

The National Seeds Corporation distributed 6 lakh kgs. of hybrid maize seed sufficient to cover 40,469 hectares. Improved vegetable seeds were also sold by the Corporation.

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1963-64, urban compost was prepared in 2,410 urban centres and about 30 lakh tonnes were distributed. During 1964-65, the production was estimated at 33.6 lakh tonnes Schemes for the utilisation of sewage and sullage were in operation in 90 important towns and cities, utilizing about 22.2 crore gallons of sewage and sullage water per day for irrigating about 12,141 hectares.

Under the schemes being implemented for the development of local manurial resources in C.D Blocks and night soil composting in bigger panchayats about 10.9 crore tonnes of compost was expected to be produced during 1964-65. The coverage under green manuring is expected to rise from 70.82 lakh hectares in 1963-64 to 90.65 lakh hectares in 1964-65.

The demand for nitrogenous fertilisers has been steadily increasing so that it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate indigenous production and shortage of foreign exchange. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1964-65 was expected to reach 5.9

lakh tonnes as against 3.9 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers was estimated to rise to 1.80 lakh tonnes during 1964-65 as compared to 1.40 lakh tonnes in 1963-64.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. The stations also organise intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas and conduct fortnightly surveys of pests and diseases in their respective areas so as to adopt prompt control measures wherever necessary.

During 1964-65, over 1 lakh kgs. and 5,317 litres of various pesticides were supplied and about 3,500 plant protection machines loaned to the State Agricultural Departments and farmers for fighting crop pests and diseases. The aircraft of the Directorate and of private firms sprayed over 40,469 hectares of various crops in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. During June-November 1964 only four exotic locust swarms entered the country. Thereafter it remained free of swarms and gregarious breeding.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation The programme has the two-fold objective of (*a*) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (*b*) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programme and other related activities.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Thanjavur (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.). It was subsequently extended, to Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa) and Surat (Gujarat). The programme was started in Burdwan (West Bengal) from the 1962-63 rabi season and in Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Cachar (Assam) from kharif 1963-64. It has also been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

The yields of crops in the package districts have shown a rise. The average increase up to 1963-64 over the three-year average preceding the introduction of the programme, ranged from 4 per cent in Thanjavur to 40 per cent in Mandya in the case of rice, from 4 per cent in Aligarh to 78 per cent in Ludhiana in the case of wheat, from 26 per cent in Pali to 212 per cent in Aligarh in the case of maize, from 5 per cent in Pali to 28 per cent in Aligarh for barley and from 95 per cent to 134 per cent in Surat in the case of jowar.

State Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 12,141 hectares was established at Suratgarh in Rajasthan, in 1956. An area of 8,273 acres was sown in kharif and about 7,106 hectares in rabi during 1964-65. Extensive damage to the standing kharif crops and rabi sowings was caused by Nali floods. Experimental schemes for poultry development, cattle breeding and horticulture are in progress.

Work on a similar mechanised farm at Jetsar in the Rajasthan canal area started during 1964-65. Cultivation operations were taken up over 1,060 hectares during the kharif season and an area of 830 hectares was sown in the rabi season.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (*a*) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (*b*) regulation of markets and market practices, (*c*) marketing investigations and surveys, (*d*) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (*e*) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily, graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, vetiver oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper, animal casings and vegetable oils (castor and linseed). Quality control schemes for export of ginger. turmeric, onion, garlic, pulses, potatoes, tendu leaves, senna leaves and pods and edible mushrooms have been formulated and will be introduced shortly. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat and wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, honey, etc.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards where necessary, a Central control laboratory at Nagpur and seven regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta and Bombay have been established. One more regional laboratory is likely to be set up around Delhi.

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce 242 grading units for grading at the producer level have been set up in the regulated markets and selected marketing cooperatives in various States.

Regulation of Markets

Continuous attention is being paid to increasing the number of regulated markets in the country. Legislation for the regulation of markets has been enacted in all the States except Assam, West Bengal and Kerala (excluding Malabar district). The total number of regulated markets now stands at 1,204 as against 1,035 in 1963-64.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and since 1937 the Directorate has published over 130 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1964-65, a report on the marketing of wheat and another on that of fruits and vegetables in selected cities were published.

A market research wing has been set up to study shift in marketing practices, consumption patterns and consumer preferences, costs and margins, transportation and packaging, revision of key indicators, etc. It has completed a preliminary survey of 250 markets covering all these aspects.

Besides issuing a monthly newsletter to assist State Marketing Departments, the Market Extension Cell releases feature articles, leaflets, posters and cinema slides for popularising Agmark products.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, *viz.*, (*i*) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (*ii*) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets, and (*iii*) three-month course for training grading supervisors and assessors. The total number of persons so far trained in the three courses is 196, 621 and 264 respectively. The Central Government have sanctioned a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs. 50 per mensem each for the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 80 licences were granted to manufacturers of fruit and vegetable products during 1964-65, raising the total number of licences up-to-date to 903. The Cold Storage Order, 1965, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, came into force from January, 1965 The order makes it obligatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 300 cubic ft. or more storing food articles to take out licences from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 6 90 lakh sq. km, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33 3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61.

TABLE 120

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(sq kilometres)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. *From out-turn point of view*			
(*a*) Merchantable	5,84,599	5,64,936	5,09,807
(*b*) Inaccessible	1,33,431	1,38,725	1,64,154
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661	6,89,550*
2. *By legal status*			
(*a*) Reserved	3,44,405	3,59,468	3,16,091
(*b*) Protected	1,17,928	1,68,523	2,40,572
(*c*) Unclassed	2,55,697	1,70,241	1,12,095
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,550**
3 *By composition*			
(*a*) Coniferous	36,304	25,216	32,321
(*b*) Broadleaved			
(*i*) Sal	1,05,535	1,08,389	1,13,509
(*ii*) Teak	43,470	58,132	87,503
(*iii*) Miscl.	5,32,721	5,06,495	4,56,217
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,550

*Includes 15,589 sq. kms. for which details are not available.
†Includes 5,429 sq. kms. for which details are not available.
**Includes 20,792 sq kms. for which details are not available.

Production

Table 121 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61.

TABLE 121

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic metres)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	29,92	8,37	13	1,11,66	7,81	1,57,89	19,08,07
1955-56	33,94	7,20	42	92,33	15,76	1,49,65	27,68,82
1960-61	45,26	7,53	47	1,13,35	2,81	1,69,44	49,17,07

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 122 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

TABLE 122

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*in thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1960-61	2,16,99	43	2,04,78	6,90,75	11,12,95

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States include, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest protection measures. A special programme for growing fast-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp and boards has been launched, for which a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has been made in the Third Plan An area of about 27,520 hectares was brought under quick growing species during 1961-62 to 1963-64 and another 25,900 hectares were expected to be added during 1964-65 Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the UN Special Fund One of these aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in the inaccessible forest areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The other envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at four centres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Table 123 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

The Third Plan makes a provision of about Rs. 54 crores for animal husbandry. The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading

of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme, Gosadan Scheme, etc.

TABLE 123

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census	1961 census
	(crores)	(crores)
A—Livestock		
1. Cattle		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	6·5	7·3
(*b*) Females over 3 years	5·0	5·4
(*c*) Youngstock	4·4	4·9
TOTAL CATTLE	15·9*	17·6
2. Buffaloes		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	0 7	0 8
(*b*) Females over 3 years	2 2	2·5
(*c*) Youngstock	1 6	1 8
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4·5	5 1
3 Sheep	3·9	4·0
4 Goats	5 5	6 1
5 Horses and ponies	0·1	0 1
6 Other livestock**	0·7	0·7
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30 6	33·6
B—Poultry	9 5	11 4
C—Agricultural machinery	(thousands)	(thousands)
1 . Ploughs		
(*a*) Wooden	3,61,42	3,83,72
(*b*) Iron	13,76	27 98
2. Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72
3 Sugarcane crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	33
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	5,45	5,90
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,23	2,30
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,69
6 Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	31
7. Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	78
(*b*) Less than five seers	2,12	1,72

Key Village Scheme

The All India Key Village Scheme initiated during the First Plan with a view to increasing milk production and raising the draught efficiency of cattle in the country has been continued with an expanded scope in the Third Plan. Certain new measures like the establishment of central semen collection centres, in-service training centres and setting up of marketing cells in the Animal Husbandry Department have been proposed for implementation during the Third Plan A provision of Rs. 5.10 crores has been made in the Third Plan for this scheme. During 1963-64, 10 new key village blocks were established and 10 existing ones expanded, while work in four other blocks was intensified. Three central semen collection stations and two in-service training centres were also established. 1,716 improved calves were taken up for subsidised rearing. The services of an FAO expert have

*Includes 86,200 which for details are not available.
**Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

been obtained to conduct four practical training courses in artificial insemination and physiology of reproduction.

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

The feed and fodder development scheme provides for the establishment of fodder and pasture demonstration plots in villages, distribution of planting material of fodder crops to the cultivators, popularising silage making, feeding of selected cattle on balanced ration, pasture improvement at livestock farms and establishment of fodder demonstration-*cum*-training centres. The programme is being operated in 14 States and three Union Territories. During 1963-64, 68 pasture demonstration plots were established, nine farms were taken up for pasture improvement and four farms for production of seeds. Besides, construction of 106 silo pits was subsidised and 290 chaff-cutters were distributed.

Calf Rearing Scheme

This scheme aims at the salvage of superior calves from high yielding milch animals maintained at the milk colonies. Under this scheme, the selected calves of 6 months' age and above are purchased from the cattle breeders and distributed free of cost to the *bona fide* cattle breeders, co-operative organisations, etc During the nine months ending December 1964, 980 calves were allotted from Haringhata and Aarey milk colonies. Another 218 calves supplied by the military dairy farms were allotted to the various State Governments

Gaushala Development Scheme

This scheme aims at utilising the gaushalas in the country as cattle breeding-*cum*-milk production centres for supplementing governmental efforts for the supply of good breeding bulls and increasing milk production. It is proposed to take up the development of 168 gaushalas during the Third Plan In 1963-64, 31 gaushalas were taken up for development and another 20 were taken up during April-December 1964.

Gosadan Scheme

This scheme aims at the segregation of uneconomic and unproductive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up, to gosadans established in the remote forest areas. During the Third Plan, emphasis is being laid on the establishment of collection centres so as to increase the number of admissions in the gosadans During 1963-64, one more gosadan was set up

Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme

The scheme for the rounding up of stray and wild cattle is in operation in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. During 1964-65, up to December 1964, 14,012 cattle were rounded up, out of which 1,760 productive ones were distributed for breeding purposes and 5,840 unproductive ones sent to the gosadans.

Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing & Carcass Utilisation Scheme

The Model Training-*cum*-Production Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, which was developed with assistance from the Netherlands Government and the FAO, imparts training in hide-flaying, tanning and footwear and leather utilisation. Construction of the second centre being established in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be completed in the middle of 1965.

Nomadic Cattle Breeders' Scheme

The scheme for rehabilitating nomadic cattle breeders is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. It aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid and their settlement on waste lands on co-operative basis. During 1963-64, a centrally sponsor-

ed scheme for the development of Rathi, Tharparkar and Sanchore breeds of cattle for rehabilitation of nomadic breeders was sanctioned. During 1964-65, 27 breeding bulls were distributed, 33 young bulls were selected for subsidised rearing and two cattle shows were organised with a view to developing marketing facilities.

Intensive Cattle Development Programme

Under a special cattle development programme intensive cattle development blocks, each covering one lakh breedable cows/buffaloes, will be established. During 1964-65, establishment of blocks was sanctioned at one place each in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Delhi, two places each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab, three places in Madras and four places in U P. Similar blocks are also expected to be set up in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Piggery

Two regional pig breeding stations-*cum*-bacon factories are in operation in Aligarh and Haringhata During April-December 1964, these stations sold 115 boars and sows to other States for breeding purposes. The third regional station-*cum*-bacon factory was set up at Aarey in Maharashtra and the establishments of the fourth one at Kasarpalli in Andhra Pradesh is under way. The former distributed 53 boars and sows for breeding purposes.

Poultry

The target of maintaining 5,000 layers was achieved during 1964-65 at the regional poultry farms at Bangalore and Delhi, while it was expected to be achieved at the farms at Bhubaneswar by the end of 1965-66. These farms were expected to produce 21.5 lakh eggs and distribute 4 3 lakh breeding stock during 1964-65 as against 15 lakh eggs and 2 3 lakh birds in the previous year Seven intensive development blocks, one duck extension centre, three marketing centres and one feed manufacture and distribution centre were expected to be set up during 1964-65.

Dairying

Dairy development programmes include establishment of city milk plants, colonisation of cattle, establishment of milk products factories and rural creameries, rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel

With the establishment of four new dairy plants at Patna, Calicut, Jamnagar and Surendranagar during 1964-65 the total number of such plants now stands at 29 Pilot milk schemes are in operation in several cities as a prelude to the setting up of dairy plants. Together, the dairy plants and pilot schemes are handling about 10 lakh litres of milk daily Construction work and installation of equipment was in progress in respect of 26 other dairies

The number of animals in the cattle colonies at Haringhata and Madhavaram has increased to 14,000 It is proposed to set up another cattle colony at Venkas near Bombay. A cattle feed compounding factory has gone into production at Anand

In the sphere of dairy products manufacture, the composite milk plants at Amritsar and Rajkot produced milk powder and also supplied milk. Two similar plants are under construction at Miraj and Vijayawada Creameries have been started at Aligarh and Barauni and another one is being established at Junagadh.

Training in dairying is being imparted at six centres in Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Anand, Allahabad and Haringhata. Special courses in dairy engineering and dairy extension have been started in Karnal. A short course for trainees from India and some foreign countries was also held at the Aarey Milk Colony with assistance from F.A.O. and the Danish Government.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1963 was 10.46 lakh tonnes as against 9.58 lakh tonnes in 1962. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 124

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(*in thousand tonnes*)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			
		Fresh marketing	Cured		Reduction
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1961	945	453	219	194	79
1962	958	459	222	197	80
1963	1,046	705	151	138	52

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products. During 1963-64, fish and fish preparations valued at Rs 5.71 crores were exported as against exports worth Rs 4.08 crores in the preceding year.

Development Programmes

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

In addition to the usual development schemes under the Plan and non-Plan provisions, 43 fisheries schemes covering nine States and involving an outlay of Rs. 2.36 crores have been sanctioned under the special development programme. These include provision for harbours, cold storages, construction of feeder roads, quick transport facilities, development of reservoir and estuarine fisheries, boat building yards and acceleration of some of the Plan schemes like mechanisation of fishing craft.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. During 1963, 390 marine engines were supplied and with these the number of mechanised fishing boats has risen to about 3,140 as against the Third Plan target of 5,500 boats.

The construction of fishing harbours at Veraval, Kakinada, Nagipattinam and a jetty at Visakhapatnam are nearing completion. Work on fishing harbours at Porbunder, Umbergaon, Karwar and Bhatkal is in progress.

Fish Marketing

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry. During 1964, two ice plants and eight cold storages were set up and work on 14 ice plants and seven cold storages was in progress. The six refrigerated rail vans continued to run on the Kozhikode-Madras, Palsa-Howrah and Vijayawada-Howrah routes. A few more refrigerated rail vans for fish traffic are being constructed by the railways.

Fisheries Research and Training

Training facilities are available in the various general and specialised fisheries subjects. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, established in July 1961 is training District Fisheries Officers. Training in vocational subjects like fishing, engine driving, etc., is given at the Central Institute of Fisheries Cooperatives which was started at Ernakulam in July 1963. Training in fish processing, like fish-ham and sausage, canning, freezing, Food Chemistry and Microbiology is imparted at the Marine Products Training Centre, Mangalore. Research and training in inland fisheries is

carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp. The State Departments are conducting training courses for fishermen at 16 centres. Short term training courses in fisheries subjects are arranged by the Fisheries Extension Units where personnel from the CD Blocks, fish farmers and fish curers, etc., get training and advice.

The vessels of the Deep Sea Fishing Station and the Indo-Norwegian Project operating from Veraval, Bombay, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory fishing for charting fishing grounds.

The total water area available for fish culture is estimated at 4.05 lakh hectares. Another 2.50 lakh hectares can be readily available, while about 4.86 lakh hectares can be obtained through reclamation. The main difficulty in extending fish culture has been the paucity of fish seed. The present annual production of fish seed is estimated at 57,65 lakhs while the total requirement for stocking available water areas is 177,97 lakhs. To meet this demand, the technique of fish seed collection, improved techniques of breeding, including induced breeding, and nursery management and expansion of fish farms are undertaken Research on various aspects of fish and fisheries including catching and processing technology are being geared to increase production and proper utilization.

Fisheries schemes in the Third Plan have been formulated with the main objective of increased production and the development of export trade. Measures to improve the condition of fishermen have also been given due consideration

As a result of programmes included in the Third Plan, for which a provision of Rs. 29 crores has been made, an increase of four lakh tons in production and a doubling in exports are expected.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(*i*) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1.79 crores in 1950-51, *i.e.* a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(*ii*) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

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*Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards, were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the Second Enquiry as compared with those in the First. For a proper comparative study of the results of the two enquiries, especially those relating to the number of agricultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference may be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant places.

(*iii*) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57, attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc., in the different States.

(*iv*) The average size of the agricultural labour households rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household during 1956-57, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0 16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.0 wage earners, comprising 1.1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.

(*v*) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3.3 crores composed of 1 8 crore men, 1 2 crore women and 30 lakh children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

(*i*) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, on wages for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(*ii*) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(*iii*) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57

(*iv*) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

Wages

(*i*) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57 Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57 Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(*ii*) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 paise in 1950-51 to 96 paise in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 paise in 1950-51 to 59 paise in 1956-67. Child labour received an average wage of 70 paise in 1950-51 and 53 paise in 1956-57

(*iii*) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs 500 crores in 1950-51 The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average annual income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wage employment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51.

Household Income

(*i*) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs 437.

(*ii*) The average income derived from different sources, during the first and second enquiries, by agricultural labour households is given in the following table.

TABLE 125

SOURCES OF INCOME*

(*in rupees*)

	1950-51	1956-57
Cultivation of land	59·90 (13·4)	30 07 (6·85)
Agricultural labour	286·97 (64·2)	319·65 (73 04)
Non-agricultural labour	53 19 (11 9)	34·04 (7·99)
Others	46·94 (10 5)	52·91 (12·10)

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour had declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(*i*) The average annual consumption expenditure per agricultural labour household increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 126

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(*percentage of total*)

Consumption group	1950-51	1956-57
Food	85·3	77 3
Clothing and footwear	6 3	6·1
Fuel and lighting	1 1	7 9
Miscellaneous and service	7 3	8 7

(*ii*) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs. 617. The deficit was thus Rs 180 This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

(*i*) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households were indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.

(*ii*) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs 138 in 1956-57 One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(*iii*) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs 143 crores as against Rs 80 crores in 1950-51.

(*iv*) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.

(*v*) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

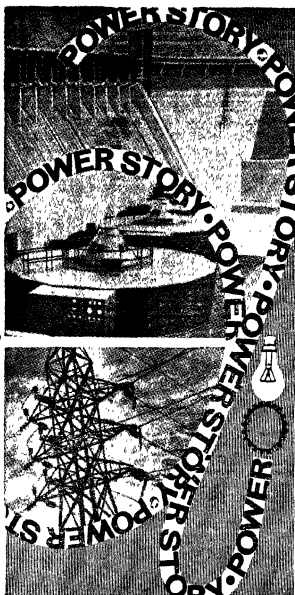
*Figures in brackets are percentages of total income from all sources.

Rural Labour Enquiry

Another enquiry, known as the Rural Labour Enquiry, was undertaken in 1963 and is in progress. Although it was originally intended that this enquiry should be more comprehensive than the first two enquiries, the scope had to be curtailed due to the national emergency.

Data regarding income and consumption expenditure of rural labour households, including agricultural labour households, were collected during the 18th round (February 1963—February 1964) of the National Sample Survey and data relating to employment and unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households are being collected in the 19th round of the NSS (July 1964—July 1965).

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and in specified areas in Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural research institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

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CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation on the various aspects of land reform which States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies.

A number of States have made considerable progress in the implementation of the legislation in recent years. The progress was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of the Third Plan and set up Committees to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation. The Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan emphasises that in the interest of agricultural production and social policy, land legislation which has been enacted should be fully implemented before the end of the Third Plan, and the deficiencies in the legislation in relation to approved policies and programmes be remedied as early as possible.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The programme for abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed. These measures have brought more than two crores of tenants into direct relationship with the State and made available to the Government considerable areas of cultivable waste lands for distribution to landless agriculturists.

The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation The total amount of compensation including rehabilitation grant and interest is estimated at Rs. 570 crores.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plan are (*i*) security of tenure, (*ii*) reduction of rent, and (*iii*) ownership for tenants The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature. In the Telangana area, the *Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act* applies. Some of its provisions conferring substantial rights on tenants have, however, not been enforced. A comprehensive tenancy legislation for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the State legislature.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

In the former Andhra area, the rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28⅓ per cent for lands irrigated by baling and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands). In Telangana, the rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

The option of purchase has been exercised by 14,284 tenants in the Telangana region for 1.6 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been enforced in parts of Telangana and about 18,700 tenants have been made owners.

Assam

Under-*raiyats* and share croppers (*adhiars*) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-*raiyat* or *adhiar* is, however, to be left with 3⅓ acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

Right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963. The crop share payable by the *adhiar* is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the *adhiar*.

There is no provision for conferment of ownership on tenants in respect of non-resumable areas.

Bihar

The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. An under-*raiyat* holding from landlords more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired

In the former Bombay area, 9.20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30 6 lakh acres. The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price. So far the work relating to rent fixation has been completed in 4.6 lakh cases covering about 14 lakh acres.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure in respect of area which the landlord did not resume before 1956. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land.

There is no provision for transfer of ownership to tenants except in respect of surplus lands vesting in the State on imposition of ceiling.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, provides for fixity of tenure for tenants subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The rate of maximum rent has also been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. Provision for optional right of purchase came into force with effect from April 1, 1964.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955. A Bill has since been passed giving tenants security for an indefinite period, subject to the landlord's right to resume land under specific conditions. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation and 33⅓ per cent in other cases).

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure in respect of lands subject to right of landlord to resume for personal cultivation The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 15 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 10 lakh enquiries have been completed and nearly 4 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 10.5 lakh acres of land. In the Marathwada area, 36,184 tenants have been declared owners in respect of 5 lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. The Act has not yet been enforced. Interim protection to tenants has, however, been extended.

Orissa

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill has been enacted which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased up to a maximum of 25 standard acres. Tenants in non-resumable areas are to be provided with ownership rights. Enforcement of the legislation has been kept in abeyance pending enactment of the Amendment Bill which is before the State Legislature. For the present, interim protection to the tenants has been extended

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce Nearly 20,000 tenants have acquired ownership of 1.3 lakh acres.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant, however, is to be left with a minimum area (yielding a net annual income of Rs. 1,200) in all cases.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-*raiyats* and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with it. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In

case a person owns less than 7½ acres, he can resume the entire area from the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed ⅕ to ¼ of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government have been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceilings imposed in different States and Union Territories are as follows :

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 216 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Jammu and Kashmir	22¾ acres	22¾ acres
Kerala	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	25 to 100 acres	25 to 100 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh	12½ acres	40 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas.	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres

Some progress has been made in the implementation of legislation regarding ceilings. In Jammu & Kashmir, during the Second Plan period, 4.5 lakh acres were taken over and distributed. The West Bengal Government has come into possession of 5,24,000 acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending its final disposal; further area will become available as implementation proceeds. In Uttar Pradesh 1.6 lakh acres have been declared surplus, of which 55,000 acres have been distributed. In Maharashtra about 90,000 acres held by sugar factories have been declared surplus and 37,000

acres have been taken over by the State Government. Pending formation of co-operative farming societies, this area is to be managed by the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation. In Assam, 21,000 acres have been declared surplus and 3,000 acres taken possession of. In Punjab, 3.92 lakh standard acres were declared surplus out of which 1.22 lakh standard acres have been utilised for settling tenants. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura the provisions in the legislation relating to ceilings have been brought into force, rules framed and preliminary steps are being taken for implementing the legislation.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

By the end of the Second Plan, about 2.95 crore acres had been consolidated. The target proposed for the Third Plan was 3.10 crore acres. During the first three years of the Plan about 2.04 crore acres have been consolidated. About 46 lakh acres were likely to be consolidated during 1964-65. Progress has, however, been made mainly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra A technical committee on consolidation of holdings has been set up to suggest measures for facilitating expeditious implementation of programmes.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the deteriment of agricultural production The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines A comprehensive programme of development of co-operative farming during the Third Five Year Plan has been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming and decisions taken thereon by the National Development Council. It envisages organisation of 318 planned pilot projects at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks where Panchayati Raj institutions and co-operatives have made progress. Each pilot project would consist of a minimum of ten co-operative farming societies demonstrating the advantages of co-operative farming and serving as catalytic agents for further expansion Co-operative farming societies outside the pilot project areas would also be encouraged and assisted.

Till the end of 1963, 180 pilot projects had been started. By the end of 1964, co-operative farming societies organised within the pilot projects numbered 1,906 covering an area of over 1.92 lakh acres and having a membership of 33,518. Another 1,743 societies were organised outside the pilot project areas which covered 2.05 lakh acres and had a membership of 39,484.

A Committee of Direction, constituted to assess the performance of pilot projects, is finalising its report. However, reports of the five agro-economic research centres including detailed studies of 127 co-operative farming societies situated in 30 pilot projects have been received.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming. It was reconstituted in November, 1964. For planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming, 14 States have set up advisory boards and one State has set up a sub-committee of the State Co-operative Council. Thirteen co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 877 secretaries have been trained so far. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

The Third Plan lays down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority have taken a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donation of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihadan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan, i.e*, donation of village, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole

About 42 lakh acres were donated under *Bhoodan* till the end of April 1964 Eleven lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Up to April 1964, 6,807 villages had joined the *Gramdan* movement.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act.

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period. The co-operative movement* which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows .

TABLE 127

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Five Year Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies ..	2 1 lakhs	2 3 lakhs
Membership . .	1 7 crores	3 7 crores
Coverage of villages	—	100 per cent
Coverage of agricultural population . .	33 per cent	60 per cent
Loans through co-operatives :		
Short-term and medium-term ..	Rs. 203 crores	Rs 530 crores
Long-term (outstanding)	Rs 38 crores	Rs 150 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 2,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres.

The mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan estimated a sizable short-fall to occur in the Plan targets for co-operative credit for agriculture. A detailed action programme for co-operative development was, therefore, formulated, which is intended to apply to the whole country. But priority will be given for its implementation in the large number of districts selected for the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme which has been launched as a major effort for stepping up agricultural production.

The annual conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and State Ministers of Co-operation, held at Hyderabad in June 1964, emphasised the need for the promotion of viable units at the primary level. It recommended that State Governments should first work out, area-wise, the quantum of business necessary for a society to attain viable status; secondly, delimit, on the basis of a survey, areas within the accepted population coverage to ensure such business potential; and, thirdly, formulate specific action programmes to enable the societies in the delimited

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, *see* Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, *see* Chapter XVII on 'Land Reform.'

areas to attain viability in the shortest possible time. Another decision of the Conference related to the appointment of a high-power committee to review the existing pattern of organisation of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of production requisites and supply of consumer articles and the role of marketing societies in the integrated structure of credit, supply and marketing. The Committee on Co-operative Marketing was appointed in July 1964.

In pursuance of the recommendations made at the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation, a high-power committee has been set up by the Government of India to review the existing co-operative laws, rules and practices to locate the loopholes which enable vested interests to entrench themselves in co-operative institutions.

A Study Group which was appointed in May 1963 to examine the working of co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and to suggest measures to ensure their sound and speedy growth, submitted its report in December 1963. Mainly dealing with the urban banks and employees' credit societies, it recommended the establishment of one urban bank in each town having a population of over one lakh, and diversification of their loaning activities with emphasis on advances for industrial purposes. The Study Group also suggested that employees' credit societies should be set up in every institution with more than 50 employees.

A draft Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Bill was introduced in Parliament in December 1964, which provides for extension of certain provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Companies Act to co-operative banks.

The Working Group on Housing Co-operatives has recommended a federal structure for co-operative housing organisations in each State and also made recommendations in regard to their financial resources and operations.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1962-63 are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 128

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1962-63
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,46,174
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	4,15,69,800
Working capital* (*in lakhs of rupees*)	3,06,34	17,69,04
(*a*) Share capital	49,80	301,61
(*b*) Reserve and other funds	43,51	1,27,42
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Central financing agencies	49,77	527,14
(*ii*) Government	14,12	87,12
(*iii*) Other sources	9,73	1,30,87
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Central societies	4,76	37,50
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	93,16
(*iii*) Individuals and other sources	96,44	2,51,90
(*e*) Deposits held by marketing societies	—	5,27
(*f*) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	68,19

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1963, roughly 20.78 crores or about 45.4 per cent of

*Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies.

the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1962-63 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 129

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

Type of society	1951-52	1962-63
State & Central banks	81·60	6,80
Land mortgage banks	6·86	68
Primary agricultural credit societies	91 67	4,88
Grain banks	15 13	29
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	1,12 89	3,62
State and Central non-credit societies	1,26 38	11,18
Primary non-credit societies	95·43	

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1962-63, are given below.

TABLE 130

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1962-63
Number	16	21
Membership	23,272	23,604
	(in lakhs	*of rupees)*
Share capital	1,90	23,18
Reserve and other funds	2,36	8,76
Deposits	21,18	97,31
Other borrowings	11,27	1,52,25
Working capital	36,72	2,81,51
Cash in hand and with banks	2,81	13,53
Investments		
Government and other trustee securities	10,52	30,84
Others	78	19,39
Loans advanced	55,27	2,94,82
Loans outstanding	20,01	2,14,09
Loans overdue	3,22	8,24

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. Table 131 gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 131

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1962-63
Number	509,	386
Membership	2,31,319	3,99,299
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	1,05,64	4,40,56
Working capital (Rs. lakhs)	60,11	4,00,12

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 55.10 crores and Rs. 17.17 crores in 1962-63. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 132

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1962-63
Owned funds	16 3	18 1
Deposits	63 6	36·4
Other borrowings	20·1	45 5

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1963 against individuals and against banks and societies totalled Rs. 3 44 crores and Rs. 288.69 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 18.1. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 61.63 crores at the end of 1962-63, of which Rs. 28 40 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1963, there were 2,11,132 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 2,17,34,950. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs 370.03 crores. During 1962-63, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs 257.37 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1963 amounted to Rs. 302.78 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 77.18 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs 242 04 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs 101.61 crores and Rs. 20.33 crores respectively An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 5 5 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 133

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1962-63
Membership per society	44	103
	(in rupees)	
Share capital per society	827	3,766
Share capital per member	19	37
Deposits per society	408	963
Deposits per member	9	9
Working capital per society	4,190	17,526

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1963, there were 9,083 grain banks with a membership of 12.83 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 7 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for the majority of the grain

banks in the country. In Orissa, particularly, the banks play a significant role in providing credit. The number of grain banks in the State was 2,318 with a working capital of Rs. 4.25 crores and a membership of 6.41 lakhs. Loans advanced by all grain banks in the country amounted to Rs. 3.08 crores, of which Orissa alone accounted for Rs. 2.52 crores.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Of the 19 banks functioning in 1962-63, 12 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 21.76 crores. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 3.65 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 68.19 crores were in circulation at the close of 1962-63. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1962-63.

TABLE 134

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1962-63
Number	6	19
Membership	34,579	372,631
	(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital	44	7,81
Reserve fund	25	88
Other funds	12	67
Debentures	7,83	68,19
Borrowings	1,53	6,98
Working capital	10,17	85,85
Sinking fund investments	1,27	14,67
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	4,50
Loans advanced	2,51	24,62
Loans recovered	44	4,78
Loans due	8,05	67,89

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 571 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1962-63, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras continued to account for the bulk, about 65 per cent, of the total. The membership stood at 10,51,165 and working capital at Rs. 55.02 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 19.19 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1962-63.

TABLE 135

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1962-63
Share capital	58	4,21
Reserve fund	13	48
Other funds	5	26
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	50,06
Working capital	7,60	55,02
Loans advanced	1,30	19,19
Loans repaid	48	3,08
Loans due	6,96	51,36

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1963, there were 12,850

societies with a membership of 55.03 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 115.39 crores at the end of 1962-63 accounted for 62 per cent of the working capital. The table below indicates the progress made by the societies during the period from 1951-52 to 1962-63.

TABLE 136

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1962-63
Share capital	13,36	42,11
Reserve fund	3,78	9,47
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	13,42
Investments in :		
Land and buildings	73	2,23
Trustee securities	6,67	18,93
Others	4,68	15,78
Loans advanced	50,67	166,21
Loans recovered	47,01	143,49
Loans due	44,36	145,28
Loans overdue	4,16	8,49

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1963 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 137

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES (June 1963)

Type of society	Number	Member-ship	Working capital (Rs lakhs)
Marketing societies :			
State	21	5,655	14,26 54
Central	152	95,274	15,61 15
Primary	3,121	16,16,619	35,39·61
Sugarcane supply societies :			
State	1	129	46·26
Central	69	8,063	93·94
Primary	8,941	25,91,765	11,33·42
Milk unions	117	18,241	4,82·40
Milk supply societies	4,981	3,53,307	3,11·55
Farming societies	4,512	1,13,839	6,21 65
Irrigation societies	1,466	57,920	2,38 33
Sugar factories	66	2,26,319	77,09·56
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	134	70,801	4,90 33
Other processing societies	8,467	4,85,889	6,36·80
Weavers' societies :			
State	20	8,481	8,64 91
Central	114	7,852	1,52 73
Primary	12,598	13,07,008	26,33 74
Spinning mills	30	17,987	9,57·13
Other industrial societies	22,278	11,16,955	23,15·41
Consumers' societies :			
Wholesale	100	94,912	1,85·11
Primary	8,407	16,06,426	10,46·58
Housing societies :			
State	6	2,664	14,13 54
Primary	8,903	5,23,026	77,97·81
Fishermen's societies	2,729	2,78,709	2,64 04
Insurance societies	6	10,195	80·56
Other non-credit societies	22,153	16,17,805	24,39·32

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1962-63, there were 1,081 supervising unions, with 59,481 affiliated societies, for supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc., in the other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

At the end of June 1963, there were 19 state co-operative unions and institutes and 200 district unions and institutes. The number of societies affiliated to them was 50,373 and 42,545 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 7,89,951 members, 91,290 honorary office-bearers and 15,536 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs. 1,72.38 lakhs including Rs. 96.34 lakhs of government grants; the total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 23.70 lakhs of which Rs. 5.45 lakhs constituted government grants.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1962-63, 22,034 co-operative societies were under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 68.51 lakhs and Rs. 80 27 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 16,715,14 lakh cubic metres, of which approximately 5,547,15 lakh cubic metres are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 936,85 lakh cubic metres, i.e., about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 1,479,24 lakh cubic metres representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8.9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 493,08 lakh cubic metres are likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 146 and 147. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Gandak Project

An international agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar

*Description of only selected projects is given.

and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components:

(i) A 743 metre long barrage with road bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan in Bihar.

(*ii*) Main western canal to irrigate 4.85 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 3.29 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 16,605 hectares in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal.

(*iii*) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6.03 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0.42 lakh hectares in Parsa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.

(*iv*) A power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw at the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift.

The construction of the barrage and excavation of some of the canals are in progress.

The project which is estimated to cost Rs 56.93 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 59.37 crores, consists of:

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works;

Unit II—About 241 km. long flood embankments on either side of the Kosi river; and

Unit III—The eastern Kosi canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge have been completed. Flood embankments affording protection to nearly 2,07,200 hectares in Nepal and India were completed in 1959. Work on the canal system is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1965-66. On completion, an area of 5.69 lakh hectares will be irrigated in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as Stage II of the project:

(*i*) *Kosi power house*: It is proposed to construct a power station with an installed capacity of 20,000 kw comprising four generating units of 5,000 kw each, on the eastern Kosi canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.78 crores. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar. The design of the power house has been finalised by the CW&PC.

(*ii*) *Western Kosi canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 13.49 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112.6 km. long, taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3.16 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12,141 hectares in Nepal.

(*iii*) *Extension of eastern Kosi canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 4.67 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate an area of 1.61 lakh hectares in Saharsa district. About 80 per cent of the work on the excavation of the canal, branch canals and one distributary has been completed.

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 meter long and 14 metre high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara 80 km. upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Ninety-one per cent of earth work of canals and 83 per cent on distributaries have been completed. The project will irrigate 2.27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

Tawa Multipurpose Project

The Tawa multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 27.10 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 1,620 metre long dam will be partly masonry and partly earthen with about 472.44 metre long dykes on the flanks. Two canals, together 208 km. in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3.2 lakh hectares annually. Two power houses will be constructed which will have an installed capacity of 42,000 kw.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 31 93 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,150 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Upper Krishna Project

The Upper Krishna project across Krishna river in Mysore will consist of a masonry dam for spillway and an earthen dam for flanks at Narayanpur, Gulbarga district. The dam will be 10,424 metre long and 44.7 metre high above the lowest foundation level. The right bank canal and the left bank canal taking off from the reservoir will irrigate a total area of 1.3 lakh hectares in Raichur district on the right bank and 1.13 lakh hectares in Gulbarga district on the left bank. It is also proposed to generate 10,500 kw and 13,900 kw (installed capacity) of electricity on the left and right flanks of the dam respectively The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 58.2 crores.

Malaprabha Project

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 44.20 metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State. The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 161 km. from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 216 km. long, and the left bank canal, 173 km. long, will together irrigate an area of 8.1 lakh hectares including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 67,06 lakh cubic metres and its water spread will be 19,078 hectares. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4 27 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 139.53 crores.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 1,741 metre long and 49.38 metre high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram; a 204 km. long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 349 km. long canal (called the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 196 km. long canal (called the high level canal) on the right side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,814 hectares. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 3.4 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 22 5 km. long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw will be added shortly. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 349 km. and the distribution system have been completed. Work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, is in progress. An area of about 55,847 hectares in Andhra Pradesh and 1.21 lakh hectares in Mysore has been brought under irrigation.

Hirakud Dam Project

The 4,800 metre long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam Flanked on both sides by 21 km. of dykes, it impounds 81 4 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects providing perennial irrigation to 1.54 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud. Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack. An expenditure of Rs 65 82 crores was incurred on stage I of the project up to the end of March 1964.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs. 34 34 crores It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mahanadi and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate a gross area of 6.59 lakh hectares (including the existing area of 0.82 lakh hectares) in Cuttack and Puri districts By the end of 1963-64, additional kharif area of 22,871 hectares and rabi area of 38,217 hectares were irrigated by remodelling the existing canals and distributaries. The project is likely to be completed by 1969-70

Estimated to cost Rs. 14.92 crores, stage II of the project has also been virtually completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24,000 kw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37,500 kw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72,000 kw, the latter to 1,98,000 kw and the overall total of the Hirakud Project to 2,70,000 kw.

Bhakra Nangal Project

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is the biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.31 crores. It consists of a 225.6 metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 27.43 metre high Nangal dam; 64 km. long Nangal hydel channel; one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the

hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,049 km. of canals and over 3,540 km. of distributaries. Started in 1946, the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 27.4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23.7 lakh hectares. On full development an area of 14.57 lakh hectares is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 14.97 lakh hectares will get increased water supply. An area of 9.53 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1963-64.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw and a total firm capacity of 337 mw.

Beas Project

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units, *viz.*, (*i*) Beas-Sutlej link, and (*ii*) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 mw The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 mw at 100 per cent load factor including 120 mw of the additional unit to be installed at Bhakra. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5 26 lakh hectares in Punjab, the annual irrigation being of the order of 3 24 lakh hectares

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 20.24 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan. The 106 7 metre earth-*cum*-rock fill dam will have a storage capacity of 6,841 5 lakh cubic metres.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan canal project was sanctioned in July 1957 at an estimated cost of Rs 66.47 crores and was intended to provide irrigation by flow supplies to about 6 81 lakh hectares in the district of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar in Rajasthan It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts .

(*a*) Rajasthan Feeder . 215.6 km. long, of which the first 179.6 km lie in Punjab.

(*b*) Rajasthan Canal : 470 km. long, lying entirely in Rajasthan

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers.

The project report, which has been revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 11.64 lakh hectares out of the total culturable commanded area of 14.92 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 184.09 crores.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196.3 km. of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1969-70. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch and is expected to be completed in 1977-78. The Suratgarh branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the canal and the feeder to save water losses through seepage.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 8,444 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4.45 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw of power will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with four units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it. When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 1.21 lakh hectares and generate 90,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of Kotah dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Ramganga River Project

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga is being harnessed by constructing a 125 6 metre high earth and rock fill dam. 3,22 km. upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and a 67 metre high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will irrigate an area of 6.9 lakh hectares and would also firm up 113 mw of power in the Ganga-Sarda-Yamuna grid.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 67.98 crores, of which Rs 38 53 crores is for irrigation, Rs. 19.70 crores for power and Rs. 9 75 crores for flood control. The scheme is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 31 km. below the dam in West Bengal The 47 24 metre high and 661.42 metre long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955 The canals will irrigate 2 63 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam will have a capacity of 616.35 lakh cubic metres of water and will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 202.35 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February, 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components :

(*i*) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;

(*ii*) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;

(iii) a feeder canal, 42.6 km. long, taking off upstream of the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

Damodar Valley Corporation

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1.04 lakh kw attached to all the dams except Konar, three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh kw; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries. During the Third Plan, two units of 1.25 lakh kw each are to be added to the DVC system raising the total power generating capacity to 9.79 lakh kw.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955 The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 1,361 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, stores 14,96.50 lakh cubic metres of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959

The 692 metre long and 11.58 metre high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964. Nearly 137 km. of the main left bank canal have been made navigable.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh kw was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two 75,000 kw units have been commissioned One of the two units of 1,25,000 kw each at Chandrapura was put into commercial operation on December 1, 1964 the construction of the second unit is at an advanced stage. It is proposed to instal one more unit of 1,26,000 kw each at Durgapur and Chandrapura.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd, which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal.

The Corporation has in hand the execution of works on river valley and other projects costing over Rs. 42 crores.

Indus Waters Treaty, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers

was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indus Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being.

The Permanent Indus Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for four years ending March 1964.

As required under Article V of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, five out of the ten annual instalments of £ 62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 208.42 lakh hectares, of which about 89.03 lakh hectares were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 138

NET AREA IRRIGATED

(in lakh hectares)

Year	Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	89 03	1,19 39	2,08 42
1955-56	1,00 77	1,26 67	2,27 44
1960-61	1,25 46	1,57 83	2,83 29
1965-66 (Targets)	1,72·00	1,92 23	3,64 23

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the following table.

TABLE 139

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

(in lakh hectares)

End of the year	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Gross utilisation
1955-56	26·31	12 55
1960-61	47·35	33 59

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 13.76 lakh hectares. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 31.16 lakh hectares is expected to be created from major and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period is expected to be 28.73 lakh hectares.

The new projects to be commenced during the Third Plan include (i) about 100 new medium irrigation schemes which will be of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (ii) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus

Waters Treaty, 1960; and (*iii*) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States. The cost of the irrigation and flood control programmes during the Third Plan is Rs. 661 crores—about Rs. 442 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, about Rs. 1,58 crores for new projects and 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-erosion schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multipurpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 137 km. long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-*cum*-navigation canal. It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta *via* the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condition of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 171 km.) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation of this river by shallow-draft power crafts with proper conservancy works. The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw; by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1963 was 57,79,795 kw—an increase of nearly 215 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 5,86,19 lakh kwh to 2,23,649 lakh kwh showing an increase of nearly 282 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 131, 101 and 407 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939—1964 and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to 1964 is shown in Tables 140 and 141

TABLE 140

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants ('000 kw)				Aggregate of Max. demand during the year ('000 kw)	Energy generated (crore kw)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor* (per cent)	Average plant utilisation** (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48·4	53 8
1947	7,57	93	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52 7	64 8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55·5	65·7
1956	15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	966	796	55·4	68 9
1960-61	24,36	3,00	19,17	46,53	35,46	16,94	1,395	54·5	76 2
1961-62	24,71	3,29	24,19	52,19	39,71	19,67	1,645	56·5	76·3
1962-63	25,36	3,27	29,36	57,79	46,35	22,36	1,868	55·1	80 2
1963-64	26,99	3,54	31,67	62,20	52,20	25,51	2,157	55·8	83 9

*Based on Cols 6 and 7.
**Based on Cols 5 and 6

TABLE 141

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—(1951=100)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964
Installed generating capacity				
Steam plant ..	220·0	225·1	231·1	245·9
Oil plant .	184·5	202·1	201·1	217·9
Hydro plant	33·2	420·3	507·5	550·5
Index of total generating capacity . .	253·5	284·3	315·0	338·9
Generation of electricity				
Steam plant .	314·2	341·0	366·2	402·6
Oil plant	167·5	172·9	174·6	168·2
Hydro plant	274·0	343·2	412·8	488·0
Index of total generation	289·1	335·5	381·8	435·5
Coal consumption	270·3	292·0	322·6	353·5
Fuel oil consumption	153·1	161·6	163·3	159·8
Sale of electricity				
Domestic or residential	251·2	285·8	322·8	361·1
Commercial light & small power .	256·9	283·0	317·7	344·3
Industrial	317·0	377·4	428·6	513·3
Traction	137·7	177·4	219·6	239·2
Irrigation	410·2	488·1	543·5	612·5
Public lighting	285·8	318·8	362·2	397·2
Water works	207·6	228·1	252·5	268·3
Index of total sale	288·9	345·3	389·6	450·0

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows:

	Lakh kw
West-flowing rivers of western ghats .	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	86
Central India rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	1,25
Indus . .	66
Total	4,11

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir	mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan	mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh	partly thermal, partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations

known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States.

Regional Electricity Boards

With a view to deriving the maximum possible benefits from the available fuel and hydro-electric resources in India as a whole, the country has been demarcated into five regions. Five Regional Electricity Boards were formed in February-March 1964 for furthering the objective of achieving regional operation of power systems as shown below.

Regional Electricity Boards	Areas Covered
Northern	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala
Eastern	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Damodar Valley Corporation system.
Western	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
North-Eastern	Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions :

(i) Reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the region;

(ii) Planning and ensuring integrated operation of the systems in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;

(iii) Preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the region;

(iv) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems,

(v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State, and

(vi) determining and suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchanges of power within the region.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1964, private companies owned 72.2 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 24.02 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 142.

TABLE 142

OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS (MARCH 1964)

Ownership	Number of under-takings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards	23	40,65,388
Power corporations	1	5,24,000
Municipalities	59	1,36,958
Private companies	219	14,94,072
Total	302	62,20,418

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1963-64.

TABLE 143

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS
(1963-64)

Nature of use	Consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	Numbers	Percentage of total	Total (thousand kw)	Percentage of total	Crore kw	Percentage of total
1 Domestic	50,31,728	73·6	2,630	24·6	214·5	9·9
2. Commercial	12,27,941	18·0	1,138	10·6	113·6	5·3
3 Industrial power	2,38,109	3·5	5,123	47·8	1,570·1	72·8
4 Public lighting	23,292	0·3	84	0·8	26·8	1·2
5 Traction	24	—	187	1·7	51·1	2·4
6 Irrigation ..	3,05,515	4·5	1,408	13·1	124·4	5·8
7 Public water works and sewage pumping	5,046	0·1	149	1·4	56·4	2·6
Total	68,31,655	100	10,719	100	2,156·9	100

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those expected to be electrified by the end of March 1964

TABLE 144

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population range	Total number (1951 census)	Number electrified by March, 31			
		1951	1956	1961	1964 (estimated)
Over 1,00,000 .. .	73	49	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000 .	111	88	111	111	111
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,099	1,257
Below 10,000	5,70,051	3,603	9,619	26,891	39,800
Total .	5,71,492	4,240	10,519	28,174	41,241

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of about 110 lakh kw is expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh in 1951, 28 kwh in 1956 and 45 kwh in 1961 to about 82 kwh in 1966.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan.

TABLE 145

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (estimated
Installed capacity (*in lakhs of kw*)				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned	6	14	32	82·6
(*b*) Company-owned	11	13	14	16 8
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	10·9
Total	23	34	56	110 3
Energy generated (*in crores of kwh*)				
(*a*) State-owned	210	450	1,093	3,050
(*b*) Company-owned	300	430	592	625
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	200	319	350
Total	657	1,080	2,004	4,025

The estimated cost of the power programme in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1,039 crores Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs 661 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs 51 crores for atomic power and about Rs. 327 crores for transmission and distribution schemes including Rs 105 crores for rural electrification

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at Tarapur, near Bombay It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to instal a second atomic power station near Rana Pratap Sagar dam. A third nuclear power station of 400 mw capacity is proposed to be constructed at Kalpakkam in Madras State.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes included in the Third Plan are given in Table 148 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States A dam, 53.5 metre high above foundations and 410 metre long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailam Hydro-electric Project

The Srisailam project (estimated cost Rs. 38 48 crores) envisages the construction of a 117.5 metre high and 514 metre long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105.4 km. upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be

utilised for power generation at a station at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw, and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The power station is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71 with one unit of 110 mw in operation

Barauni Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing power demand in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity under stage I has been set up at Barauni Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it has been decided to instal a third set of 15 mw to increase its firm capacity from 15 mw to 30 mw to meet the power demand of the refinery and other major industries in the area. Two more units of 50 mw each have also since been sanctioned for installation in this power house The estimated cost of the extensions is Rs. 10 4 crores The third unit of 15 mw is expected to be commissioned in 1965-66 and the two unit of 50 mw each in 1966-67.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station

The proposed thermal power station (cost Rs. 47 00 crores) for supplying power to the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Hatia is located 5.4 km. from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km. from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. It will have an installed capacity of 400 mw. The first stage will include two units of 50 mw each and the second stage two units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each The first three units will be commissioned in 1965-66

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs. 25 crores) is to be installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay The proposed station will have four turbo alternators with an installed capacity of 62 5 mw each Construction work on the scheme is in progress. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the remaining one in 1965-66

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme

The project (cost Rs. 49 crores) located in the high range of Periyar about 160 km south-east of Ernakulam envisages (*i*) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 168 metre high across Periyar at Iddiki George and the other 132.5 metre high across Cherutoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (*ii*) a power house with ultimate installed capacity of 8,00,000 kw with 8 units of 1,00,000 kw each. Initially five units will be installed. Of these the first three are expected to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan period

Satpura Thermal Power Station

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in 1965-66 in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system It will be a thermal station in the Patharkheda coalfields, in Betul district The power station will consist of five boilers supplying steam to five turbo alternators each of 62,500 kw (MCR) capacity. The scheme will supply power to the proposed fertiliser plant near Itarsi, Nepa Mills, Nepanagar, Heavy Electricals Ltd, Bhopal, cotton and silk textile mills, a cement factory, a fire bricks factory, etc, in Madhya Pradesh besides releasing 100 to 120 mw of power to Rajasthan

Three generating units are expected to be commissioned during 1966-67 and the remaining two in 1967-68

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme

The scheme (cost Rs. 8.89 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. The power station will be linked to the State grid at Salem by a 40 km. long 220-kv. single circuit transmission line. All the four units are expected to be commissioned in 1965-66.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, and estimated to cost Rs 38.28 crores envisages the construction of a 63.5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres. The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw each, all of which have been commissioned. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the storage capacity of the reservoir and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each This will increase the installed capacity of the power house by 300 mw. Three units are expected to be commissioned in 1965-66 and the fourth in 1966-67 A power house with 2×20 mw installed capacity will also be established at the toe of the dam. The estimated cost of the second stage is Rs. 14 6 crores

Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project

The Sharavathi Valley project is proposed to be developed in two stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55.2 metre high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89,100 kw each. The second stage contemplates raising the dam, construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89,100 kw capacity in the Sharavathi power station. One unit of the first stage was commissioned on January 24, 1965 and the second was expected to be commissioned in April 1965 The first two units of the second stage are expected to be commissioned in 1965-66.

The first stage of the project will cost Rs 52 72 crores and the second stage Rs 22 47 crores

Talcher Thermal Station

The scheme (cost Rs 30 35 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 50/62.5 mw each in Talcher area, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available. It is proposed to inter-connect this power house with Hirakud system The project is being financed with DLF assistance. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1965-66.

Bhakra Right Bank Station

In order to utilise the power potential available at Bhakra dam and to cater to the growing load demand in the Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan areas, it has been decided to construct a power house (cost Rs. 59 70 crores) on the right bank of river Sutlej at the foot of the dam. The power house will have four generating units of 70,000/1,20,000 kw each. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in early 1966 and the remaining three at an interval of three months each. A fifth unit will also be installed at this power house under the Beas Project.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme

The scheme proposes to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages Under stage I there will be two power houses on the

power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33,750 kw and 51,000 kw, respectively.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam 47.6 metre high near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km. upstream of its confluence with Yamuna. An underground power house at Chibro below the left bank of Tons with an installed capacity of four units of 57 mw each (part I) and four of 24 mw each (part II) Four units under stage I are expected to be commissioned in 1965-66 and the remaining two in 1966-67. The first stage is estimated to cost of Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs 55.88 crores

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs 37 5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 91.5 metre high and 935 metre long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46.4 km. south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, to be created by the dam, will have an area of 460.8 sq. km. A power station with an initial capacity of 2 5 lakh kw has been constructed The sixth unit of 50 mw is expected to be commissioned in 1965-66. Its ultimate installed capacity will be 3 lakh kw A network of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region with a population of over 2 5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 5 67 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh and about 2 lakh hectares in Bihar

Bandel Thermal Station

This power station (cost Rs 29.90 crores) will be located about 46 km. north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area The first stage will consist of four units of 75/82 5 mw each which are expected to be commissioned during 1965-66.

Fourth Plan Schemes

Important Fourth Plan schemes include . (*i*) extension of the Dhuvaran power station by the addition of two generating units of 125/140 mw capacity, (*ii*) expansion of the Satpura thermal station by the addition of three generating units of 125 mw each; (*iii*) installation of a 300 mw generating plant at Ennore, near Madras, consisting of 3 generating units of 100 mw each; (*iv*) construction of an underground 320 mw power house under stage III of the Koyna project, (*v*) addition of two generating units of 89.1 mw each under stage III of the Sharavathi project; (*vi*) construction of a 500 mw power station under stage III of the Yamuna Hydel Scheme; and (*vii*) setting up of a 1,000 mw super thermal station at Santaldih in Purulia district of West Bengal

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged

flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 15 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Seven major schemes, each costing Rs 1 crore and above and 1,271 minor schemes each costing less than Rs. 1 crore received from the various States have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving outlays of Rs 20 54 crores and Rs 58 39 crores respectively.

Aerial photography of a total programmed area of 135 lakh hectares has almost been completed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photomosaics was 170 9 lakh hectares out of a programme of 171 5 lakh hectares About 6,919 km. of embankments and excavation of 7,885 km of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works and other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi have benefited an area of about 40.47 lakh hectares. In addition, 80 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,386 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of water-logging and drainage in different parts and sea-erosion in Kerala call for particular attention.

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, the flood control programme had to be taken up on an ad hoc emergency basis during the Second Plan period In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes have been incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs 61 crores has been provided

TABLE 146

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari delta system	1890	2,66 0	353 30
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92 0	111 29
Romperu drainage	1956	1,28 4	4 01
Rallapad	1957	1,04 0	4 45
Upper Pennar	1958	1,58 0	3 93
K C canal	1963-64	7,54 0	112 51
Godavari (stage I)	1962-63	7,84 1	26 31
Prakasam barrage	1959-60	3,91 0	44 11
Bhairavani tippa	1961-62	1,14 7	6 88
Bihar			
Sone canal	1891	2,69 0	295 84
Kamla canal	1958	30 9	15 38
Mayurakshi left bank canal	1957	81 1	10 12
Tribeni canal extension	1958-59	1,12 9	25·13
Nagi dam	1960-61	40 2	3 03

*This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works.

TABLE 146 (*contd.*)

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
Gujarat			
Rangola	1952	66·4	4·05
Brahmani	1954	90 8	10·93
Maj	1956	96·5	6·07
Aji	1961-62	68 5	1 70
Machu I	1961-62	1,59 0	8 90
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24 0	7 28
Kerala			
Kuttand	1957	59 6	48 97
Peechi	1957-58	2,35 0	28 09
Chalakudy (stage I)	1957-58	1,53 2	22 99
Walayar reservoir	1958-59	1,66 7	6 47
Wadakkancheri (Vazhani)	1959-60	1,07 6	7·12
Nayyar I	1959-60	2,24·0	15 38
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,45 0	40 47
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula canals	1921	1,06·0	65 16
Mahanadi canals	1927	1,57 0	87 41
Sampna	1959	45 2	3 84
Gungulpara	1960-61	51·9	3 44
Madras			
Periyar system	1897	1,08 0	9 19
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,63·0	134 36
Perinchari	1956	44 0	2 43
Lower Bhavani	1956	10,20·0	78 92
Mettur canals	1957	1,92 9	18 21
Aramar reservoir	1957	1,26 4	--
Krishnagiri	1958	2,02·4	3·64
Sathanur	1959	2,58·0	8 50
Amaravathy	1959	3,24·4	21 65
Kattalai high level canal scheme	1959	2,24 6	8 34
Pullambadi canal scheme	1959	2,06 1	8 94
Maharashtra			
Nira left bank canal	1906	1,17 5	32 54
Pravara river works	1938	1,24 8	30 31
Nira right bank canal	1938	6,02 0	39 05
Gangapur reservoir	1959	3,96 0	16 79
Mysore			
Krishnaraja Sagar dam & canal	1930	5,50·0	48 56
Tunga anicut	1958-59	2,96 9	8 70
Nugu	1958-59	3,11 1	8 09
Ghataprabha left bank canal (stage I)	1958-59	5,74 0	48·56
Orissa			
Rushi-Kulya canal system	1901	54 1	47 3
Punjab			
Upper Bari Doab canal	1878-79	1,87·0	308 79
Western Yamuna canal	1886	4,73·0	411 98
Sirhind canal	1886-87	2,70 0	930 81
Eastern canal extension	1933	3,36·8	97 13
Western Yamuna canal extension	1944-45	1,58 0	48 97
Nangal barrage	1954	3,95·0	11,12 92
Dadri	1961	76 0	Linked with Yamuna canal

TABLE 146 (*concld.*)

	Year of comple-tion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hec-tares)
Rajasthan			
Jawai project	1958-59	2,50 0	7 69
Prabati project	1961	1,10·0	12·14
Meja project	1961	71·0	9 71
Sareri	1960	38·0	5 26
Namona	1959	53 0	4 45
Uttar Pradesh			
Upper Ganga canal	1884	4,75 0	690 01
Lower Ganga canal	1878	4,58 9	493 33
Betwa canal	1886	1,40 0	78·51
Ghagar canal	1917	76 2	44 92
Sarda canal	1926	12,34 0	444
Sarda canal extension	1955-56	1,37·8	71 23
Mata Tila (stage-I)	1957-58	11,99 4	107 25
Ingo reservoir	1960	1,26 8	25·50
Sarda sagar (stage-I)	1960-61	4,79 5	67 75
Belan and Tons canal	1958-59	2,79 3	41 08
Agra canal (remodelling)	1959-60	80 0	11 09
Ban Ganga canal	1956-57	43 1	8 90
West Bengal			
Damodar canal	1935	1,24 1	80 94
Mayurakshi	1970	20,46 0	246 87

TABLE 147

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost* (Rs lakhs)	Provision for the III Plan (Irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Annual benefits ('000 hectares)	
			On completion	By the end of III Plan
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	175,31**	4,19	1,456 92	1,456 92
Damodar Valley (W Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	2,56	416 03	394 18
Hirakud-stage-I (Orissa)	70,78**	2,35	242 82	242 82
Chambal-stage-I (Rajasthan & M P.)	60,51	11,38	445 17	407 53
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	46,00	6,40	332 26	259 82
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	4,67	246 87	228 66
Bhadra (Mysore)	31,93	13,41	97 94	48 56
Kosi (Bihar)	36,80	12,00	568 60	107 24
Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	139,53	63,00	809 40	234 32
Kakrapara canal (Gujarat)	18,57	3,00	264 67	181 71
Rajasthan canal	138,70	38 00	1,163 51	121 41
Tungabhadra high level canal-stage-I (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	19,57	10,26	76 49	25 70
Ukai (Gujarat)	58,21**	6,00	158 64	..
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	27,10**	10,00	318 90	..
Purna (Maharashtra)	14,71	8,94	61 51	61 51
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	403 89	—
Banas (Gujarat)	10,70	6,05	44 52	44 52

*Irrigation portion only.
**Total cost

TABLE 147 *(concld.)*

	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Provision for the III Plan (Irrigation) Rs. lakhs	Annual benefits ('000 hectares)	
			On completion	By the end of III Plan
Mula (Maharashtra) .	15,14	6,00	88·63	—
Girna (Maharashtra)	13,69	5,19	57·06	40 47
Khadakvasala (Maharashtra)	12,85	5,96	28·33	—
New Kattalai (Madras) .	2,25	(—)2,60	8 50	8·50
Salandi (Orissa)	11,21	4,71	132·74	24·28
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	7,46	1,50	111 29	—
Kangsabati (West Bengal) .	25,26	5,09	384 46	80 94
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh) .	97	81	4 86	—
Kabini (Mysore)	10,00	1,20	20 23	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	10,07	1,50	64 75	—
Bhadar (Gujarat) .	4,47	4,64	18 21	5·42
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	6,40	1,81	40 87	20·23
Lidder canal (Jammu and Kashmir) ..	11,03	50	3 24	—
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,56	2,00	66 37	—
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore)	1,62	22	2 83	—
Vidur (Pondicherry and Madras)	89	(—)1,94	1·21	1 21
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	38,53	16,00	690 42	—
New Schemes				
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	13,60	2,86†	134 76	—
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	4·53	0 40
Krishna irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	50,51	1,50	123 84	
Bhima irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	40,51	78	170 78	—
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	3,37	1,37	10 12	
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20,00	3,00	121·41	—
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	13 35	—
Anandpur barrage schemes (Orissa)	18,93	1,50	90·65	—
Jamuna irrigation schemes (Assam)	1,93	1,68	32 78	—
Western Kosi canal system (Bihar) .	13,39	2,00	325 38	—
Tista Multipurpose barrage project (West Bengal) .	120,08	1,50	—	—
Hasdeo Project barrage-phase I (Madhya Pradesh)	9,00	1,50	—	—
Beas project (Punjab and Rajasthan) . .	207,46	37,00	619 19	—
Gandak canal (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) .	55,63	30,00	1,319·73	—
Sarju canal (Uttar Pradesh)	38,00	2,00	253 75	—
High level canal from Vishow to Nawkarawa (Jammu & Kashmir) . . .	75	10	6 07	—
Kallada (Kerala) .	12,90	50	105 22	—
DVC—extension & improvement, etc. (West Bengal) .	9,00*	8,35	††	—
Baur (Uttar Pradesh) .	2,95	1,53	19 02	4 05
Jamni (Uttar Pradesh) .	2,42	89	12·55	—

*Total cost.

†Including Pochampad

††Shown under D.V.C.

TABLE 148

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Name of the Scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing Schemes	
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project--stage II (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	36
Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	30
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage I (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage I (Assam)	36
Barauni thermal station (Bihar)	30
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	1,00
Chandrapura thermal station (DVC)	2,80
Ahmedabad thermal station extension--private sector (Gujarat)	60
Henamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Panniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	54
Gandhi Sagar dam power station--IV unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	60
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2,50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Koyna hydro-electric project—stage I (Maharashtra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	15
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	27
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	2,17
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	1,29
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Ramuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,24
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	1,35
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal)	1,50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes	
Kothagudam thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	60
Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00
Srisailam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	4,40
Gas turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	20
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project --stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Naharkatiya thermal station (Assam)	92
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage II (Assam)	65
Nangwal-Bibra thermal station (Assam)	60
Kopili hydro-electric project (Assam)	3,90
Diesel extensions (Assam)	10
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	1,15
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	3,00
Thermal extensions in DVC area	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Ahmedabad thermal station extension—private sector (Gujarat)	30
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat)	10

TABLE 148 (*concld.*)

Name of the Scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
New Schemes—(continued)	
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,40
Kandla thermal station (Gujarat)	10
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,00
Salal hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	60
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	20
Nichohoma thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Sabirigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,00
Iddiki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	5,00
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	75
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	2,00
Satpura thermal station (M P and Rajasthan)	3,00
Gandhi Sagar—V unit (M P and Rajasthan)	23
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Punasa hydro-electric project (M.P & Gujarat)	5,76
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,45
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,00
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	1,50
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,80
Koyna hydro-electric project—stage II (Maharashtra)	3,00
Trombay thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	1,25
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Koyna power station at the foot of the dam (Maharashtra)	40
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	60
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	50
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	3,80
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	45
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage II (Mysore)	5,35
Kalinadi hydro-electric scheme (Mysore)	5,90
Sharavathy tail race development (Mysore)	1 45
Package gas turbines installation (Mysore)	20
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	2,40
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)	15
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab & Rajasthan)	4,80
Uhl river hydro-electric power project—stage II (Punjab)	45
Diesel station (Punjab)	10
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	3,30
Beas project—stage I (Punjab & Rajasthan)	7,56
Diesel stations (Rajasthan)	10
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajasthan & M P)	1,00
Harduaganj thermal station extension (U P.)	30
Sigrauli thermal station (U P)	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (U.P)	1,00
Kanpur thermal station (U.P.)	60
Martin Burn extensions, Agra & Lucknow—private sector (U P)	20
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (U.P)	1,25
Rihand—VI unit	50
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	3,00
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	75
Calcutta Electric Supply Co. extension—private sector (West Bengal)	50
Jaldhaka—stage II (West Bengal)	9
15 mw. thermal station (Delhi and Punjab)	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	1,80

The table given below lists 14 schemes authorised as advance action schemes for the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 149

ADVANCE ACTION SCHEMES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)
Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh)	200
Kothagudam (Andhra Pradesh)	120
Lower Sileru (Andhra Pradesh)	300
Dhuvaran extn (Gujarat)	250
Ennore thermal (Madras) . ..	300
Basin bridge extn (Madras)	30
Neyveli extension (Madras)	200
Kalpakkam nuclear station (Madras)	400
Kodayar (Madras)	100
Purli (Maharashtra)	60
Nasik (Maharashtra)	250
Harduaganj extn (U.P.)	100
Durgapur extn (West Bengal)	140
Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear extension (Rajasthan) .	200

CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, replaces both the census and the sample survey of manufacturing industries which were being conducted previously.

The survey covers the entire factory sector excluding those under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the survey, a factory means any premises whereon 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months and where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remaining are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the survey for 1961, registered factories in India numbered 9,161 (8,704)*, out of which returns were received from 8,930 (8,391) or 97 (96) per cent. The total productive capital employed was Rs. 2,374.15 (Rs. 1,999.54) crores comprising Rs 1,474.26 (Rs. 1,286.63) crores of fixed and Rs. 899 89 (Rs. 712 91) crores of working capital

The number of persons employed was 27,38,759 (25,80,599) workers and 3,10,977 (3,23,949) other than workers, or a total of 30,49,736 (29,03,948) The man-hours worked totalled 613 3 (591.2) crores.

The salaries, wages and benefits of the employees totalled Rs 535.73 (481.56) crores, of which workers accounted for Rs. 386 85 (342.36) crores and other than workers for Rs 104.81 (98.69) crores, and money value of benefits or privileges amounted to Rs 44.06 (40.51) crores.

The total input amounted to Rs. 2,705.41 crores (2,286 crores); the major heads being (*a*) fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc, consumed Rs 170 08 (143 48) crores, (*b*) materials consumed Rs 2,234 57 (1,896.90) crores, (*c*) work done by other concerns Rs 29 75 (28.28) crores, (*d*) depreciation Rs. 127.42 crores (103 60) crores, and (*e*) others Rs. 143.58 (113.74) crores.

The total output was of the order of Rs. 3,693.32 (3,150.38) crores, made up of (*a*) products and by-products Rs. 3,475.57 (2,994.69) crores, (*b*) addition in stocks of semi-finished products Rs. 11.37 (13.59) crores, (*c*) work done for customers Rs. 178.52 (142 10) crores, and others Rs. 27.85 crores. Value added by manufacture worked out to about Rs. 987 91 (864.38) crores.

Other studies of the finances of Indian joint stock companies conducted by the Reserve Bank of India† show that in 1962-63** the value of production of 1,333 selected large and medium-sized companies*** increased by

*Figures in brackets are for 1960, and are presented for comparison

†See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, July 1964

**Based on accounts closed during July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 Similarly the preceding study years are referred to as 1961-62 and 1960-61 instead of 1961 and 1960.

***Including tea, coffee and rubber plantations, cotton and jute textiles, coal, sugar, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper and electricity industries with a paid-up capital of over Rs. 5 lakhs, the breakup according to size of capital was Rs. 5—10 lakhs—294 companies, Rs 10—25 lakhs—449, Rs 25—50 lakhs—261, Rs 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore—184 and above Rs 1 crore—145 companies

At the end of November 1964, the total number of joint stock companies in India was 26,395, with a total paid-up capital of Rs 2,482 10 crores, comprising 5,968 public limited and 20,427 private limited companies with total paid-up capital of Rs 1,147·70 crores and Rs. 1,334 40 crores respectively. In addition there were 1,160 companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit

Rs. 288 crores, showing an increase of 10.1 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent in 1961-62. The increase was shared by all industries except sugar in which case the value of production declined on account of lower output. Sales also improved by Rs. 296.8 crores or 10.5 per cent as against 9.7 per cent in the preceding year. Among the major industries, jute, which had sustained a substantial loss in the preceding year made a spectacular recovery due to abundant raw material supplies and spurt in demand so that the profit margin of the companies appreciated from 2.1 per cent in 1961-62 to 11.9 per cent in 1962-63, even though jute prices fell. Among industries which realised lower profits despite increased sales were textiles, electricity and rubber and rubber manufactures.

Operating expenses rose mainly on account of raw materials (7 per cent), salaries and wages (9 per cent) and excise duty and cess (30.7 per cent). Depreciation provision also rose by 8.3 per cent compared to a 7 8 per cent rise in the preceding year. Interest payments were higher by 13 6 per cent reflecting larger bank borrowing in which the increase was of 16 per cent

Even so there was general improvement in profits; gross profits of the selected companies were up by Rs. 29.5 crores in 1962-63 as against Rs. 21.6 crores in 1961-62; the growth rate thus improved from 8.1 per cent in 1961-62 to 10.2 per cent in 1962-63. The improvement was spread over a large number of individual industries. Pre-tax profits were higher by Rs 22.8 crores or 9.9 per cent (compared to Rs 16 3 crores or 7 6 per cent in 1961-62) However, because of a rise of 28 per cent in tax provision, profits after tax declined for the second year in succession The fall during 1962-63 was by Rs. 5.7 crores which was greater than Rs 1 5 crores in the preceding year. Gross assets of the companies increased by Rs 355 crores showing a lower rate of growth of 9.9 per cent compared to 10.1 per cent in 1961-62 External sources financed as much as Rs 181 4 crores or 51.1 per cent of the assets formation compared to 44 6 per cent in 1961-62. Internal sources contributed the balance of 48 9 per cent showing a decline from their share of 55 4 per cent in the preceding year

The working, in 1962-63, of 1,015 selected small public limited companies* with paid-up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and below, accounting for about 26 per cent of the paid-up capital of all non-Government non-financial small public limited companies in 1961-62, shows that their total value of production increased by Rs 11 6 crores to Rs. 130 8 crores or by 9 8 per cent over the preceding year. Aggregate sales income was up by Rs. 10.2 crores to Rs. 127.8 crores or 8.7 per cent over 1961-62. However, both the growth rates were lower in comparison to 1961-62. With higher expenditure on raw materials consumed, manufacturing expenses and labour charges, the profit margin increased nominally from 5.1 to 5.3 per cent.

Profits before tax at Rs 4.8 crores were Rs 60 lakhs or 14.3 per cent more than in 1961-62 when there was a rise of only 2.4 per cent over the preceding year. But tax provision also went up by Rs. 92 lakhs to Rs. 3 3 crores or an increase of 39.1 per cent. Profits after tax worked out to Rs. 1.5 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 32 lakhs or 17.3 per cent compared to a decline of 9 3 per cent in 1961-62.

Gross assets formation at Rs. 10 1 crores had a higher growth rate of 10.4 per cent (8 8 per cent in 1961-62).

About 70.4 per cent of the gross assets formation was financed by external funds of which borrowings represented 50.6 per cent. Of the internal resources accounting for 29.6 per cent of the assets formation, depreciation provision constituted the largest single item providing 57.9 per cent of the total internal funds.

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, October 1964.

Gross capital formation increased from 9.2 per cent in 1961-62 to 11 per cent in 1962-63.

A study of 48 of the 154 Government companies* registered as at the end of March 1962, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 181.6 crores constituting 69 per cent of the paid-up capital of public sector companies (excluding financial, investment and other companies) reveals an impressive growth in value of production, sales, total income and net profits during 1962-63.

At Rs. 267 9 crores, the value of production, which had been steadily expanding during the preceding three years, was up by 27.1 per cent or about double the corresponding rate of growth in 1961-62. Sales recorded a rise of 29.3 per cent from Rs. 201.7 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 260.9 crores in 1962-63 the rate of growth again being appreciably higher than in the preceding year.

Profits before tax rose at a rate of 42 8 per cent (*i.e* more than double of 18 3 per cent in 1961-62) from Rs. 13 2 crores to Rs 18 9 crores Profits after tax at Rs. 11 6 crores (Rs. 8 1 crores in 1961-62) also were up by 42.1 per cent. Profits retained in business amounted to Rs. 9.3 crores (Rs. 5.4 crores in 1961-62).

Gross capital formation was higher at Rs. 74.6 crores or 21 7 per cent (19.3 per cent in 1961-62).

External sources at Rs. 53 56 crores accounted for 64 9 per cent of the total funds (58.4 per cent in 1961-62), borrowings (Rs. 27 7 crores) constituting slightly more than half of the total external finance. Internal sources (Rs. 29 crores) provided 35 1 per cent of the total funds as compared to 41.6 per cent in 1961-62. Provision for depreciation (Rs 16.7 crores) was the principal component of the internal resources.

Foreign Companies

According to the Company Law Administration there were in all 565 branches of foreign companies at work in India as on March 31, 1961. A study** of the finances of 251 branches (excluding banking, insurance, financial, shipping, airlines and construction companies and mere contact offices) for 1962-63, accounting for about 78 per cent of the book value of assets held in India by all branches of foreign companies at the end of 1961-62 shows the following main results.

Sales of the 251 branches increased by 8.4 per cent from Rs 659 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 715 crores in 1962-63. Compared to 1961-62, production at the level of Rs 730 crores in 1962-63 was up by 10.3 per cent.

Gross profits showed an impressive rise of Rs 10 crores (or 27 8 per cent compared to 0.4 per cent in 1961-62) to Rs 45 crores Even though tax provision increased substantially, by Rs. 5 7 crores to Rs. 25 crores, profits after tax at Rs 15 crores showed a substantial increase of Rs 3 6 crores (or 31.1 per cent) over those of 1961-62.

Their total assets formation amounted to Rs 48 1 crores (which was more than 2½ times the amount of Rs. 17.9 crores in 1961-62), mainly under fixed assets (Rs. 19 2 crores), inventories (Rs 17 7 crores) and trade credit (Rs 10 crores). Under the sources side 'other borrowings' alone contributed Rs 28.7 crores or 59 7 per cent of the total finance in 1962-63.

Countrywise, 212 of the 251 branches were of companies in the UK, 27 of the USA and 12 of other countries. Classified according to main business, tea plantations accounted for over 40 per cent and trading companies about 30 per cent of the sample

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, September 1964 Financial and investment companies as also promotional/development organisations, Hindustan Steel and Neyveli Lignite Corporation are excluded from the purview of the study The 48 companies (including 11 belonging to "Engineering" and 10 to "Chemical" groups) should not be regarded as representative sample of Government companies

**See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, March 1965.

The working of another 169 foreign controlled rupee companies in 1962-63 generally reflected the moderate recovery which was noticed in the case of public and private limited companies. Both total income and sales showed marginal increases as compared to the preceding year.

Of the 169 companies surveyed, 117 were of the UK, 13 of the USA and 39 of other countries. Classified according to business, 124 companies were manufacturing, 31 trading and 14 others.

The value of production of the companies under study showed a rise of 10.5 per cent in 1962-63. Income from sales increased by 11 per cent from Rs 746 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 828 crores in 1962-63. Expenditure also rose correspondingly, the major part being mainly attributable to the companies belonging to the manufacturing group.

Gross profits improved by 14.2 per cent to Rs. 94 crores in 1962-63. Pre-tax profits at Rs. 86 crores were also up by Rs. 10.2 crores, the increase being far outstripped by the increase in tax provision of the order of Rs 16.5 crores to a total of Rs. 51.6 crores. Profits after tax worked out to Rs 34 crores, Rs. 7 crores less than in 1961-62.

Gross assets formation of the companies amounted to Rs. 80.5 crores in 1962-63, showing a marginal increase over the 1961-62 figure of Rs. 79.8 crores; of this Rs 57.4 crores (or 71.3 per cent compared to 87.1 per cent in 1961-62) went towards capital formation Internal sources provided Rs. 38.3 crores. External sources amounted to Rs 42.2 crores including Rs 21.2 crores of borrowings.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948* A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two Schedules are enumerated below). Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding, telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other

*See 'India 1957', p. 289.

essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber, carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Act authorises Government to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary. If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to secure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers has been constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of the industries; several Development Councils for individual or groups of industries have also been set up

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Under an amendment of the Act, precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys, have been specially brought within its scope Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for various industries At present, 14 councils are functioning covering the following industries (*i*) art silk, (*ii*) woollen, (*iii*) paper, pulp and allied industries, (*iv*) food processing, (*v*) oils, detergents and paints, (*vi*) sugar, (*vii*) organic chemicals, (*viii*) inorganic chemicals, (*ix*) machine tools, (*x*) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (*xi*) automobiles, automobile ancillary industries, transport vehicle industries, tractors and earthmoving equipment, (*xii*) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (*xiii*) heavy electricals, and (*xiv*) textile machinery Five councils, set up earlier, have since been abolished These covered . (*i*) glass and ceramics, (*ii*) leather and leather goods, (*iii*) instruments, bicycles and sewing machines, (*iv*) internal combustion engines, power driven pumps, etc., and (*v*) light electrical industries. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussions on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions primarily aim at increasing efficiency and productivity and improving the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries Following recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee, procedures for obtaining Government approval for industrial schemes have been considerably simplified During 1964, 783 new licences were issued under the Act High priority is being given to measures for increasing output of defence-oriented industries

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy The purchases during 1963-64 totalling Rs. 553 crores contained only 18 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 452.68 crores as against Rs. 75 9 crores in 1955-56 and Rs 353 36 crores in 1962-63.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council (NPC) was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object of the NPC is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of regional productivity directorates manned by specialists So far 46 local councils have been set up; six regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana have also been established. The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques. It has also established several services, *viz.* productivity survey, implementation and fuel efficiency services run through fact finding surveys, seminars, symposia and conferences India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation set up in May 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The *Industrial Finance Corporation of India*, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. Since its inception, up to the end of March 1964, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 190 5 crores. Loans totalling Rs 119 crores had been actually disbursed.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation The total amount of effective loans sanctioned by them in 1963-64 was Rs 17.9 crores (Rs 19 4 crores in the preceding year). Disbursements, however, were comparatively higher at Rs. 12.5 crores (Rs. 11 7 crores in 1962-63)

During the calendar year 1963, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned gross assistance of Rs. 24 9 crores (Rs. 19 6 crores in 1962). Disbursement (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs. 10.8 crores (Rs 9 9 crores in 1962). Since its inception up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned aggregate assistance of Rs 83.20 crores to 248 companies including 105 new undertakings

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs These facilities are available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores Refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed till the end of March 1964 amounted to Rs. 55.1 crores and Rs. 33 crores, respectively The Corporation's borrowings from the Government during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 13.5 crores taking the aggregate up to Rs. 28 crores

*See also 'India 1961', p 302

**Fifteen State Financial Corporations have been set up. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation in the State.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till the end of October 1964, loans amounting to Rs. 28.02 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries, out of which Rs. 15.55 crores have been disbursed. On recommendation by the Estimates Committee the Corporation has stopped to entertain fresh applications for loans, and only such cases as are in an advanced stage of processing are considered for loans.

The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has been dealt with in the chapter on "Mass Communication".

The Industrial Development Bank of India, established in July 1964, under an Act of Parliament, as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, is both an apex institution co-ordinating the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry and an agency providing direct financial assistance to industrial units. It has been conceived as a financing as well as a developmental agency.*

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 in shares and other securities. Not less than 90 per cent of the net income on the investment will be distributed to the unit holders. The units were put on sale from July 1, 1964, sold at face value till August 14, and thereafter at prices fixed daily by the Trust. Up to the end of November 1964, Rs. 18.2 crores worth of units were sold, bulk of it to individuals.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations (*see* Chapter XXVII 'India and the World')

Foreign Capital

To suppplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(*i*) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(*ii*) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(*iii*) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

*For fuller details, see Chapter XV, 'Finance'

(*iv*) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a Reserve Bank study*, the total outstanding foreign investments in the private sector (other than banking) amounted to Rs. 690.5 crores at the end of 1960, compared to Rs. 610.5 crores for 1959. Of the 1960 total, private sources accounted for Rs. 566.4 crores and official sources for the balance of Rs. 124.1 crores. The largest single source of the official capital was IBRD, accounting for Rs. 78.1 crores or nearly 63 per cent. Countrywise, UK's share at Rs. 446.4 crores, or 65 per cent, was the largest; the US investments accounted for Rs 113 crores or 16 per cent.

Inflow of foreign investment in the private sector during 1960 was Rs 78.4 crores (net of capital repatriation and revaluation of assets). Of the total, private sources accounted for Rs 53.3 crores, as against Rs 11 crores in 1959, the bulk being investment in the petroleum and manufacturing fields. Net inflow from official sources was Rs. 25.1 crores Inflow from UK was Rs 44 5 crores, USA Rs. 28 5 crores and others Rs. 5 4 crores

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector during 1960 amounted to Rs 1,205 crores and in the banking sector Rs 73 crores Together with private (non-banking) liabilities of Rs 690.5 crores, the liabilities totalled nearly Rs 1,969 crores (Rs. 1,615 crores in 1959) Her foreign capital assets in the official sector in 1960 were Rs. 585 crores (including Rs. 300.8 crores of Pakistan's partition debt to India) and in the banking sector Rs 59 crores, or a total of Rs 644 crores India's total investment liabilities thus worked out to Rs 1,325 crores in 1960 (Rs 911 crores in 1959)

Private foreign capital has been moving into India at a steadily increasing rate in recent years, due to a favourable investment climate resulting from continued economic progress and a more receptive attitude towards such capital Consents given to capital issues by foreign investors (inclusive of loans) amounted to Rs. 34 8 crores in 1961, Rs 56 7 crores in 1962 and Rs 130 5 crores in 1963

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coalmining had also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electri-

*See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, October 1962.

cal and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products : urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially : bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi was not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been far advanced will only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering The importance of more accurate estimates has been emphasised in the Third Plan Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of underdeveloped regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment on public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956—61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan is on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy will become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities have been laid down as follows:

(*i*) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects,

(*ii*) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;

(*iii*) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin; and

(*iv*) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entail an outlay of about Rs. 2,993 crores The foreign exchange component is placed at about Rs. 1,338 crores The breakup is as follows

TABLE 150

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New investment						
Mineral development	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement	—	--	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (*i*) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (*ii*) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard, (*iii*) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (*iv*) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC), and (*v*) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost is about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States) With more detailed information now available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in *The Third Plan—Mid-term Appraisal* would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,808 crores). Public sector investment is expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs 529 crores

under minerals (total of Rs. 1,754 crores compared to original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores). On this basis, there will be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs. 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes have also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

Tables 151 and 152 show the mineral and industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government), projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each and the targets of capacity to be attained, as originally envisaged in the Third Plan.

TABLE 151

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) THIRD PLAN*

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporation	8 00	—
Washeries at Bhojudih, Patherdih and Dugda	7·50	4 00
	15 50	4 00
Oil		
OIL INDIA		
Crude pipe line	8 00	—
Share capital in Oil India	1·42	—
	9 42	—
Lignite		
NEYVELI LIGNITE PROJECT		
Mining scheme	3 29	1 30
Housing	3 00	—
	6 29	1 30
Iron ore		
Kiriburu	6 00	3 93
TOTAL	37 21	9 23
B. New projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly		
Coal		
Additional coal (1 7 crore tons) from National Coal Development Corporation	57 00**	28 00
Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20 00	6·00
Maintenance of production	16 00	10·00
Central workshop	8·00	2 70
Drills for prospecting	2 00	1 40
Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10 00	7·00
Central ropeways	16 00	8 00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20 00	11·30
TOTAL	149·00	74·40

*For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of industries and minerals in general, see Table 173, pp. 305-308, of 'India 1962'.

**In addition, some further amount may be needed for deep and gassy mines.

TABLE 151 (*concld.*)

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
Oil		
Oil exploration . .	115 00	53 53
Iron ore		
Bailadila iron ore project . .	17 00	8 55
Copper projects		
Khetri copper project . .	10 00	6 36
Daribo copper project ..	2 50	
	12 50	6·36
TOTAL	293 50	142 84
C Other projects		
Coal		
Non-coking coal washeries	12 00	7 00
Neyveli lignite project		
Expansion of mine output	3 80	1 45
Oil		
Oil distribution programme	10 00	-
Oil India	8 00	
Crude oil pipe lines	4 00	
Oil products pipe lines	37 00	10 00
TOTAL	59 00	10 00
Other minerals		
Sikkim copper project . . .	2 50	1 30
Panna diamond project . .	1 50	0 60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants	5 00	1 00
Project for sulphur from pyrites .	5 00	2 50
Kolar gold mines	1 50	0 84
Hutti gold mines .	0 50	0 20
Expansion of Kuiburu .	6 00	3 00
Uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant	24 00	8 17
TOTAL .	46 00	17 61
Surveys		
GSI expansion	10 00	3 19
IBM expansion	5·00	1 89
	15·00	5 08
GRAND TOTAL ..	466 51	193 21

TABLE 152

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—THIRD PLAN

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
	A. Projects under execution and Carried over from Second Plan			
Completion of the three steel plants	Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur	50.0	20.0	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkela fertiliser factory	Rourkela			1.20 lakh tons of nitrogen
Heavy machinery plant	Ranchi			45,000 tons of finished machinery
Foundry forge shop	Ranchi	80.0	55.0	94,000 tons of castings and forgings
Mining machinery plant	Durgapur			30,000 tons of mining machinery
Heavy electrical plant	Bhopal	16.0	7.0	Rs 12.5 crores worth of electrical equipment
Drug projects				
(*a*) synthetic drugs plant	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh)			Rs 6.4 crores worth of drugs
(*b*) antibiotics plant	Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30.0	15.0	Rs 25.8 crores worth of antibiotics
(*c*) phyto-chemicals plant	Munnar (Kerala)			Rs 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals
(*d*) surgical instruments plant	Guindy (Madras)			Rs 2.8 crores worth of instruments
Organic intermediates plant	Near Panvel (Maharashtra)	11.0	6.0	25,000 tons of organic intermediates
Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0.5	—	45,000 kg of streptomycin and 1.5 tons of tetracyclines
Trombay fertiliser factory	Trombay (Maharashtra)	25.0	13.0	90,000 tons of nitrogen
Naharkatiya fertiliser factory	Naharkatiya (Assam)	12.0	7.0	32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertiliser factory	Neyveli (Madras)	15.68	11.56	70,000 tons of nitrogen
Briquetting and carbonisation plant	Neyveli (Madras)	13.84	8.61	3.8 lakh tons of carbonised briquettes
Neyveli thermal power plant	Neyveli (Madras)	9.67	5·86	250 mw
Nunmati oil refinery	Nunmati (Assam)	8.5	4.9	7.5 lakh tons of crude oil
Barauni oil refinery	Barauni (Bihar)	23.0	7.5	20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295.19	161·5	
	B. New Projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly			
Expansion of heavy machinery plant	Ranchi	14.0	11·0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of foundry forge	Ranchi	10.0	5.5	1.53 lakh tons of casting and forgings
Expansion of mining machinery plant	Durgapur	15.0	10.0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

TABLE 152 (*contd*)

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and third heavy electrical projects	Ranipur (Hardwar) and Ramachandrapuram (Andhra Pradesh)	69 0	45 0	15 lakh and 12 lakh kw of water turbines and generators, and 800 mw of steam turbines
Heavy machine tool project	Ranchi	11 0	9 0	Rs. 3—4 crores worth of machine tools
Precision instruments projects	Kotah and Palghat	8 0*	6 0	Rs. 20 crores worth of instruments
Ophthalmic glass project	Durgapur	2 6	2 0	300 tons of ophthalmic glass
Raw film project	Ootacamund	8 0	5 0	63 lakh sq metres of raw film, photographic paper, etc.
Watch factory	Bangalore	2 5	1 5	3 6 lakh watches
Expansion of Bhilai steel plant	Bhilai	138 0	56 0	25 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·6 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant	Durgapur	56 0	27 0	16 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Rourkela steel plant	Rourkela	90 0	50 0	18 lakh tons of steel ingots
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools	Bangalore	3 0	2 0	Rs 7 crores worth of machine tools
Basic refractories project	Bhilai	3 0	1 5	Scope yet to be decided
New machine tool works in Punjab	Pinjore	5 0	3 0	1,000 machine tools (Rs 3·5 crores)
Gujarat oil refinery	Koyali	30 0	15 0	20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of Praga Tools	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1 0	0 5	Rs 1 crore worth of machine tools
Heavy structural works	Not yet decided	6 0 (together with next)	4·0† (together with next)	25,000 tons of heavy structurals per annum on double shift operation
Heavy plate and vessel works	Not yet decided			15,000 tons per annum on double shift operation
Gorakhpur fertiliser factory	Gorakhpur	18 0	8 0	80,000 tons of nitrogen
Security paper mill	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	5 5	4 0	1,500 tons of security paper
Expansion of Hindustan Cables	Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)	3 5	1 2	2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of plastic insulated city cables on double shift basis.
		499·1	267 2	

*According to later estimates the cost would be Rs 12 crores

†According to later estimates these projects will cost Rs 12 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 7 crores.

TABLE 152 (*concld.*)

Name of Scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
	C. Other Projects			
Bokaro steel project	Bokaro	200·0	100·0	10 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·50 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Alloy and tool steel plant	Durgapur	50·0	20·0	48,000 tons of finished products
Expansion of Bhopal Heavy Electrical Plant	Bhopal	19·0	8·0	Rs 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard (expansion and subsidy) .	Visakhapatnam	10·0	1·5	50,000—60,000 dwt (for the three shipyard rows)
Dry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard	Visakhapatnam	2·0	0·5	
Second shipyard ..	Cochin	20·0	5·0	
Expansion of FACT .	Alwaye (Kerala)	8·0	5·6	60,000 tons of nitrogen
Expansion of Nepa mills .	Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)	4·0	3·0	60,000 tons of newsprint
Salt development .		3·0	0·8	.
Heavy compressors and pumps project	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	16,700 tons
Ball and roller bearings project	Not yet decided	8·0	6·0	20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools; Second heavy structural works; Second plate and vessel works	Not yet decided (for all three)	15·0	10·0	5,000 and 3,000 tonnes of machine tools in two plants ; scope yet to be decided about the other projects
Marine diesel engine factory	Not yet decided	3·0	1·5	
Expansion and modernisation of the Government alkaloid factory	Gazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	0·4	—	
Lubricating oil plant	.	12·0	6·0	1 lakh tons of HVI lubricants
Low temperature carbonisation plants	.. .	22·0	15·0	22 lakh tons of coal
Neyveli lignite high temperature carbonisation plant and connected facilities for pig iron production . ..	Neyveli (Madras)	25·0	13·0	10 lakh tons of lignite
Townships . .	At project sites	50·0	—	
		466·4	205·9	
TOTAL		1,260·69	634·5	

NOTE.—The total cost, the foreign exchange component and the scope of a number of projects have since changed.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 153. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956=100) for 1951, 1955 and 1960 to 1964 are given in Table 154 The general index for January-October 1964 at 172.9 was 6.9 per cent above the index figure for the corresponding period of 1963.

TABLE 153

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I *Mining*						
1 Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5,52	6,38	6,63
2 Iron ore (lakh tonnes) .	30	43	1,10	1,30	1,35	1,48
II *Metallurgical Industries*						
3 Pig iron (lakh tonnes)	16	18	43	51	61	65
4 Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	15	17	35	43	54	59
5 Finished steel (lakh tonnes) .	10	13	24	30	40	43
6 Steel castings ('000 tonnes)	—	15	34	40	44	50
7 Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	4 0	7 4	18 3	19 9	42·6	54 0
8 Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	7 1	7 6	8 5	9 2	9 7	9 6
III. *Mechanical Engineering Industries*						
9 Machine tools (lakh rupees)	30	80	7,00	9 30	12,60	20,10
10 Railway wagons ('000 nos)	—	15 3*	8 2	11 2	15 7	20 4
11 Automobiles (total) ('000 nos)	16 5	25 3	55 0	54 6	54 8	56 7
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos)	8 6	9 9	28 4	25 4	26 5	29 5
(ii) Passenger cars, etc ('000 nos)	7 9	15 4	26 6	29 2	28 3	27 2
12 Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos)	..	0 9*	19 3	23 5	23 8	24 9
13 Power driven pumps ('000 nos)	25	37	1,09	1,32	1,32	1,53
14 Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos)	5 5	10 4	44 7	43 4	45 3	57 7
15 Bicycles ('000 nos)	99	5,13	10,71	10,43	11,11	12,59
16 Sewing machines ('000 nos.) .	33	1,11	3,03	3,23	3,47	2,82
IV *Electrical Engineering Industries*						
17 Power transformers (lakh k v a)	1 8	6 2	14 1	19 5	24 2	27 5
18 Electric motors ('000 h p)	99	2,72	7,28	8,73	10,41	11,82
19 Electric fans (lakh nos)	2 0	2 9	10 6	10 7	11 7	10 7
20 Electric lamps (lakh nos)	1,40	2,50	4 35	4,88	6,16	7,18
21 Radio receivers ('000 nos) . .	54	1,02	2,82	3,43	3,58	4,13
22 Electric cables and wires						
(i) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes)	—	9 4	23 7	22 6	31·6	33 6
(ii) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes)	5 0	8 7	10 1	7·1	4 2	5 2

*Relates to calendar year.

TABLE 153 (contd.)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
V. *Chemical and Allied Industries*						
23. Nitrogenous fertilisers ('000 tonnes of N) ..	9	80	99	1,45	1,78	2,19
24. Phosphatic fertilisers ('000 tonnes of P_2O_5) ..	9	12	54	63	80	1,08
25. Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes) .	1,01	1,67	3,68	4,30	4,85	6,02
26 Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	45	82	1,52	1,88	2,36	2,74
27 Caustic soda ('000 tonnes) . .	12	36	1,01	1,23	1,30	1,63
28. Paper and paperboards ('000 tonnes)	1,16	1,90	3,50	3 67	4,01	4,78
29 Rubber tyres						
(i) Automobile tyres (lakh nos) . ..	n a	9 0	14 4	16 0	17 6	19 7
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos) .	n a	58·0	1,11 5	1,13 3	1,24 3	1,48·4
30. Cement (lakh tonnes) .	27	47	79	83	88	94
31. Refractories ('000 tonnes) ..	2,37	2,93	5,67	6,31	6,86	6,45
32. Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes) .	2	34	58	62	69	79
VI *Textile Industries*						
33 Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8,37	10,71	10,71	10,01	12,02	12,48
34 Cotton yarn (crore kg)	53 4	74 4	80 1	87 3	85 7	91 6
35 Cotton cloth (total) (crore metres)	421 5	626 0	673 8	711 5	700 0	741 0
(i) Mill sector (crore metres)	340 1	466 5	464·9	468 6	449 8	448 4
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore metres) ..	81 4	159 5	208 9	242 9	250 2	292 6
36 Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)	2 1	13 5	43 8	52 1	62 1	67 9
37 Woollen manufactures						
(i) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg)	87	98	1,30	1,58	1,96	2,27
(ii) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	1,111**	1,34	1,33	1,45	1,89	1,91
VII *Food Industries*						
38 Sugar (Nov-Oct.) (lakh tonnes)	11 3	18 9	30 3	27 1	21 5	25 7†
39 Tea (crore kg)	27 7	29 9	32 0	35 2	34·3	34 2
40 Coffee ('000 tonnes)	21·0	29 0	54 1	66 7	49 0	61 2
41 Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	1,70	2,80	3,40	3,41	3,66	3,98
VIII. Electricity (*generated*) (billion kwh)	5 3	8 8	17 0	19 8	22·1	25 9

TABLE 154

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base . 1956=100)

	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 (Jan - Oct.)†
General Index	73 5	91 9	130 1	139 2	149 7	163 6	172 9‡
Mining and quarrying	87·0	97 1	137 2	147 3	161·3	175 9	168 7
Food manufacturing	79 6	93·3	117·4	129·3	127·4	122 3	130 6
Cigarettes .	81 6	86·8	140 6	150 0	155·7	154·9	171 4

*Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn

**Relates to 1951.

†Provisional.

‡Seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 154 (*concld.*)

	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 (Jan.-Oct.)
Cotton textiles	80 1	95 4	103 0	108 5	109 4	115 6	122·5
Woollen textiles ..	70 7	82·1	101 3	107 3	138 5	165·6	130·3
Synthetic fibres .	64·8	77·2	135 1	144·9	153 1	169·8	214·4
Jute manufactures .	78 8	93 5	99·3	89·6	110·4	117·2	121 1
Footwear (leather)	91 5	86 3	144 0	166 0	180·4	214 4	206·7
Wood and cork except furniture ..	55 3	87 7	147 8	150 2	162 4	194 8	196 8
Paper and paper products .	66 5	95 9	173 4	181 9	190·6	226·8	238 4
Leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparels	109 5	93 1	167 1	115 6	125 2	149 1	136 3
Rubber products	75 4	92 0	141 3	157 4	169 4	187 0	193 3
Chemical and chemical products .	72 9	96 3	147 7	175 3	185·7	230 3	223 0
Petroleum products	6 4	77 7	147 7	156 5	169 2	196 6	216 7
Non-metallic mineral products ..	64 4	87 5	168 1	180 8	191 1	204 6	213 9
Basic metals	83·5	96·6	183 1	181·6	227 1	259 1	256 6
Metal products .	54 4	96 6	105 9	152 3	179 1	218 5	220 3
Machinery, except electrical machines	45 2	83 3	236 7	268 7	290 5	364 5	400 0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	43 6	71 9	175 9	183 2	211 3	237 7	273 4
Transport equipment	46 1	73 1	119 4	130·8	144 7	150 9	193 1
Electricity . .	60 9	88 1	171 0	198 8	223 4	257 9	295 0

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table :

TABLE 155

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs)	
			Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	14,08	13 3	—	—
1889-90 .. .	29,35	22 1	—	—
1901	48,41	40 5	57,30	12,00
1911	60,95	85 8	62,50	26,70
1921	72,78	1,33 5	69,40	40,30
1931	90,78	1,75 2	96,60	67,20
1941	1,00,26	2,00 2	157,70	109,30
1947	1,03,54	2,03·0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in Table 153 above.

At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which at present employs about 9.76 lakh workers. There are now 537 cotton textile (246 spinning and 291 composite) mills in India, with 153.9 lakh spindles and about 2.04 lakh looms. To achieve the target of 85.04 crore metres (93 crore yards) of cloth, and 10.21 crore kg (22 50 crore lb.) of yarn, about 70 lakh spindles and 9,500 looms have been licensed The co-operative sector in the textile mill industry is gradually taking shape. During the Third Plan, 44 licences have been issued for new co-operative spinning mills with a total of 7.10 lakh spindles; 14

mills (capacity 1.75 lakh spindles) are already working which are a source of uninterrupted supply of yarn to the handloom sector.

Mill cloth output in 1964 is estimated at 46 56 crore metres (44.23 crore metres in 1963); yarn output was 96 crore kg (compared to 89 3 crore kg in 1963). Handloom and powerloom production during 1963 and 1964 is estimated at 28.80 crore metres and 30 60 crore metres respectively.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The National Industrial Development Corporation assistance to the industry is based on these data Mills are allowed to replace plain looms by automatic looms and also utilise part of their import entitlements against exports for importing machinery for modernisation.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 156.

TABLE 156

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2 71	5·5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6 80	16 2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	60	12 09	33 5	6,92
1925-26	90	21 35	50 5	10,64
1930-31	100	23 61	61 8	12,25
1937-38	105	24·89	52 4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66 0	12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1961, there were 96 jute mills in India out of which 95 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs. 71.59 crores (Rs 38.76 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed in the industry was 2,25,317 including 2,10,967 workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 157

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(*in thousand tons*)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production**	10,52	8,36	10,27	9,70	12,36	12,89	13,24

The jute industry and trade set a record in 1963-64 by surpassing the Third Plan targets of both production and exports Production was 13.54 lakh tonnes (0.54 lakh tonnes more than the Plan target) and exports 9.13 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 157 42 crores (0.13 lakh tonnes above the Plan target). During the calendar year 1964, exports amounted to 10.90 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 176.17 crores (compared to 18.90 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 156.77 crores in 1963). Stable prices of jute, both raw and manufactured, and an abundant supply of raw material were the most important factors for this performance. From July 1964, however, a speculative rise in prices of raw jute, as a result of certain international developments, affected the position, but steps were taken promptly to ensure a regular supply of raw material to the industry

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

**Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tons.

Modernisation up to spinning stage has been almost completed. About 91 per cent of the fine-side and almost 100 per cent of the coarse-side spindles required to feed the hessian and sacking looms on single-shift basis have been modernised. The self-financing scheme introduced to enable the industry to complete modernisation and broad-loom expansion and build up necessary potential for additional production, has made further progress. A Jute Textiles Consultative Board was inaugurated in September 1964 to advise Government on all important matters concerning the industry Another committee advises the Government on matters of export promotion of jute goods and acts as a channel between Government, industry and trade.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

TABLE 158

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov -Oct)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No of Mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9 23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mills in 1960-61, and the production was 30.29 lakh tonnes. The 1962-63 output was lower at 21.52 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop The 1963-64 production at 25.67 lakh tonnes, though higher than the preceding year's, fell short of the 30 lakh tonnes estimate due to damage to sugarcane crop by adverse weather conditions Internal consumption was 23.36 lakh tonnes, or 1.52 lakh tonnes less than in 1962-63, exports were also lower at 2.50 lakh tonnes, compared to 5.14 lakh tonnes in the preceding year Price and distribution regulations were continued to facilitate equitable distribution of the available supplies.

To augment production in 1964-65 Government have adopted several measures *including raising of the cane price, restrictions* on transport charges for cane and rebate in basic excise duty. The capacity of the industry has been augmented to 34 2 lakh tonnes by licensing the establishment of 72 new factories including 54 co-operatives, and expansion of 120 existing units. Six of the licences have since been revoked; the capacity established till the 1963-64 season worked out to 28.7 lakh tonnes.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 94 7 lakh tonnes which had risen to 112 5 lakh tonnes at the end of 1964. The 1964 production at 96 8 lakh tonnes was 3 6 per cent more than in 1963 The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 159

GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

Year	1914	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961 62	1962-63	1963-64
Production (lakh tonnes)	0 1	5·77	14·70	27	47	79	83	89	94

The Third Plan targets of installed capacity and production were set at 152.4 lakh tonnes and 132.1 lakh tonnes respectively. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government owned company, has been set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting all ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry.

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 lakh tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 5.54 lakh tonnes. The total capacity licensed so far is 10.97 lakh tonnes against the Third Plan production target of 7 lakh tons. However the capacity available at the end of the Plan is estimated at 6 8 lakh tonnes Thirteen schemes involving an increase of 1.20 lakh tonnes per year have been approved by the Government. Seven units of 13,780 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1964. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1 09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1 97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3.64 lakh tonnes, by 1962 further to 3 88 lakh tonnes, by 1963 to 4.61 lakh tonnes and by 1964 to an estimated 4 80 lakh tonnes.

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948 After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs 2.55 crores and Rs 1.70 crores respectively Total authorised and issued capital is Rs 5 crores The mill went into production in January 1955 It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes which is proposed to be increased to 75,000 tonnes Two private units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes have also been licensed The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1 50 lakh tonnes Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 tonnes respectively The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes, while the 1963-64 output was expected to be a little more than the rated capacity of 30,000 tonnes

Photo Films

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co Ltd, set up in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs 4 2 crores) by the Government in collaboration with a French firm who will provide machinery and technical services, will manufacture cine, X-ray, roll and graphic art films and photo paper, etc Estimated to cost Rs 11 crores, the project, located at Ootacamund, is in an advanced stage and is expected to go into production in 1965-66.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889 Production amounted to 35,560 tonnes in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913 The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and

Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955.

TABLE 160

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tonnes)

Year	1955	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Pig iron	17,57	18,07	49,80	57,96	66,03	54,04
Finished steel ...	12,60	13,38	28,10	37,08	42,57	35,87

During the Second Plan, the three existing steel plants, Tata, Indian Iron and Mysore Iron, were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel), Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Mysore Iron to 1 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (85,000 tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of TISCO and IISCO have been completed TISCO's production target of 20 lakh tonnes has almost been achieved. Government have approved the company's proposals for balancing equipment and other facilities to sustain output at the target level; to finance the foreign exchange cost of the programme, the company is negotiating for a World Bank loan. During the Fourth Plan TISCO is likely to expand production to 30 lakh tonnes of ingot steel The IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved. In the second phase of expansion, it is likely to increase production further to 20 lakh tonnes in the Fourth Plan. The expansion programme of the Mysore Works was, however, delayed, since, while the work was under way, it was decided to switch over from mild to alloy and special steel production. Under the scheme which is being implemented, the plant would reach the production of 77,000 tonnes of finished alloy and special steels corresponding to 1.06 lakh tonnes of ingots, in about two years A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the ten lakh-ton stage is complete. Production in 1964 included 8.93 lakh tonnes of iron and 8.90 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was also commissioned in November, 1962 and produced 1 34 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April-December 1964.) The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. Orders for the plant and equipment for expansion have been placed, civil engineering and fabrication work is in progress.

Bhilai has already exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel. During 1964 the production of pig iron and steel ingots, at 12.7 lakh and 11.3 lakh tonnes, was about 114.8 and 113.4 per cent, respectively, of the rated capacity. Under a contract signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Russian Organisation 'Tiazhprom-export' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being

*Up to October

expanded to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19.5 lakh tonnes of finished and semi-finished steel. Under the expansion programme, a coke oven battery, a blast furnace, an open hearth furnace and the slag granulation plant were commissioned in 1964. Work on the remaining units is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current Plan. The plant is to be expanded still further.

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962. All its units including the coal washery have been commissioned. In December 1962, the plant achieved the full rated capacity in the production of pig iron. During January-November 1964, the plant produced 12 lakh tonnes of pig iron against the annual rated capacity of 13 lakh tonnes. In the production of steel ingots, it achieved the target set by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., during July 1964 and produced 9 lakh tonnes of steel ingots during January-November 1964. In the Third Plan period, the plant is being expanded to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to yield 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work, already under way, is expected to be completed by the end of 1966.

A steel plant of 15-20 lakh ingot tonnes initial capacity is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded in January 1965. Earlier a new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd. was formed with an initial share capital of Rs. 100 crores, to own and operate the project.

Work in regard to the Alloy and Special Steel plant, being set up at Durgapur, with an initial capacity of 1 lakh ingot tonnes capable of being rolled into 60,000 tonnes of finished products is in progress The plant which is expected to reach full production by the middle of 1967, can be expanded in stages to a capacity of 1.80 lakh tonnes of finished products a year. Government have also licensed or approved production capacity of 5 lakh tonnes of tool, alloy and special steels in the private sector. Present indigenous production is about 29,000 tonnes of spring steels and 24,000 tonnes of electrical steel sheets a year.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda and Bhojudih. Another washery at Patherdih was completed in September 1964. A second unit at Dugda is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1965. Washed coal is also obtained from the Kargali washery of the National Coal Development Corporation

The Fourth Plan proposal is to set up a target of 165 lakh tonnes of steel ingots, 40 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 5 lakh tonnes of rolled products of alloy steels. To achieve the targets, the existing steelworks would be expanded to the fullest extent possible and a new steel works, in addition to Bokaro, would be set up.

With the Fourth Plan requirements in view, the Government have approved the setting up of two stainless steel units—one at Madras with an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes and another at Vatwa in Gujarat with an initial annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes which could subsequently be increased to 20,000 tonnes.

To augment pig iron production, additional furnaces are being set up at Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants. A few blast furnace complexes are also proposed to be set up in the different regions of the country which may serve as a base for steel works in the long run. Government have also approved a total capacity of 23.8 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron in the private sector; the bulk of the capacity would, however, bear fruit only during the Fourth Plan period. Government have also sanctioned or approved new capacity for re-rolling and the production of special types of wires, billets, etc.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs. 200 crores per year, and large numbers of transport vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, etc. (*see* Table 153).

During 1964, almost all branches of industrial machinery, in general, recorded increased production as compared to 1963. The value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 7 crores, textile machinery Rs 22 crores, jute machinery Rs. 3 6 crores, cement machinery Rs. 2.16 crores, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery Rs. 6.8 crores, tea processing machinery Rs 1.3 crores, industrial boilers Rs. 4.42 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs. 1.7 crores and conveyors Rs. 1.88 crores. Among others which achieved higher production were coal mining, dairy and paper and printing machinery and reduction gears. Similarly higher production was achieved in steel castings, steel pipes and tubes, ball bearings, complete machine tools, twist drills, grinding wheels and hacksaw blades, commercial vehicles, jeeps and cars. Some of the items produced for the first time in the country in 1964 were disc filter for coal washery, sizing machines and calendering machines for textiles, programme controlled milling machines, among others. The value of output of machine building industries and industrial machinery on the whole was larger in 1964 compared to 1963.

Similarly, electrical and light mechanical industries such as electric lamps, air conditioners, house-service meters, ball bearings and typewriters, had substantial increases in output. New ranges of manufacture, such as calculating and adding machines, teleprinters, cylindrical and tapered roller bearings, and lightning arresters were established.

With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, production is gaining momentum. Stress has also been laid on establishing such industries as make essential raw materials and components needed by various industries.

A Planning Group was constituted to study the various machine building industries and recommend targets of production for the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The Planning Group set up ten working groups on electric power, transport, steel and metallurgical industries, mining and drilling and fertiliser and chemical equipment, and machine tools, industrial machinery, textile machinery, structurals and engineering industries to make suitable recommendations.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore). The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc , for the Posts and Telegraphs Department Following modernisation and diversification of production, the Foundry also started producing electric motors of different sizes. Its administrative control was transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Government in September 1964.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes was produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in

1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961. During April—December 1964, the two units produced 1,483 machines (value Rs. 6.12 crores) compared to 1,486 machines in April—December 1963 (value Rs. 6.05 crores). It is proposed further to diversify, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production. The company's second factory, set up at Pinjore in Punjab, without any foreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 and produced 19 machines of the value of Rs. 14.28 lakhs up to the end of 1964. Designed to produce all-electric milling machines, its target is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs. 5 crores per year by 1967-68. The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year. Two more factories are being set up in Kalamassery (Kerala) and Sanatnagar (Hyderabad). The Kalamassery factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7.50 crores, went into production in October 1964 and has since produced 10 machines worth Rs. 4 lakhs The Hyderabad factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7.75 crores, is expected to go into production by the end of 1965 and may reach an ultimate capacity of 1,000 machines by 1969-70. Like the Pinjore factory, the Kalamessery and the Hyderabad factories are also being built from the resources of the HMT. The HMT watch factory completed in November 1962 (capital cost Rs. 2 5 crores, capacity 2 4 lakh watches a year), produced 1,25,815 watches during April—December, 1964 The indigenous content is being increased from 60 to 72 per cent. To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simpler components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalahalli; 30 units of the estate are in production and 20 more have been constructed.

Two new Czech-assisted machine tool plants are also proposed as Fourth Plan projects to cover the gap between the likely demand and estimated availability. The capacity of the plants is proposed to be 5,000 and 3,000 tonnes per annum; the capital cost is provisionally estimated at Rs. 9.2 crores and Rs. 4 crores, respectively. A contract for detailed project report is expected to be concluded soon.

A heavy machine tools project is being set up with Czech collaboration. Preliminary work of acquiring land and placing orders for machinery, etc., has already commenced.

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.19 crores, of which Rs. 60 lakhs will be a gift from the Czech Government, a major part of the machinery and equipment has already been received. Its main activities will be development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research, documentation, etc

The Praga Tools Ltd , Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced Rs. 1.05 crores worth of tools during 1963-64. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954 It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In January—September 1964, the factory produced 2,528 km of cables (value Rs 2 57 crores) showing a decline from the corresponding period of 1963, when production amounted to 3,161 km valued at Rs. 2.7 crores, mainly due to shortage of imported raw materials. The factory has a programme of expansion, and subs-

tantial progress has been already made in regard to the manufacture of dry core cables, plastic insulated switch board wires and cables, etc.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers and undertakes repair of aircraft and electrical instruments. The factory now concentrates on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill and their production has been progressively increasing. During 1964, the factory produced Rs. 86.71 lakhs worth of instruments compared to Rs. 59.82 lakhs in 1963. The factory has a number of expansion schemes on hand for the manufacture of cheaper types of students microscopes, optical theodolites, clinical thermometers, among others

The ophthalmic glass project, to be set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs. 4 crores), with technical collaboration of the USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd Construction work for the project is in progress.

A new company, the Instrumentation Ltd, registered in March 1964, will set up two precision instruments plants in Kotah and Kerala, with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kotah plant will manufacture electronic and electromagnetic instruments; some equipment and machinery for the project has already been received. The Kerala plant will manufacture mechanical hydraulic and pneumatic instruments, the detailed project report for the plant is expected from the USSR in early 1965

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country Accordingly, a 10,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up, which has commenced production Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision of Rs 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956 The plant is being erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm. The present sanctioned capital outlay is Rs 52 crores. Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, etc, started production from July 1960. Output during 1963-64 was worth Rs. 4 99 crores Steam turbine manufacture has been taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. With this, the total output by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to reach Rs. 38 crores a year A training school for apprentices has been set up, which will also impart training to some personnel for the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training to U K Another heavy electrical equipment project is being set up with Soviet assistance, at Ranipur, Hardwar. The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963. Construction work of the plant, designed to produce steam and water turbines and generators and industrial electric motors, has been taken up in accordance with the phased programme of manufacture. Some of the equipment has been received following a contract with Pommesh Export, Moscow, worth about Rs. 23 crores of plant and machinery. Project reports in respect of (*i*) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), and (*ii*) high pressure boiler project, Tiruchirapalli both being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration, have also been accepted. The Ramachandrapuram plant will manufacture 800 MW of

steam turbines and alternators per annum while the Tiruchirapalli plant will produce 12 boilers of a total of 750 MW, boiler fittings and package boiler units. Machinery and equipment for the projects have been received in part and both are scheduled to go in production in 1965. The two projects as well as the Hardwar project have been put under the control of a new company, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., incorporated in November 1964.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools project (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Satisfactory progress has been made in the setting up of the heavy machine-building project at Ranchi. Some factory buildings have been completed and 561 standard machine tools out of 838 required have been installed. Several items of machinery including cranes, structurals and non-standard equipment produced during 1963-64 amounted to 736 tonnes. The target for 1964-65 was 9,600 tonnes

Out of 977 machine tools including furnaces required for the coal mining machinery project, 728 have been installed. Production of belt conveyers and multi-stage pumping sets has already been commenced

Progress has been achieved in the setting up of the foundry forge project which also started production of copper base and aluminium base alloy castings in the non-ferrous foundry in December 1963 and grey iron castings in July 1964 Production during 1963-64 totalled 308 tonnes.

A new foundry forge project is also proposed to be set up which envisages the establishment of a unit for manufacture of steel castings and forgings (capacity 12,000 and 8,300 tonnes) to meet, among other things, defence requirements. A contract for a detailed project report is expected to be signed with a Czech firm. Another foundry forge plant, with an annual production capacity of 15,000 tonnes each of steel castings and steel forgings, is proposed to be set up at Hardwar. The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has already prepared a preliminary project report and discussions have been held with a Japanese firm for technical assistance for the establishment of the unit.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi (UP), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives In 1963-64 the factory turned out 172 broad gauge steam locomotives (117 WG and 55 WP type); another 83 locomotives were produced up to the end of September 1964, bringing the total to 1,774 since the commencement of production in December 1950. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Capacity is also being developed for producing 72 electric locomotives a year. By May

1963, the output of DC electric locomotives amounted to 21; another 15 AC locos were produced by September 1964. The target of 6 locos a month is programmed to be reached by January 1966. A steel foundry of 10,000 tonnes annual capacity is also being set up. Spare boilers output during 1963-64 was 186, making a total of 1,558. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufactures metre gauge locomotives, and is scheduled to satisfy all the requirements of this class of locomotives during the Third Plan. In 1963-64, TELCO produced 56 steam locomotives against 63 in 1962-63. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, being set up at Varanasi, has already started assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964; up to the end of September 1964, 10 locos assembled from imported components and one with indigenously built chassis were produced. An outturn of 100 locos per year is expected to be reached in 1967.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955 Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, and electric multiple unit stock. During 1963-64, it produced 605 coach shells and another 341 up to the end of September 1964, bringing the total to 3,877 from its inception. Production of fully furnished coaches amounted to 352 in 1963-64 and 334 in the six months April—September 1964, making a total of 1,983 since the setting up of the furnishing unit Broad gauge electric multiple unit prototype motor coaches were turned out, for the first time, in 1963-64. Prototype metre gauge twin diesel rail car manufacture was also undertaken. Besides, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. is producing about 300 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 220 metre gauge passenger coaches, annually

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, now wholly owned by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

With the completion of the first and second phases of a Rs 2 60-crore development programme of the shipyard, the general performance of the yard distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction also improved. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75,000 to 90,000 GRT. A programme for development during the Third Plan was drawn up of an estimated cost of Rs. 2 44 crores, a part of which costing Rs 1.13 crores has been sanctioned by Government. Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shipyard at Cochin with initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year, have been taken. Land has been acquired for the purpose; a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Third Plan for the project In February 1965 an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report scheduled to be received by April 1966

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

Although World War I gave considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India, yet the country was largely dependent on imports on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946—50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section. During 1962 production went up in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide but declined in the case of bleaching powder, sodium sulphite and sodium thiosulphite Formaldehyde production was established for the first time in 1962. A rising trend was noticed in the output of plastic raw materials, and polyester production was commenced on commercial scale. Some of the plastic processed items also achieved higher production. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Considerable increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, while production of aspirin and Vitamin B_{12} nearly doubled. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black increased but of other types like naphthols slightly declined A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites has been decided to be set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tons a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The plant is estimated to cost Rs. 2 5 crores.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958 In 1960-61, it exceeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62. The 1962-63 production was, however, lower at 1,395 tons A second factory (capital cost Rs 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT and 2,000 tonnes of BHC involving a cost of Rs 1.10 crores are under consideration

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs 4 crores. Production at the factory has been steadily increasing, the capacity of the plant which was 9 mmu per year in the initial stages has been increased to 84 mmu.

A streptomycin plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.75 crores) went into regular production in February, 1963

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1 5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established Government have approved a scheme for the manufacture of 50 tonnes per annum of Vitamin 'C'; to start with, a pilot plant has been set up at Pimpri. Production of hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 250 kg per year A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Pimpri. A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Pimpri Industrial Estate.

Fertilisers

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector fertiliser companies. The Sindri factory went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1964, it produced 2,22,818 tonnes of ammonium sulphate compared to 2,30,597 tonnes during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. ·15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity envisage the production of 71 tonnes of urea and 406 tonnes of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In April—December, 1964, the factory produced 12,682 tonnes of urea and 33,593 tonnes of double salt, compared to 13,368 and 34,177 tonnes, respectively, in the corresponding period in the preceding year.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs. 30 crores) which also is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961 and produced 2,82,319 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April to December 1964 as against 2,57,666 tonnes during the same period of 1963. The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August, 1962. During April—December 1964, it produced 8,421.6 kg. of heavy water, for supply to the Atomic Energy Commission. The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5.8 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate, was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962, and produced 1,24,567 tonnes during April—December 1964 Additional units are being set up in the public sector at Trombay, Namrup, Gorakhpur, Korba and Durgapur with capacities of 90,000, 45,000, 80,000, 1 lakh and 1 25 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, respectively. Another unit is being set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 71,000 tonnes of nitrogen; the factory is integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The third stage of expansion of the FACT now under implementation envisages the production of about 71,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 33,500 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum, the end products being ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride. The scheme will cost about Rs. 12 crores; the Union Government have provided the bulk of funds required for the expansion scheme, thereby taking majority control in the company

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser plants of different capacities in the private sector at various sites such as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Baroda and Kotah (Rajasthan). Fertiliser may also be produced as part of the complex proposed to be set up at Talcher by the Orissa State Development Corporation A private sector factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of about 8,300 tonnes of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963.

Oil

Till the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oilfield was in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in a number of areas with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling was commenced mainly at Cambay, Ankleshwar, Olpad, Sanand, Kalol and Wavel in Gujarat, Rudrasagar and Sibsagar areas in Assam, Adampur and Janauri areas in Punjab and Ujhani area in U.P. Crude oil has

been discovered in commercial quantities in Gujarat and the present supply from the fields to Bombay refineries is about 2,250 tonnes of crude a day; the Commission plans to produce sufficient crude to sustain a 30-lakh tonnes refinery in the State by the end of the Third Plan. A petro-chemical complex will also be established in Gujarat to produce certain intermediates and derivatives. A similar complex is being set up at Bombay in the private sector. The Commission has also taken steps for oil exploration in Iran in equal partnership with AGIP of Italy and the Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, with the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi being a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, in 1955, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tonnes in terms of crude processed petroleum. The patterns of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements. The present throughput of all these refineries amounts to about 77.5 lakh tonnes a year

The public sector refinery at Nunamati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1959, authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), at a cost of about Rs. 17.70 crores, with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream Its refinery is being expanded to 10 lakh tonnes capacity.

The refinery at Barauni, also established by Indian Refineries Ltd in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum went into operation in August 1964. The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR was decided to be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs. 11 9 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs. 5 95 crores). The refinery is expected to be expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1966

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, is being established at Koyali near Baroda, in Gujarat, by ONGC with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR authorities, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The refinery is likely to come into operation in two stages of 10 lakh tonnes each—the first in early 1965 and the second by the end of 1965. It is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1966.

An agreement was signed in April 1963 between the Government of India, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at a suitable location in Cochin area. The refinery designed to process imported crude may be completed during 1966 Two more refineries are expected to be set up during the next Plan: (i) in Madras in collaboration with the American International Oil Co, and the National Iranian Oil Co., which may be in operation in 1967 and (ii) at Haldia which is expected to commence operation in 1968.

The Indian Oil Company Ltd, a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country and for handling deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., being imported from USSR and Rumania against rupee payments. The company also made arrangements for import of transformer

oil and lubricants from the USA and UK. In collaboration with the Mobil Petroleum Co. Ltd., it formed the Indian Oil Blending Ltd. to set up two tube oil blending plants in Bombay and Calcutta which have already started working. It will also undertake liquid petroleum gas distribution.

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Oil Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Co. have been merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, which came into being on September 1, 1964. The Marketing Division of the Corporation has developed a network of bulk storage facilities at main ports and storage depots, etc., all over the country.

The Oil India Ltd., (OIL) in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of pipelines for transport of crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. The first stage of the nearly 1,160 km long pipeline from Naharkatiya to Nunmati was commissioned in March 1962; the pipeline connecting Nunmati and Siliguri was commissioned in December 1964. Other pipelines connecting Haldia and Barauni, Kanpur and Barauni, and Gujarat oilfields with power stations and other consuming centres are in various stages of completion. The Petroleum Pipelines Act 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Notwithstanding the new oil finds and growing domestic output, India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam, and refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country. Imports, during 1963, of crude and refined products amounted to 93.7 lakh tonnes. India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1963 totalled Rs. 5.5 crores.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increases thereafter In 1880 it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930 In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,76 lakh tonnes Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the public sector 2,03 lakh tonnes.

Production during 1964-65 (up to December 1964) was 4,56 lakh tonnes of which 3,71 lakh tonnes was produced in the private sector. Production in the calendar year 1964 amounted to 6,27 lakh tonnes, compared to 6,59 lakh tonnes in 1963.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs. 2.46 crores and with an annual capacity of 16.25 lakh tonnes of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation. Its production of washed coal in 1964 was 11.96 lakh tonnes compared to 12.7 lakh tonnes in 1963. Two more washeries at Kathari and Gidi with capacities of 30 lakh tonnes and 28.4 lakh tonnes respectively are under construction.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisaged the mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows: (*i*) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw of thermal power (in five units of 50,000 kw each), (*ii*) 5.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,54,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and (*iii*) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is proposed to be raised to 63 lakh tonnes in the Third Plan and thermal power to 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing about 55 metres of overburden, in August 1961. Up to the end of November, 1964, 26 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined. The full production of 35.6 lakh tonnes per year is expected to be achieved in early 1966, when the consuming units would be in operation.

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in May, 1962 and the fifth in April 1964. The fertiliser plant is expected to commence production in early 1966 and the briquetting and carbonisation plant by the end of 1965. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961. With an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes, the plant had produced 7,702 tonnes of washed clay up to the end of October 1964.

Other Minerals

In 1963, on daily average, 5,02,459 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were 3,096 working mines excluding minor minerals and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948. In India concessions for all minerals, except petroleum and natural gas, are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (806 collieries), mica (656 mines), manganese ore (290 mines), iron ore (213 mines), steatite (83 mines), fireclay (77 mines), chinaclay, (66 mines), gypsum (54 mines), barytes (53 mines), and bauxite (40 mines)

The value of mineral production in India during Jan.—Sept. 1964 was about Rs 154.4 crores The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1921 is given in the following table.

TABLE 161

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1911-1964)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Year	1921	1931	1939	1948*	1955	1961	1962	1963**	1964** (Jan.-Sept)
Value	32,90	23,90	20,20	64,00	94,40	179,50	205,30	211,90	154,40

*From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pits mouth value basis.
**Excluding the value of minor minerals for which data are not available.

The quantity index of mineral production in 1963 stood at 123.2 (base 1960=100) compared to 115.9 in 1962. Table 162 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1963 and the first nine months of 1964.

TABLE 162

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED*

(value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1963		1964 (Jan.-Sept.)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal**	'000 tonnes	6,59,27	155,12,09	4,68,12	112,45,35
Lignite**	'000 tonnes	9 92	2,27,01	12,71	2,93,70
Metallic minerals					
(i) *Ferrous*					
Chromite	tonnes	,64,790	41,07	28,243	16,95
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	1,49,26	11,35,34	1,09,42	7,86,29
Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	10,75	5,61,16	9,19	4,78,18
(ii) *Non-ferrous*					
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	5,65	54,20	4,25	39,31
Copper ore	'000 tonnes	4,74	2,21,29	3,45	1,67,46
Gold†	kilograms	4,305	5,05,84	3,393	3,82,46
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	26	14,14	6	2,07
Lead (concentrate)	tonnes	5,920	21,56	4,729	16,08
Rutile	tonnes	1,871	18,71	1,415	13,94
Silver†	kilograms	3,991	9,14	2,517	6,36
Zinc (concentrate)	tonnes	10,627	29,34	8,144	21,95
Non-metallic minerals					
Apatite	tonnes	1,31,27	3,62	3,283	1,06
Corundum	tonnes	658	3,26	402	2,26
Diamond	carats	1,432	5,18	1,743	8,99
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	10,70	1,26,33	3,73	48,95
Fireclay	'000 tonnes	3,68	28,89	2,98	22,95
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	11,88	72,32	7,25	56,17
Kyanite	tonnes	31,665	62,24	24,873	46,69
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,70,57	9,21,18	1,23,72	6,74,79
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	2,34	41,44	1,49	29,48
Mica (crude)	tonnes	25,098	2,44,98	16,307	1,57,88
Salt	'000 tonnes	45,38	11,97,55	42,76	8,12,47
Sillimanite	tonnes	11,285	4,99	9,514	4,71
Steatite	'000 tonnes	1,18	39,15	98	28,65

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 2.84 lakh acres, which had gone up to 7.81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs. In 1947 the area and production were 7.66 lakh acres and 56.17 lakh lbs. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7.77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs., while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67,83 lakh lbs. The following table gives more data for recent years.

*Excludes the production from Goa.

**Excluding Jammu and Kashmir.

†Value of the metal given in the absence of the value of the ore.

TABLE 163

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

Year	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Production (lakh kg.)	30,87	32,11	35,35	34,49	34,59	37,35
Export (lakh kg)	23,75	19,51	20,52	21,40	22,30	17,21*

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time : 2.28 lakh acres in 1896, 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lb. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs. respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres. The 1961-62 production was 44,850 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 55,500 tonnes and in 1963-64 62,000 tonnes. The 1964 crop season production was 69,000 tonnes, the highest on record. Exports amounted to 33,005 tonnes, with the system of sales changed to open auctions from April 1964.

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323 67 lakh lbs.; the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1.74 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber, as at the end of 1964, was 3.82 lakh acres, the production of natural rubber for the year being 44,250 tonnes compared to 37,200 tonnes in 1963.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons. India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs. 100 crores a year. Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in exports, are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even imported.

In 1954, Rs 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). The number of tea plantations in 1957 was 6,622 and the number of persons employed 9,31,196 (including 76,581 temporarily employed) There were, in 1955-56, 12,805 coffee estates employing 2,27,233 persons (including 86,023 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations**. High priority has been given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea

*For the nine months April-December 1964, compared to 17,09 lakh kg. during the Corresponding period of 1963.

** See 'India 1958', p.345.

is to be raised from about 33,22 lakh kg to 41,00 lakh kg of coffee from 48,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, and of rubber from 26,400 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes. Export of tea will rise from 21,22 lakh kg to 25 lakh kg and that of coffee will be doubled during the Third Plan. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From April 1962, the export duty was further reduced to an effective 10 P. per kg. (after allowing for excise draw-back). Excise duty on loose tea was revised for the different zones to curb domestic consumption. From March 1963, the export duty was completely abolished to make Indian tea competitive in foreign markets. The refund of excise duty, introduced in 1962, has been withdrawn and a surcharge of 20 per cent on the existing duties in each zone has been imposed. Central excise on green tea produced in different areas was, however, reduced by 5 P. to 10 P. from mid-November 1963. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and now extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters; the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of 1964 was about 3,081 hectares, with a total loan of Rs. 48 97 lakhs sanctioned to 678 applicants. Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of 1964, over Rs. 1.71 crores had been disbursed for replanting 12,828 hectares. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and may rise to 1 lakh tonnes by the end of the Third Plan. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tonnes of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Central Small Industries Organisation which is responsible for the development and fostering of small-scale industries, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries* is given by the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India. The Credit Guarantee Scheme, formulated in July 1960 for encouraging the lending institutions to finance small industry units, was extended to the whole country from January 1963. Up to the end of 1964, the Reserve Bank of India, the Guarantee Organisation, had issued

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed

guarantees for Rs. 49.53 crores*. Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of 1963, of the 141 industrial estates completed, 100 were functioning accommodating 1,985 units whose value of production was an estimated Rs. 27.46 crores, providing employment to over 29,000 persons. Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives, which now form over 10 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Gujarat where there is a branch institute and one in the Union Territory of Delhi), five branch institutes and 65 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding Industrial co-operatives form about 11 6 per cent of all co-operative societies About a third of all the industrial co-operatives are in the handloom sector while the remaining are in handicrafts, coir, sericulture and so forth. An Inventions Promotion Board has been set up to promote inventions amongst independent workers, artisans and technicians, through granting financial assistance and awarding prizes to the deserving.

A significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. During January—October 1964 contracts received by small-scale industries under this scheme from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and railways totalled Rs 20 15 crores The Corporation has also been guaranteeing since January 1959 credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units at liberal terms, machines worth nearly Rs. 45 crores were delivered to small units. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. The Board is running 15 pilot centres—four each for training and research, two each for revival for crafts-*cum*-production and production and one centre each for training-*cum*-production, development-*cum*-production and design development-*cum*-production. There are also four design centres and four regional offices to provide assistance in designing and other activities. About 150 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The

*Fuller details are given in Chapter XV, 'Finance'.

Third Plan has provided Rs. 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia. A technical committee has been set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation). Exports have been rising in recent years.

The coir industry is mainly organised on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State.

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. The Third Plan provides Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes). Emphasis in the Plan has been laid on improving the quality of products, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up.

Exports during 1964 amounted to about 7.53 lakh quintals valued at Rs. 11.66 crores. In 1963, the corresponding figures were 7.81 lakh quintals and Rs. 12.08 crores respectively. The revised export promotion scheme of October 1962 ensures easy availability of raw materials and machinery for actual use of exporters. To liberalise exports, licensing of export of coir goods was abolished in July 1963 for registered exporters. The rate of incentive was enhanced from 1½ to 2 per cent on export of coir yarn and from 5 to 10 per cent for coir products from July 1963. Steps are being taken to mechanise production.

In 1964 the production of raw silk in India amounted to 18.8 lakh kg against 17.8 lakh kg. in 1963. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericulture industry and co-ordinates research. The research institutes located at Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar), which undertake experimental work, have now been reorganised on the lines recommended by the Central Research Co-ordination Committee. A Central Tussar Research Station at Ranchi and a Central Tussar Silk-worm Seed Station at Lakha (M.P.) were set up in March 1964. The research institute at Mysore and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor (Madras) bring about improvements in various branches of the industry. The Central Silk-worm Seed Station, Srinagar, evolves new strains of silk-worms. The Berhampore research station with its sub-station at Kalimpong conducts experiments and research to bring about improvement and economy in different stages of production. The All-India Sericultural Training Institute and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal provide practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry. The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes). The industry-wise allocation is given in Table 164.

TABLE 164

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom .	29·7	31·0	3·0	34 0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2 0	—	4 0	4 0
Khadi—traditional			37 0	
—ambar ..	82·4	3 4	32 0	92 4
Village industries . ..			20 0	
Sericulture ..	3·1	5 5	1 5	7 0
Coir spinning and weaving .	2·0	2 4	0 8	3·2
Handicrafts . ..	4·8	6·1	2 5	8·6
Small-scale industries .. .	44 4	62·6	22 0	84 6
Industrial estates	11·6	30·2	—	30·2
TOTAL ..	180 0*	141·2	122·8	264 0

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi, different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of handspun yarn. The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge. Non-grower spinners also would benefit inasmuch as they would get cloth at the nominal rate of 37 P. per square yard. Even non-spinners would be able to purchase the cloth at a much lower rate than mill cloth. In urban areas, too, consumers would have to pay about the same price as hitherto. The scheme is expected to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems, such as activisation of idle *ambar charkhas* and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi. The measures have led to a significant improvement; for example the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1 94 crores and of sale Rs. 1 95 crores. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs 14 14 crores and Rs. 10 60 crores For 1963-64, the production of Khadi of all varieties amounted to 718 96 lakh sq. metres and sales to Rs 22.46 crores This provided employment to 18 60 lakh persons as compared to 3.79 lakh persons in 1953-54.

The Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or *gram ekais* It proposed to organise 3,000 *gram ekais*, each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5,000 each. Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local self-sufficiency to the extent possible. These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayats. The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision

*Actual outlay estimated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

of financial and technical assistance and training facilities, and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level. Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving, so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production is expected to be marketed locally and the prices are to be reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as *ambar charkha*, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these *ambar charkhas*, and for the training of instructors, carpenters, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Certain improvements have been introduced in the *ambar charkha* which would raise the productivity from 1 hank to 1.5 hanks per hour.

THERE'S
PLENTY OF
CASH IN
CASHEW

CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) in merchandise and treasure gold during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 1,959 75 crores. The value of India's imports and exports, the total value of her foreign trade and balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below :

TABLE 165

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(*Rs. crores*)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of Foreign Trade	Balance of Trade
1950-51	672·91	601 71	1,274·62	—71 20
1955-56	692 75	599 40	1,292·15	—93 35
1960-61	1,147·41	671 16	1,818·57	—476 25
1961-62	1,111 61	684 29	1,795 90	—427 32
1962-63	1,142·70	719 29	1,861 99	—423 41
1963-64	1,157·34	802 41	1,959 75	—354 93
1964-65* .	892·81	637·95	1,530 76	—254·86

The adverse balance of trade has widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to increasingly higher imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance. The upward trend was, however, arrested in 1961-62 since when the deficit has been waning due partly to strict import and partly to increased exports.

Balance of Payments

Table 166 shows India's balance of payments position since 1960-61 and the financing of the current balance of payments deficit up to April-September 1964 Figures for April-September 1963 are also given for comparison with the corresponding period of 1964.

*Value of treasure included only up to the month of September

(*Source*—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics)

NOTES : (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel posts (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1960-61. (4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included. (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April 1963 (6) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are excluded. (7) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports on through bills of landing) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) are included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold throughout the period under review and silver up to September 1964 has been included. From 1957, silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f o.b./f.o r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (*i*) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (*ii*) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports.

TABLE 166

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(*Rs. crores*)

	1961-62	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Prelimi-nary)	April-September (Preliminary)	
				1964	1963
1. Imports c.i.f. ..	1,006 0	1,091·3	1,230·7	688 6	594·8
(*a*) Private	641 7	626 0	620 3	311 6	310·3
(*b*) Government .. .	364·3	465·3	610 4	377·0	284 5
2 Exports f.o b	668 3	682 2	801·7	406 0	370·6
3. Trade balance (2—1) .	—337·7	—409 1	—429 0	—282·6	—224·2
4. Official donations ..	45 9	76 7	78 9	100 2	44 7
5. Other invisibles (net) ..	—14·6†	—13·1†	14·8	20·2	7·8
6. Current balance of payments (net) (3+4+5) ..	—306·4	—345 5	—335 3	—162 3	—171 7
7 Errors and omissions ..	7 8	—4 3	—46·6	—47 3	—17 9
8. Official loans (gross) .	274 1	394 9	442 8	318 9	212·1
9. Other capital transactions (net)	—40 2	—59·3	—26 3	—152·9	—38·5
10 Drawings on IMF (net) .	58·4	11 9	—23·8	—11·9	—11 9
11 Draft on foreign exchange reserves . .	—6 3	—2 3	+10 8	—55 4	—27 9
12 Current balance of payments deficit (total of 7 to 11)	293·8	340 9	356 9	51 4	113 9

Imports

Details regarding commodity composition of trade are available up to December 1964 only. Imports during April-December 1964 at Rs. 888.9 crores were Rs. 6 crores less than the imports during the corresponding nine months of 1963. Excluding cereal imports, which are on Government account, the total imports during the first nine months of 1964-65 were lower by Rs. 30 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1963-64.

Note.—Import and export data include exports from and imports into Goa for the period 1962-63, 1963-64 and first half of 1964-65.

*The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The discrepancies in the different trade statistics are mainly due to the fact that the DGCI&S data are based on customs returns representing the physical export and import of goods The exchange control records of the Reserve Bank of India, on the other hand, reflect the actual payments received in that period on account of exports. Other minor factors which account for the difference include coverage, evaluation, classification, etc. An additional factor on the import side is the operation of the note-pass system for imports on Government account which contributes to lower figures being recorded by the customs at least for the time being. Again, till recently, the Reserve Bank data took into account only the payments made, while the DGCI&S figures took the entire value of the goods imported. In spite of the operation of these factors, among others, the difference between the two sets of figures is not very large and gets balanced to a large extent over a longer period.

†Includes Rs. 8·3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

Total imports for the calendar year 1964 amounted to Rs. 1,250 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 72 crores over 1963. Cereal imports, both on PL 480 and cash accounts at Rs. 213 crores (provisional) were higher by Rs. 56 crores compared to 1963. Raw cotton and iron and steel imports were also up by Rs. 15 crores each. Machinery and components and spare parts accounted for the import of Rs. 387 crores in 1964—Rs. 41 crores more than in 1963. Fertilisers and defence stores imports were up by about Rs. 30 crores In spite of the total increase of about Rs. 170 crores on account of higher imports of these items, the overall increase in 1964 over 1963 was only Rs. 72 crores due to reductions in imports of several items. The major items of imports which showed a decline were minerals, fuels, lubricants, etc., by Rs. 19 crores, and transport equipment by Rs. 10 crores, both owing to increase in domestic supplies. Metal manufactures also declined by Rs. 3 crores on the same score. Wool tops imports decreased by Rs. 6 crores and rubber by Rs. 3 crores. The following table gives figures of main items of private imports.

TABLE 167

MAJOR PRIVATE IMPORTS

(*Rs. crores*)

	1961-62	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Preliminary)	April-September (Preliminary)	
				1964	1963
Food, drink and tobacco including cashewnuts ..	22·5	25·8	25·7	13·6	9 8
Electrical goods .. .	20·4	19 9	20·7	9·5	10·6
Mineral oils, etc.	86·8	79·8	88·8	39·3	44·7
Cotton, raw and waste ..	62·9	55·9	46·3	30 0	24 5
Chemicals	38 1	43·1	35·7	18·7	18·0
Iron and steel	61·4	52·4	50·1	25·7	25·4
Other metals	35 5	39 9	35 4	19 8	18·5
Textile yarns	11·6	12 5	11·1	7·7	5·0
Machinery	139·2	141·6	161·4	73·3	79 5
Vehicles (including locomotives)	42·3	31 3	31·4	19·5	15·2
TOTAL (including others)	641·7	626·0	620 3	311·6	310·3

Exports

During April-December 1964 exports amounted to Rs. 638 crores, showing an increase of nearly Rs 140 crores over April-December 1963.

For the calendar year 1964, total exports stood at Rs. 835 crores showing an increase of Rs. 52 crores over the 1963 exports. While the increase was somewhat lower than that of Rs. 98 crores achieved in 1963 over 1962, it was well spread over a number of items. Jute manufactures accounted for the largest increase of Rs. 20 crores, followed by coffee, manganese ore and ferro-manganese (Rs. 6 crores each), raw wool and cashew kernels (Rs. 5 crores each) and cotton fabrics, minerals, fuels and lubricants (Rs. 4 crores each) Tea exports were lower by Rs. 7 crores, sugar by Rs 5 crores and vegetable non-essential oils by Rs. 4 crores. The increase in export earnings of jute manufactures was due to the increase in the quantum exported, whereas higher prices realised for cashew kernels contributed to the increase in that case. The prices of jute cloth, iron ore, manganese ore and groundnut oil, which contribute substantially to our export earnings, declined during 1964. On the other hand, prices of raw wool, leather, castor oil and oilcakes were higher because of higher demand by many countries.

About 77 per cent of the total exports was achieved without any special assistance. Incentives and assistance were considered necessary in the case of the remaining 23 per cent in view of the disabling factors of high costs, scarcity of raw materials and rise in internal demand.

TRADE POLICY

The main objective of the trade policy was to help the successful implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, by a vigorous export drive to secure increased export earnings, and by the promotion of export oriented industries, substitution of imported goods and raw materials by indigenous production and restriction on imports of non-essential goods. Distribution of scarce commodities on equitable price has also been an objective of the trade policy.

Import Policy

The import policy for 1964-65 was, by and large, a continuation of the previous year's policy and was influenced both by the difficult foreign exchange position and the need to accord priority to the requirements of defence and development. Industries for export purposes also came to be treated on priority basis. The worsening of the foreign exchange position resulted in cutting down the import of a number of items where indigenous production has increased or could be increased. During the latter half of the year, there was an overall cut in imports because of a shortage in foreign exchange. As in the preceding year, the import policy was announced for the whole year and all applications for licences were required to be made on a yearly basis except in certain specified cases. Applications for Government licences continued to be received on a half-yearly basis against the foreign exchange released Licences were issued on annual basis on the condition that 50 per cent of the value would be utilised within six months and the remaining would be subject to such curbs as would be decided upon and endorsed on the licences for utilising in the second half of its validity period.

Export Policy

India has been pursuing a policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country. The Export (Control) Order has been revised to free a large number of items from control though export of certain items such as textile cloth and materials thereof of olive green shade had to be banned and of certain others brought under control to avoid unhealthy competition among the exporters.

Export Promotion

The Third Plan had fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually. Several measures were taken to achieve the target including those relating to production incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted several committees and study groups to study and make reports on questions relating to, among others, trading practices, trade development with developing countries and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Seventeen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, and (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coir, coffee, rubber and silk whose functions are dealt with in the chapter on "Industry." The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting

exports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control. Quality control of textile goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislation—the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 which will create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market.

Following the acceptance by Government of the main recommendations of two Study Groups on credit facilities for exporters, the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act were amended to faciliate extension of export credit. An Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up in place of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation, to administer the schemes of export risks insurance, provide supplementary credit facilities for promotion and development of exports and seek to fill the gaps in the system of export credit in the country. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports. Other export promotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include rebate in freight charges, drawback of import duty and import of essential raw materials or capital goods. Imports of raw materials, components and modern machinery and equipment are allowed against exports of various products and the procedures for obtaining such import licences have been simplified. The condition for according recognition to Export Houses has been liberalised, 53 of which have so far been recognised. A code of conduct for exporters has been evolved.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. During 1964, India set up exhibitions in Kuwait and Kathmandu and participated in the New York World's Fair and in other international trade fairs and exhibitions in Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland. USA, Turkey, Algeria, Kenya, Australia, New Zealand, UK and Uganda. Trade Centres and showrooms have been set up at 17 important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual commercial publicity of exportable goods.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act, started functioning in April 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute has four broad lines of activity—training, market research, research and seminars. It has developed a number of programmes of training and commodity and market studies. Several senior executives in Government as well as industry and trade have already received training on "Techniques of International Marketing"; other training programmes are under way.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and the exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During 1964, India concluded a number of fresh agreements as also extended some previous agreements for further periods. New trade and payments agreements were signed with the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and South Korea. An agreement valid for three years was signed with Iran; an arrangement valid for one year in the first instance was also simultaneously signed. Negotiations for agreements with Brazil and Argentina were completed. Trade agreements with France, Italy, Pakistan and Ceylon were renewed.

Letters were exchanged with a Rumanian delegation making the 'A' and

'B' lists of commodities attached to the trade agreement of November 1962 operative, first for the calendar year 1964 and later for 1965. Schedules 'A' and 'B' attached to the trade agreement of November 1963 with the Government of Czechoslovakia were made valid for the calendar year 1965. A protocol was signed with Jordan extending the validity of the July 1963 agreement for a further period of three years ending 1967. The Indo-Iraqi trade agreement of November 1964 was extended to the end of September, 1966. Schedules 'A' and 'B' attached to the trade agreement of December 1963 with the USSR were made valid for a further period of two years ending December 1966.

Two protocols were signed with Pakistan under which Pakistan agreed to supply rice worth Rs. 3.65 crores in exchange for Indian coal, bidi leaves, spices, etc. The other protocol provided for the exchange of fresh fruits of the value of Rs. 50 lakhs each way. In January 1965, yet another protocol was signed under which India would purchase rice worth around Rs. 2.60 crores from Pakistan. Letters were exchanged with a UAR delegation in September 1964 which provide for a 100 per cent increase in the volume of trade between the two countries.

An agreement was signed with the Government of Uganda for collaboration in the development of sugar industry in that country.

During the year, trade delegations from India visited Teheran, the Philippines, Nepal, Bangkok, Australia, Sierra-Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Jordan, Rumania, etc. Delegation from Afghanistan, Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, France, Australia, the Republic of Viet Nam, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, the UAR and the USSR visited India.

A start has been made in securing co-operation among developing countries in the form of provision of suppliers' credit, grant of Government loans for purchase of capital goods and establishment of industrial projects, participation in equity capital in foreign Government sponsored developmental projects and encouragement to private Indian industrialists to collaborate with foreign Governments, financial institutions and private industrialists for starting joint industrial ventures. Economic co-operation has already been extended to Ceylon, Nepal, Sudan and Uganda. A number of proposals for the establishment of joint industrial ventures in collaboration with foreign parties in Asian and African countries have been received and approved by Government. Six projects for industrial collaboration in Asian countries and 10 in African countries in the fields, generally, of cotton textiles, wollen mills, jute, oil mills, sugar, light engineering goods, etc, have already been negotiated.

TARIFF

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1963, amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, provided for automatic levy of countervailing duty on imported articles equivalent to the excise duty leviable on similar indigenously manufactured articles in addition to any duty imposed under the Indian Tariff Act or any other law. Under the Finance Act, 1963, a surcharge of 10 per cent was levied on the customs duty, which is specified in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, 1934, for the financial year 1963-64.

In 1964-65, the import duty was varied on certain items of import under the provisions of Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act 1963 and the surcharge (additional duty) of 10 per cent was continued on all the imported articles.

On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, protection afforded to calcium carbide, soda ash, titanium dioxide and caustic soda industries was withdrawn, in view of the progress made by them. Protection to aluminium industry was, however, extended for a further period of four years ending 1968 and to the dyestuffs industry up to the end of 1967.

Concessional duty on the import of alumina for the manufacture of aluminium has also been allowed.

A Tariff Revision Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government and trade bodies was set up to (i) examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff (Import and Export) Schedule with reference to the composition of products and pattern of India's export and import trade; (ii) recommend whether the Import Trade Schedule should be based on the Brussels Nomenclature or other international nomenclatures; (iii) advise the Government regarding the lines on which the Customs Tariff Schedule should be revised; (iv) recommend suitable amendments to the classification and nomenclature of the export tariff schedule; (v) review the substantive provisions of the Indian Tariff Act 1934 (Amendment Act 1949) as well as other relevant legislation and recommend modifications or amendments required in respect of them, and (vi) make such other recommendations as may seem germane to the objectives of the enquiry.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1963-64 their respective shares in export trade were 20 per cent and 14 per cent. Japan, which held the third position as purchaser till 1963-64 yielded its place to the USSR in the first nine months of 1964-65.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the period 1961-62 to April-December 1964 are shown below

TABLE 168

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Rs lakhs*)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	April-Dec. 1964
UK	160,94	163,26	161,41	137,61
USA	115,73	114,41	128,67	112,73
USSR	32,21	38,25	52,25	62,31
Japan	40,54	44,08	58.62	45,32
Australia	15,95	18,74	17,64	15,61
Ceylon	17,03	13,42	19,17	11,79
Germany, West	20,64	18,72	19,00	14,07
Canada	17,60	22,19	21,18	12,93
Burma	5,26	5,08	6,37	4,02
UAR	12,92	13,05	12,57	11,42
France	8,08	8,82	9,03	9,42
Argentina	4,95	8,08	10,10	7,13
Sudan	10,30	8,96	7,84	4,96
Singapore	8,29	9,41	17,40	6,33
Netherlands	8,03	9,90	11,33	7,38
Czechoslovakia	8,10	11.55	16,17	11,11
Kenya	5,45	5,48	5,04	4,16
Italy	9,16	11,67	11,25	7,86
Nigeria	7,05	6,15	3,78	4,09
Cuba	5,18	3,51	4,01	5
New Zealand	7,39	6,26	7,27	4,36
Pakistan	9,54	9,46	7,18	7,11
Indonesia	6,97	4,06	2,41	1,46
TOTAL (including other countries)	**679,69**	**713,61**	**794,12**	634,51

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 64 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 109 crores in

1963-64. During the first nine months of 1964-65, exports to these countries had already reached the figure of Rs. 109 crores.

Exports to Japan, Argentina, Singapore, Italy, etc., have been increasing but exports to West Germany, Canda, Sudan, Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan and Indonesia have either been stagnant or shown a declining trend.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for 1961-62 to April-December 1964 are shown in Table 169.

TABLE 169

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Rs lakhs*)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	April-Dec. 1964
USA	255,54	346,84	390,24	312,64
UK	200,15	185,56	168,89	118,28
Germany, West	122,28	98,66	88,67	77,02
Iran	47,35	45,88	47,90	20,26
Japan	59,45	64,86	62,63	54,73
Italy	26,33	22,21	16,18	15,87
France	16,78	14,20	13,86	10,15
USSR	39,94	58,64	63,99	53,72
Belgium	11,86	9,16	8,62	6,26
Switzerland	10,75	10,42	12,05	7,55
Australia	24,17	24,28	17,22	12,29
Federation of Malaya	12,92	10,71	12,09	8,07
Saudi Arabia	18,91	12,38	21,83	14,88
Canada	18,55	16,87	24,16	18,04
Czechoslovakia	15,02	19,71	17,34	15,06
Pakistan	13,86	16,65	9,36	8,36
Burma	11,24	9,09	8,99	6,42
Netherlands	13,25	13,82	10,44	10,97
Singapore	9,00	8,11	5,31	3,15
Sweden	14,34	8,55	11,47	7,59
UAR	12,04	9,77	15,26	7,75
Kenya	11,86	5,66	3,45	5,52
Sudan	10,56	17,11	8,52	6,79
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,091,89	1,131,48	1,143,60	888,92

It will be seen from the above table that, over the years, USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of food grains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by the UK, West Germany, Japan and the USSR. At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The level of exports of Rs. 794 crores in 1963-64 was higher by nearly Rs. 80 crores over the figure for 1962-63. The increase in exports has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of jute manufactures during 1963-64 reached an all-time high of Rs. 157 crores; during 1964-65 they are expected to be at a still higher level of about Rs. 170 crores. The continuous decline in our exports of cotton fabrics in recent years was not only arrested but improved. Exports of oil cakes have more than doubled from Rs. 16 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores in 1962-63. In 1963-64, exports of vegetable oils amounted to Rs. 20 crores and of sugar to Rs. 27 crores, but in 1964-65

their exports declined because of shortages within the country. Exports were also higher in a number of commodities like tobacco, art silk fabrics, cashew kernels, leather, tea, spices, etc., in 1963-64 and in the period April-December, 1964. The principal commodities exported by India in 1961-62 to April-Dec. 1964 along with their values are shown in the table below:

TABLE 170

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Value in Rs. lakhs*)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Apr.-Dec. 1964	Apr.-Dec. 1963
Tea	122,26	128,82	147,83	127,18	119,67
Cotton fabrics.. . ..	48,25	48,21	54,35	43,20	39,15
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	87,51	107,09	123,78	92,25	93,85
Textile articles (other than clothing & footwear) ..	76,81	66,29	68,80	66,20	51,77
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates ..	13,11	10,21	9,73	12,46	7,05
Leather	25,23	22,45	26,20	20,51	19,44
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	14,32	12,18	12,11	7,57	8,20
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oilnuts)	20,66	21,73	24,01	23,61	18,37
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	20,15	18,67	20,44	15,78	15,23
Raw wool	8,42	5,64	6,13	6,08	3,15
Sugar (including molasses) ..	15,33	18,05	27,26	16,64	21,34
Iron ore and concentrates ..	35,42	35,32	36,38	26,39	25,72
Tobacco, unmanufactured .	14,97	19,27	21,09	20,22	18,91
Vegetable oils (non-essential)	5,82	13,15	19,92	6,29	12,35
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials & precious stones	11,96	13,24	12,06	9,48	8,70
Textile yarn & thread ..	13,95	15,19	16,62	11,10	12,67
Woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs & mattings ..	4,28	4,34	5,26	4,12	3,98
Iron & steel	10,30	2,54	3,63	7,80	1,48
Coffee	9,03	7,61	8,30	12,43	7,03
Hides & skins, undressed ..	8,22	10,74	9,60	6,42	7,43
Petroleum products . ..	3,48	4,68	7,43	6,08	5,72
Coal, coke and briquettes ..	2,42	2,81	2,35	3,42	1,72
TOTAL (including other items but excluding re-exports) ..	**674,31**	**706,44**	**790,16**	**632,19**	**592,30**

Imports

Table 171 gives the principal imports with value for the period 1961-62 to April-December 1964.

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trade classification list.

TABLE 171

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Value in Rs. lakhs*)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Apr.-Dec. 1964	Apr.-Dec. 1963
Machinery other than electric	237,81	250,55	277,33	226,50	205,11
Iron and steel	108,07	89,01	89,64	78,79	65,62
Petroleum products ..	53,29	57,50	58,25	31,80	42,68
Transport equipment	64,62	72,05	60,76	48,51	56,14
Electric machinery and appliances	66,37	64,78	83,48	66,77	62,69
Raw cotton	62,65	56,91	48,98	38,59	31,47
Wheat, unmilled	93,98	113,09	102,86	103,39	98,54
Petroleum, crude and partly refind	42,36	30,15	46,17	20,58	34,02
Chemical elements and compounds	35,59	38,07	32,01	26,12	27,26
Manufactures of metals* ..	17,95	20,94	15,46	12,14	11,53
Textile yarn and thread ..	13,26	13,05	10,69	10,05	7,98
Ordnance	1,22	2,35	1,02	1	1,00
Copper	23,45	25,28	26,66	18,56	19,40
Rice	18,77	27,01	20,40	18,00	20,65
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products . ..	11,30	9,28	8,34	5,89	6,44
Fresh fruits and nuts	10,15	13,66	15,45	11,96	9,95
Raw wool and hair	15,72	12,15	5,73	4,71	3,92
Paper and paper-board ..	15,95	13,64	11,86	8,61	8,75
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels ..	9,43	10,01	8,81	5,54	6,51
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	11,18	8,91	5,26	4,14	4,31
Aluminium	7,93	10,53	6,37	5,02	4,59
Milk and cream, dried or condensed . . .	8,43	8,21	7,82	5,24	6,93
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	12,14	10,52	9,48	7,96	7,43
Zinc	7,35	9,02	9,86	7,90	7,62
Raw jute and waste . ..	6,26	3,35	1,85	3,22	1,26
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones	7,86	9,03	10,16	8,23	8,15
Vegetable oils	5,42	3,96	4,20	3,30	3,44
TOTAL (including other items)	1,091,89	1,131,48	1,143,60	888,92	894,99

The high imports are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery, components, parts and spares for development and maintenance under the Plan. Imports of cereals in 1963-64 and 1964-65 were at a higher level because of somewhat lower domestic crop. The increasing production coupled with drastic cuts in the import of raw cotton and transport equipment reduced, to some extent, our dependence on imports. Imports of a number of other items like iron and steel, chemicals, manufactures of metals, textile yarn and thread, medical and pharmaceutical products, raw wool, etc., were also reduced. Electrical machinery and non-ferrous metals imports were larger because of the increasing requirements.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for the period 1962-63 and 1963-64 and for the latest month available.

*N.E.S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

TABLE 172

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1962-63	1963-64	Dec.'64	Dec.'63	1962-63	1963-64	Dec.'64	Dec.'63
Food .	121	122	146	149	101	106	108	107
Beverage and tobacco ..	119	122	92	15	97	109	61	76
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	105	142	169	171	103	89	85	88
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	85	96	143	96	84	83	130	79
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	183	272	57	343	91	91	132	80
Chemicals ..	102	94	167	86	175	157	153	148
Manufactured goods ..	109	121	135	139	114	113	121	110
Machinery and transport equipment .	351	358	991	494	74	90	77	82
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	130	168	202	211	101	124	131	118
General .	112	126	143	147	106	105	108	103

TABLE 173

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1962-63	1963-64	Dec '64	Dec.'63	1962-63	1963-64	Dec '64	Dec '63
Food ..	97	104	131	54	88	88	99	102
Beverage & tobacco.	74	43	22	175	114	127	90	131
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	170	159	123	124	93	96	112	99
Mineral fuel, lubricants, etc.	135	170	86	76	86	81	75	84
Animal & Veg oils & fats ..	149	124	60	110	86	89	109	87
Chemicals .	244	246	204	167	63	55	58	63
Manufactured goods	109	107	126	99	98	98	103	94
Machinery & transport equipment	135	133	153	113	111	128	136	135
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	146	206	122	102	101	101	108	115
General ..	131	135	135	98	94	97	107	105

TABLE 175

INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES

TERMS OF TRADE

(Base : 1958=100)

1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Dec. 1964	Dec. 1963
111·2	112·8	108·2	101·0	98·0

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores). With its trading activities comprising direct and indirect export and import as well as internal trade, the Corporation's aim is to stimluate trade, by filling the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies and to secure from them such items as steel and raw materials without straining the country's foreign reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged a number of link and barter deals with foreign countries for importing fertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports of "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) so that the prices of these items are kept down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India In July 1956, the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it, and distributing it at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, it was authorised in 1958 also to export cement. The Corporation continues its price support schemes for purchasing raw jute and seedlac in order to stabilise a certain operational export price. From 1963, it undertook buffer stock operations in lemongrass oil whose export was canalised through the Corporation from May 1964 even while private shippers are free to negotiate direct business deals, subject to the Corporation's approval, particularly in regard to the export price. Recently, it has launched a pilot Export Aid to Small Industries (EASI) scheme for developing exports of products of small and medium-scale industries.

Excluding exports of minerals and those effected under link and barter arrangements and through business associations, the total direct and indirect exports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 37.77 crores in 1963-64 compared to Rs. 25.93 crores in the preceding year; the total business was of Rs. 97.77 crores. Its turnover during the calendar year 1964 in the commodities directly traded was Rs. 41 crores. In addition, it handled indirect trade worth about Rs. 34 crores. The important items of export were groundnut oil, lemongrass oil, footwear, cotton textiles, woollen textiles and knitwear, cement, fruit juices, etc. Among the important items of import are raw silk, caustic soda, soda ash, camphor, fertilisers, betelnuts, mercury, cloves and machine tools. The Corporation also handles internal distribution of imported cars. It has also entered into a purchase agree-

ment with a well known UK firm for import of Rs. 10 crores worth of textile machinery on a long-term deferred payment basis.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

In April 1963 the Government of India decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of the Corporation, which is a fully Government-owned company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a subscribed capital of Rs. 2 crores, are: (i) to organise and undertake exports of mineral ores and concentrates and imports of metals, etc., and (ii) to explore and develop new markets for export of minerals, ores and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The new Corporation handles nearly 52 per cent of the combined exports of the State Trading Corporation. In the first six months of its operation—October 1963 to March 1964—its turnover in exports amounted to Rs 15 crores and in direct imports, mainly comprising non-ferrous metals and steel, to Rs. 10 crores.

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

In September 1964, a new trade corporation namely the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, with the objects to procure, purchase, process and import and export ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and maintain and promote exports of and trade in scrap.

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

Table 175 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks, the internal trade of each block being excluded.

*Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State.

TABLE 175

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand quintals)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Coal & coke ..	20,20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29,32,00	32,34,44	34,44,22
Raw cotton* ..	25,63	29,00	37,19	39,82	30,00	35,40
Cotton piece-goods	24,81	32,60	26,43	23,04	22,76	19,00
Rice (not in husk)	83,31	1,64,07	2,22,83	2,11,97	2,05,78	2,18,81
Wheat	1,94,64	82,74	3,06,42	2,74,37	2,91,21	3,65,04
Raw jute	47,13	35,39	40,15	44,64	60,44	48,30
Iron and steel products	1,73,69	1,91,65	3,70,25	4,00,75	4,85,69	5,78,09
Oilseeds	80,37	94,55	95,09	82,87	95,88	94,13
Salt	1,26,39	1,24,08	1,35,39	1,51,01	1,57,34	1,68,58
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	62,40	82,93	91,06	86,62	1,16,26	1,05,32

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks is recorded from 1960-61. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India *viz.*, (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (i) Internal Trade, *i.e.*, trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (ii) External Trade, *i.e.*, trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

The table below shows the value of the coastwise trade of India in the years 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1963-64.

TABLE 176

COAST-WISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Imports					
Indian merchandise .	164,54	209,89	243,73	240,16	250,62
Foreign merchandise ..	13,70	6,61	3,46	2,62	4,25
Treasure	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS .	178,24	216,50	247,19	242,78	254,87
Exports					
Indian merchandise ..	143,77	215,03	262,74	255,95	254,02
Foreign merchandise .	15,90	7,85	7,28	4,79	6,90
Treasure	6	—	1	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	159,73	222,88	270,03	260,74	260,92
TOTAL TRADE ..	337,97	439,38	517,22	503,52	515,79

Of the import trade worth about Rs. 255 crores and export trade of Rs. 261 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 243 crores and Rs. 246 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves. Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend has reversed from 1960-61.

*Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transitional period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas. Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, *vanaspati*, salt, etc., also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, etc., the use of metric weights was introduced.

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory; the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol. The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three years during which the existing units would also be recognised. The use of metric capacity measures (litre and its secondary units) became compulsory from April 1963, throughout the country.

By now the metric system has been almost fully adopted in the country in trade, freight charges, levy of taxes and duties, etc. The system has come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process by April 1966, while promoters of new industrial enterprises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the metric system. A Prototypes Approval Centre is being organised which will test models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments before they are approved for regular production. Metric standards have been published. The 1956 Act was amended in 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures.

Earlier, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthened to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass, galvanised sheets and pig iron.

SCINDIA

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 57,600 is the second largest single railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With assets exceeding Rs. 3,000 crores, the Railways employ twelve lakh and seventy thousand persons, have a fleet of 12,000 locomotives, 31,000 coaching vehicles and 3,44,000 wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate 6,800 stations, carry 50 lakh passengers and 5 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 650 crores.

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 177 and 178.

TABLE 177

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Kilo-metres	Capital at charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1947-48	54,694	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	54,845	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	55,902	975,91	317,51	260,17	57,34
1960-61	56,963	1,527,83	459,38	361,88	97,50
1961-62	57,089	1,690,07	502,29	392,35	109,94
1962-63	57,404	1,903,61	569,75	431,67	138,08
1963-64	57,585	2,166,49	633,84	474,74	159,10

TABLE 178

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(For all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (lakh tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs lakhs)
1950-51	130,78	99,22	9,30	139,77
1955-56	129,74	108,75	11,71	177,92
1960-61	161,39	132,52	15,76	281,26
1961-62	171,20	151,80	16,18	300,81
1962-63	177,03	170,18	18,01	343,40
1963-64	188,80	186,18	19,34	387,04

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Certain essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 179.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 662 kms), owned and operated by non-governmental agencies, were not included in the re-organisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency

Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 179

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1964)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B G M G N G.	3,194·49 6,717·16 154 01
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B G. M.G N.G.	6,148 99 1,545 53 1,166·74
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B G. M G N.G.	2,855·37 5,986 70 1,222 74
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railways, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway.	Delhi	B G M G. N G.	6,807·44 3,297 65 260 44
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut Railway and Fatehgarh district of Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway	Gorakhpur	B G M.G.	52·47 4,909 14
Eastern	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) Railway	Calcutta	B G. N G.	3,990 95 27 58
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway with minor adjustments.	Calcutta	B G N G.	4,633 66 1,405 36
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments	Pandu	B G M G N G	177·99 2,752·13 83 64

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues has been reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954 and 1960. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-61 to 4¼ per cent during 1961-63, to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964, receives dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. In addition, the railways are paying a lump sum of Rs. 12.5 crores to the general exchequer, for transfer to the States, in lieu of passenger tax merged with fares since April 1961.

Table 180 gives an outline of the financial results of working of Government Railways since 1955-56.

*Track width : B.G-1.676 metres; M.G-1 metre; N G-0.762 and 0.610 metre.

TABLE 180

RAILWAY FINANCES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Actuals)	1962-63 (Actuals)	1963-64 (Actuals)	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (B udget)
Passenger earnings							
Upper	12 85	15 18	17·55	20·36	22 70	24 00	26 60
Third	94 86	116 41	133·33	148 83	162 45	175·99	194 90
Other coaching earnings .	20 87	27·21	29 10	32 54	34 12	35 00	34 60
Goods earnings	180 28	286 14	306 90	349 52	395·30	407 50	441·90
Other sundry earnings	6 81	12 63	13 61	16 68	17·47	18·50	19·00
Total earnings .. .	315 67	457 57	500 49	567·93	632 04	661·00	717 00
Suspense	+0 62	—0 77	+0 01	—1·14	+0 17	—1 00	—1 00
Gross traffic receipts	316 29	456·80	500 50	566 79	632 21	660·00	716 00
Ordinary working expenses .	212 95	313 15*	325 33	362·38	392·13	432 68	457·84
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	45 00	45 00	65 00	67 00	80 00	·00	85·00
Appropriation to Pension fund .	—	—	—	—	—	·11 50	12·00
Payment to worked lines ..	0 27	0 09	0·18	0 14	0·14	0 13	0 16
Total working expenses	258 22	358 24	390·51	429·52	472·27	527·35	555 00
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	7 73	10 69	10·24	13 95	14·76	15·64	15 86
Net railway revenue .	50 34	87 87	99·75	123 32	145·19	117·01	145·14
Dividend to general revenues ..	36 12	55 86	75·35*	81 26*	95 95*	104·52*	115 90
Net surplus	14·22	32 01	24·40	42·06	49 24	12·49	29·24
Operating ratio	81·6%	78 4%	78·0%	75 8%	74·7%	79·9%	77·5%
Capital-at-charge	968 98	1,520 87	1,682 98	1,896 81	2,159 63	2,411·55	2,651·55

*This includes Rs. 12 50 crores contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning on railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources, besides improving operational efficiency for augmenting transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay in the first two Plan periods, the programmed outlay for the Third Plan and the railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes, can be seen at a glance from the table below.

TABLE 181

OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	First Plan (actual)	Second Plan (actual)	Third Plan (allocated)
Plan outlay on Railways	423 23	1,043 69	1,581·00*
Railways' contribution to the Plan programmes	280 00	465 00	531 00
Foreign Exchange component of the Railway Plan	—	319·45	283 50

The table below gives details of the achievements of the Railawys during the First and the Second Plans and the targets set for the Third Plan.

TABLE 182

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PLANS

	First Plan (actual)	Second Plan (actual)	Third Plan (target)
New lines opened (kms)	1,304	1,311	2,640†
Doubling (kms)	370	1,512	3,864
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres)	—	361 5	2,498
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock			
Locomotives	1,586	2,216	2,070
Coaching stock	4,758	7,718	8,601
Wagons (4-wheelers)	61,254	97,959	1,57,227

New Construction and Works

During the First Plan, 692 kms of dismantled lines were restored, 612 kms of new lines constructed and 74 kms of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge. Also 731 kms of new lines were under construction, 84 kms were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 3,200 kms of new lines were in progress. During the Second Plan, 657 kms of broad gauge and 615 kms of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic and 1,620 kms of broad gauge and 404 kms of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction. Also 10,015 kms of rail renewals and 11,430 kms of sleeper renewals were completed. During the first three years of the Third Plan, 1,255 kms of new lines were opened to traffic, 282 kms of metre gauge lines were converted to broad gauge, 2,020 kms were doubled and 2,662 kms were in the process of being doubled.

*During the first three years of the Third Plan, about Rs. 933 crores were spent on Plan projects.

†Includes 268 kms of B G. line to Assam.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on line. During the Second Plan 2,192 locomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97,994 wagons were acquired on additional replacement account. One thousand and sixty-five locomotives, 4,740 new passenger and other coaching vehicles and 76,741 new wagons were placed on line during the first three years of the Third Plan.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The progress during the different Plan periods is dealt with in the Chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A total route kilometrage of 1,417 was electrified up to March 31, 1964.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively where operationally justified. There are 486 diesel locomotives at present, including some shunting locos equipped with the "Suri Transmission". Ten diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi till September 1964.

Bridges

The rail-cum-road bridge across the Ganga near Mokameh was opened to traffic in May 1959, while the bridge across the Brahmaputra near Pandu was opened to goods traffic in October 1962 and for passenger traffic in January 1963. The construction of the second bridge across the Yamuna near Delhi has made considerable progress.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following:

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;

(*iii*) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains,

(*iv*) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches over the broad gauge and 64-berthers over the metre gauge in certain trains for passengers travelling over 800 kms without levy of any surcharge;

(*v*) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;

(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities;

(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms;

(*viii*) camping coach facility at certain stations; and

(*ix*) introduction of sleeping accommodation to second class passengers.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff, expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1963-64.

TABLE 183
STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of staff (in units)	Cost of staff (in crore Rs.)	Average cost per employee (Rs.)	Expenditure on staff welfare (in crore Rs.)
1950-51	9,13,553	113·82	1,263	3 11
1955-56	10,24,828	148 22	1,476	5 03
1960-61	11,57,018	205·24	1,799	9·68
1963-64 . .	12 70,154	248·45	1,994	13·57

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the first three years of the Third Plan, expenditure on staff welfare exceeded Rs. 11 crores per annum.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. Provision has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshops, yards and lines. 42,345 quarters were constructed by March 31, 1964, bringing the total number of quarters to 4,39,907. About 35 per cent of the staff have been provided with quarters.

At the end of 1963-64, there were 86 hospitals and 544 health units/ dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T. B patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. During 1963-64, 1,07,296 pupils were receiving instruction in 731 schools. For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels have been set up. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff. The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 184
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64
Number of passengers (in thousands) .	129,73,55	161,38,86	171,23,70	177,02,73	188,79,90
A C .. .	89	1,44	1,58	1,83	1,99
First Class .	1,90,30	3,46,00	4,11,47	4,64,09	5,15,69
Second Class .	1,68,75	1,11,37	1,11,12	1,09,89	1,11,26
Third Class	126,13,64	156,80,05	165,99,53	171,26,92	182,50,96
Passenger miles/ kms† (in thousands) . ..	3,908,32,87	7,806,06,58	8,228,39,79	8,440,99,23	8,894,25,18
A.C. ..	5,12,79	10,99,85	11,65,86	13,06,54	13,86,38
First Class .	77,38,58	193,29,67	211,23,32	229,47,77	249,65,57
Second Class	124,36,83	179,87,12	181,05,21	176,38,77	188,47,52
Third Class ..	3,701,44,67	7,421,89,94	7,824,45,40	8,022,06,15	8,442,25,71

*Revised figures

†The 1955-56 figures are in miles, while those for 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are in kilometres.

TABLE 184 (*concld.*)

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees) ..	108,75,48	132,51,76	151,80,21	170,17,62	186,18,02
A C ..	87,51	1,18,08	1,38,15	1,61,24	1,73,25
First Class .	5,88,01	8,33,72	9,81,59	11,79,42	13,40,85
Second Class .	6,12,22	5,74,21	6,36,64	6,75,14	7,57,71
Third Class ..	95,87,44	118,33,98	134,55,44	150,01,82	163,46,21
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km)					
A C .. .	10·6	10·7	11·8	12·3	12·5
First Class ..	4·72	4·31	4·65	5·14	5·37
Second Class .	3·06	3·19	3·52	3·83	4·02
Third Class .	1·61	1·59	1·72	1·87	1·94

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 185

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS**

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Tons/tonnes of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	15,76,43	16,18,55	18,00,90	19,33,90
Revenue earning traffic	9,19,65	12,12,00	12,69,66	14,07,26	14,87,25
Non-revenue earning traffic	2,33,08	3,64,43	3,48,89	3,93,64	4,46,65
Net ton miles/tonne kms (in thousands) .	3,647,18,50	8,775,84,97	9,129,23,55	10,076,55,98	10,690,51,76
Revenue earning traffic	3,088,17,87	7,241,18,18	7,542,69,09	8,321,21,64	8,868,87,80
Non-revenue earning traffic	59,00,63	1,534,66,79	1,586,54,46	1,755,34,34	1,821,63,96
Average miles/kms a ton/tonne of goods was carried .. .	316·4	556·7	564·0	559·5	552·
Revenue earning traffic	335·8	597·5	594·1	591·3	596·3
Non-revenue earning traffic	239·8	421·1	454·7	445·9	407·8
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees) .	177,92,19	281,25,56	300,81,17	343,39,63	387,04,31
Average rate charged per ton/tonne of goods per mile/km (in paise)	3·54	3·88	3·99	4·13	4·36

*Revised figures.
**The 1955-56 figures are in tons and ton-miles while those for 1960-61, 1961-62 1962-63 and 1963-64 are in tonnes and tonne-kms.

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 186

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(*in thousands*)

	1955-56 (tons)	1960-61 (tonnes)	1961-62 (tonnes)	1962-63 (tonnes)	1963-64 (tonnes)
Coal	3,53,37	5,03,96	5,38,92	6,14,42	6,52,12
Cement	39,56	65,48	67,08	68,54	72,49
Iron and Steel@ ..	36,55	75,88	81,32	94,35	1,05,51
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	43,73	1,11,40	1,26,07	1,52,95	1,58,92
Manganese ore ..	13,78	12,30	12,50	12,15	11,57
Foodgrains ..	90,44	1,26,59	1,22,33	1,23,46	1,42,01
Raw jute	5,12	6,44	7,66	9,31	8,32
Tea .	2,58	2,50	2,41	2,04	2,19
Paper and paper products ..	2,56	4,42	4,60	4,65	5,68
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,63	2,49	2,31	2,29
Raw cotton ..	7,39	5,36	4,12	4,35	4,16
Cotton textiles ..	5,48	3,80	3,79	3,48	3,35
Oil seeds . .	17,66	15,17	13,34	14,39	15,39
Sugarcane ..	34,08	32,37	33,71	28,85	20,95
Sugar	13,36	14,88	14,60	16,09	14,74
Salt	18,58	19,81	22,22	23,80	23,14

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio† on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 187

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and Express trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77 99	70 84	85 33	84 57	74·66
1960-61 .	85 75	79 56	87 91	86 64	79 63
1961-62 ..	84 48	79 04	85·15	84 46 92 89*	76 93
1962-63	85 26	80 06	88 53	77 78 94·05*	79·56
1963-64 ..	87 52	85·49	90·17	82·34 94 86*	81 67
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75 14	61 96	75 81	74 71	71 70
1960-61 .	82 58	82·94	84 98	93 09	78 31
1961-62 .	81 26	80 04	85·67	82 33 97 90*	76·68
1962-63 ..	83 29	81 22	87 29	78 09 96 29*	79 93
1963-64 ..	85·02	85·00	88·83	82·68 95 91*	81·82

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of "common carrier liability" by the Indian Railways on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to them brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility. Suitable steps

@Includes machinery, etc.

†Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

*Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways including non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan and Karjat and Kalyan and Kasara in case of broad gauge and all electric multiple units of Southern Railway in case of metre gauge.

have been taken to meet the challenge of the increased responsibility and ensure expeditious disposal of claims preferred.

The railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kg and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Principal Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees : (*i*) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (*iii*) the National Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 188 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1961.

TABLE 188

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(*kilometres*)

	1947	1951	1956	1961
Surfaced Roads	1,45,855	1,57,019	1,83,023	2,35,790
Unsurfaced Roads	2,42,371	2,42,923	3,15,321	4,00,909
TOTAL	3,88,226	3,99,942	4,98,344	6,36,699

As against the target of 40,200 kms of surfaced roads during the Third Plan period, 30,250 kms were constructed by the end of the year 1964 A net addition of 1,12,650 kms of unsurfaced road was made during the same period.

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 2,575 kms of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 2,575 kms have since increased to about 3,220 kms due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,020 kms. The progress on national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 189.

TABLE 189

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in kms)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in kms)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	,200	34	6,275
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	5,630
Third Plan targets . ..	645	85	4,025
April 1, 1961 to December 31, 1964	515	42	3,540

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows.

TABLE 190

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh	2,272
Assam	1,347
Bihar	1,878
Gujarat	1,088
Jammu & Kashmir	544
Kerala	418
Madhya Pradesh	2,686
Madras	1,690
Maharashtra	2,393
Mysore	1,313
Orissa	1,371
Punjab	1,262
Rajasthan	1,259
Uttar Pradesh	2,341
West Bengal	1,439
Delhi	72
Himachal Pradesh	322
Manipur	212
Nagaland	111

The roads declared as National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 191.

TABLE 191

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(*Note Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometers*)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (454)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Uri. (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta. (1,503)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay. (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras. (1,170)

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway kilometrage of 63 which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

TABLE 191 (*contd.*)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Madras (1,502)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari (2,372)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,436)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla. (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanbore with the highway specified in serial No 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayawada (801)
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaora. (426)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (462)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow. (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon (399)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No 8 near Mangawan. (95)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow. (573)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No 19 and connecting Sagauli and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi (198)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 28 near Pandu (958)
24	31A	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N H No 37 near Goalpara (177)
24AA	32	Starting from its junction near Gobindpur with N H No. 2. (180)
25	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 7 near Baharagora. (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Berhampore, Barasat and Calcutta. (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bangaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorabat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikoha Ghat. (703)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorabat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (161)

TABLE 191 (concld.)

Serial No	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
32	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and proceeding *via* Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Cuttack. (262)
33	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Vizianagaram. (560)
34	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul. (389)
35	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet. (132)
36	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. (615)
37	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalisseri. (29)
38	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi. (145)
39	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona. (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia,* the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 1,480 kms of new roads were constructed and about 3,180 kms of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan about 800 kms of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,600 kms of existing roads improved under this programme

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 35,400 kms of surfaced roads were constructed. About 40,200 kms of surfaced roads are expected to be added during the Third Plan.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 6 kms of a metalled road and 2.5 kms of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 13 kms of metalled road and 5 kms of any road, and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 19 kms of a metalled road and 8 kms of any road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1963, was 8,22,346 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There were 1,43,796 motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 3,65,520 private cars and

jeeps including cabs, 65,985 public service vehicles, 2,03,901 goods vehicles and 43,144 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of March 1966.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, a road transport organisation has been set up under governmental auspices for essential services.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963 to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 8,000 kilometres The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals and the Mahanadi canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 2,500 kilometres of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 5,700 kilometres by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft.

Central schemes costing approximately Rs. 7.60 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made in the Third Plan of the State Governments.

The Central plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs. Port facilities at Pandu and Gauhati will be developed. The first phase of the work on the river port at Pandu has almost been completed. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli canal, Rajasthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal. Water transport facilities on Thana Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed. A Directorate of Inland Water Transport has been set up to advise on different aspects of development of inland navigation.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1964, 219 ships totalling 13.87 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—122 vessels of 4.71 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 97 vessels of 9.16 lakh GRT on the overseas trade.

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan was 9.5 lakh GRT including ships under construction. The net acquisition during the Third Plan period has been 4.25 lakh GRT. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan period, the total tonnage will reach 15 lakh GRT excluding ships under construction.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1963.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, has a fleet of 25 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels, 1 overseas tanker and 2 coastal tankers aggregating 2,41,998 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland and India-USA routes The passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carrying refined products along the coast The Corporation has also entered the coastal coal trade and the overseas tanker trade.

The Mogul Line Ltd, which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-*cum*-cargo ships of about 26,000 GRT engaged mainly in the Haj pilgrim traffic

Other Shipping Companies

There are more than 30 other Indian shipping companies Of these 6 are operating both on the overseas and coastal trades, namely the Scindia Steam Navigation Co, (3.98 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co. (3.04 lakh GRT), Indian Steamship Co (1.33 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1.33 lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co (0 28 lakh GRT) and Chowgule Steamship Co (0 46 lakh GRT)

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping arrangements for government-owned or controlled cargoes During 1964. the quantity of cargo handled by the Committee and its chartering organisation amounted to 29.90,156 tonnes as against 8,61,176 tonnes during 1963. During the same period, the cargo allocated to Indian shipping increased from 3,95,512 tonnes to 7,00,816 tonnes

INSOA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, in which all the shares are held by the Government The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The first and

second phases of a Rs. 2.60 crore development programme for the shipyard have been completed. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 3 ships of modern design per year. The capacity is to be raised to 4 ships in 1965-66, 5 ships in 1966-67 and 6 ships per year thereafter. The Shipyard has so far delivered 34 ocean-going vessels, a mooring vessel and 3 small craft aggregating 2,80,000 DWT.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling about 63,000 GRT per year. The capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year

Land acquisition has been completed and an agreement has been signed with M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for a basic survey of the site and preparation of a preliminary design and detailed project report.

Training Institutions

Seventy-eight cadets passed out of T. S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1964, and have all been employed on board ships.

Seven thousand and forty-six candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of November 1964 One thousand two hundred and fifty-four seamen availed of the training facilities in the Life Boat Training School Ninety-seven cadets, representing the tenth batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1964

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T S. *Mekhala* and T S *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 16,486 boys, 8,635 for the deck department, 7,827 for the engine room department and 24 bhandari cooks till the end of November 1964.

PORTS

India has seven major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay. Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla During 1963-64, these ports handled 462 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 427 lakh tonnes in 1962-63

The ports of Bombay, Clacutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government Under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, applicable to all major ports except Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, statutory port trusts for the administration of the ports of Cochin, Kandla, Visakhapatnam and Mormugao started functioning in 1964

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1963-64 are as follows·

TABLE 192

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tonnes)	Exports (lakh tonnes)	Surplus (+) or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,828	129·1	60 3	49 1	(+)52 74
Bombay	3,276	225·6	118 9	54·6	(+)130 57
Madras	1,280	91 9	25·9	15 8	(−)39 15
Mormugao	594	47·3	1·2	58·4	(+)76·39
Cochin	1,356	80 9	20·3	4·2	(+)12·52
Kandla	297	24·3	14 9	2·9	(+)7·30
Visakhapatnam	681	53·0	18 5	16·7	(+)24·42
TOTAL	9,312	652·1	260·0	201·7	(+)264·79

A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of six major ports. The two important schemes included in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and the modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also to be developed as major ports during the Third Plan.

Work on the construction of the four-berth wharf at Cochin and the new six-berth wet dock at Madras has been completed. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant enabling the port to export over 80 lakh tonnes of iron-ore annually, is in progress. Schemes for the development of Mormugao port are under consideration An interim report has been received from the consulting engineers commissioned to draw up a project report and master plan. A revised project report on the Tuticorin port has been prepared and is being examined. The master plan for the Mangalore port along with a detailed layout has been finalised and a revised project report is under preparation A study group is expected to complete shortly the collection of necessary data on the Haldia project for submission to the World Bank, who have been approached for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the project

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 79 lakh tonnes per annum The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 12.05 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4.74 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. The launches have been acquired and pressed into service, while orders have been placed for the dredgers It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 91 lakh tonnes

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

During the year 1964 Indian aircraft flew about 541 lakh kms carrying about 14.5 lakh passengers and nearly 693 lakh kgs of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress Since 1947

Tables 193 and 194 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 193

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Kilometres flown (thousands)	Passengers carried (thousands)	Freight carried (thousand kgs)	Mail carried (thousand kgs)
1947	1,50,66	2,55	25,61	6,37
1951	3,13,77	4,49	3,97,57	32,57
1956	3,77,88	5,59	4,36,42	57,53
1961	4,43,80	9,74	4,00,70	75,34
1962	4,52,04	10,33	3,77,04	81,58
1963	4,69,04	11,76	3,77,46	91,01
1964*	4,73,92	13,45	3,28,70	96,90

TABLE 194

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Kilometres flown (thousands)	Passengers carried (thousands)	Freight carried (thousand kgs)
1947	65,19	62	13,57
1951	1,06,45	66	5,96,94
1956	92,26	1,14	4,40,31
1961	95,67	1,10	3,91,27
1962	87,39	98	3,49,92
1963	68,29	84	3,13,46
1964*	66,85	1,07	2,67,52

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consists of 4 Caravelles, 12 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 10 Fokker Friendships and 33 Dakotas, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, *viz* Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal The Corporation carried 10,47,592 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,25,25,000 revenue kilometres during 1963-64

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 7 Boeing 707 Jets provides services reaching out to 22 countries. During 1963-64, it carried 1,90,969 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,60,65,000 revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 18 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi) Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar and Bhubaneswar. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and four private subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi, Pilani, Deolali and Ahmedabad During 1964, 29 Private Pilots' Licences and 4 Commercial Pilots' Licences were issued to candidates trained by the flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-two aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department These are :

I *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes* · Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung), Gauhati; Madras (St Thomas Mount); Nagpur; Tiruchirapalli.

*Estimated.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes*: Amritsar; Aurangabad; Bagdogra; Balurghat; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhuntar (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailashahar; Kamalpur; Kandla, Khowai; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari), Panna, Pasighat; Patna, Phoolbagh, Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur; Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi; Trivandrum; Tulihai, Udaipur; Varanasi; Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam.

IV *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsugudda, Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil), Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry, Ramnad, Satna; Shella; Sholapur, Tanjore, Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Two new aerodromes at Raxaul and Jogbani (both in Bihar) are under construction

Aircraft

On October 31, 1964, 554 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 272 current certificates of airworthiness

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather service to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields An International Meteorological Centre has been established at Bombay in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition The Institute and the Centre have received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme of

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the International Rocket Base at Thumba.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are functioning in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Melbourne, Paris, Toronto, Tokyo and Frankfurt.

A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. Four Zonal Tourist Advisory Committees, which were discontinued in 1962 consequent on the setting up of Tourist Advisory Bodies by State Governments, have been reconstituted to look into the regional problems concerning promotion of tourism in the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western zones.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. The Hotel Classification Committee set up by the Government in 1962 has classified 186 hotels, considered capable of catering to foreign tourists, in five categories according to "Stars" allotted to them. Fifty-nine restaurants have also been considered fit for recognition.

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry. An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control, and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic As a result of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Tourism, which submitted its report in August 1963, liquor and landing permits have also been liberalised A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 70 officially recognised travel agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

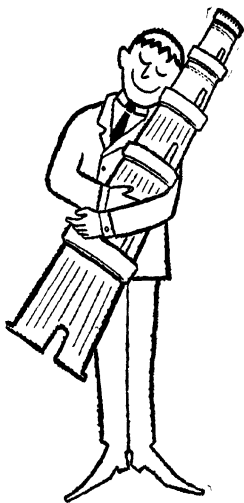
Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Thai for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Thailand. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

Number of Tourists

During the year 1964, a total of 1,56,673 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, Bhutan and Sikkim, visited India.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds . (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being implemented by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes is Rs. 3 5 crores, while the State Governments are expected to spend Rs. 4 5 crores.

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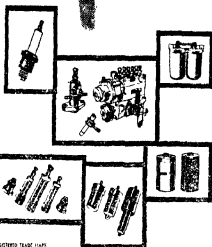
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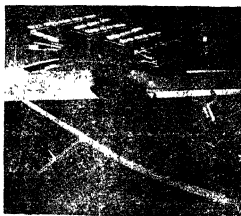
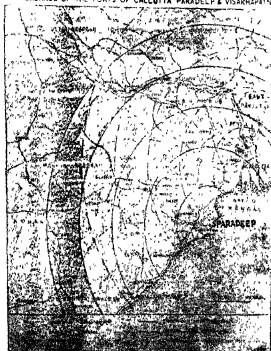
PARADEEP

FIRST 60,000 TONNER
TO ANCHOR IN OCTOBER 1965

Primarily the Port will serve the hinterland in Orissa to exploit the Iron Ore deposits of Tomka-Daitari, Gandhamardhan and Nayagarh, the manganese Ore deposits of Sundergarh, Chromite ores of Sukinda and Coal mines of Talcher. It will also take care of jute, rice and sugar belts of Orissa. But in the back-ground of India as a whole, Paradeep Port has much wider significance.

HINTERLANDS OF THE PORTS OF CALCUTTA PARADEEP & VISAKHAPATNAM

PARADEEP

It will meet the port needs of South Bihar (Singbhum District) and Eastern Madhya Pradesh. In the Bay of Bengal Coast, at a distance of 500 miles between Calcutta and Vizagapatam Ports, there is no other port. From the defence point of view as well as development of Commerce, Paradeep Port is a National must. In October next, Paradeep harbour will open one of the main highways to our National Prosperity.

HOME (P.R), ORISSA

CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1964, was 4,60,197, while the capital outlay was Rs. 213.15 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territorial units—14 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are six telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore, three tele-communication units each for the Madras, Bombay and Calcutta regions, a tele-communication circle for Jammu and Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-*cum*-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959.

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49.

TABLE 195

GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

	1948-49	1963-64	1964-65 (Estimated)
Postal articles (in crores)	226·4	538·5	601 5
Registered articles (in crores)	7 58	14·28	14·98
Money orders (in crores)	4·49	9·42	10·36
Savings Bank Transactions (in crores)	·91	3 64	4·18
Telegrams (in crores)	2·71	4·18	4·31
Trunk calls (in crores)	·44	4·66	5·27
Value of Money orders (in crores)	150 0	419 0	452·5
Telephones (in lakhs)	1 20	6·65	7·61

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 196

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1951	227·0	6·37	21·04	0·59
1955-56	229·7	8·40	29·43	0·82
1960-61	402·9	9·21	40·78	0·93
1961-62	431·2	9·71	45·62	1·04
1962-63	481·9	10.97	50·90	1·16
1963-64	538·5	12·26	56·60	1·29

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 197

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	82,223	87,484	92,317
Miles/Kilometres of surface mail routes* .	1,69,105	2,42,282	5,47 931	5,63,444	6,08,890
Miles/Kilometres of airmail routes*	18,994	18,959	47,159	47,394	56 039
Number of postal articles handled (crores) . ..	227 0	299 7	431 2	481·9	538·5
Number of insured articles (lakhs) .	37 23	40 00	44 0	47 00	45 00
Number of money orders (crores)	5 1	6 5	8·1	8 6	9 4
Postal revenue (crores of rupees) . ..	21 0	29·4	45 6	50·9	56 6

Table 198 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

TABLE 198

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March, 31, 1956		On March, 31 1964	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices						
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6 927	52,366
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,762	31,262
Letter Boxes .	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	43,644	1,27,676

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1964, and October 31, 1964, was 1,279

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post offices scheme is in operation in Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Night Post Offices

About 40 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well. During the extended hours these offices render all normal services except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates. On Sundays they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Honduras, British Guiana, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Korea, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zanzibar

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Egypt, France, German (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Netherlands, Pakistan, Malaysia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UAR, UK and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs 15,000 and for a joint account Rs 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 3 per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual and Rs 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2½ per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, the Teller System has been introduced in the New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 are permissible by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1963-64 was as follows.

TABLE 199

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(*a*) *Civil Wing*				
1950-51	6,546	1·43	84,630	17·64
1955-56	17,074	3·29	1,26,305	26·89
1961-62	7,669	1 51	1,49,449	30 32
1962-63	7,590	1 96	1,52.515	31·45
1963-64	9,551	2 37	1,57,725	32.96
(*b*) *Military Wing*				
1950-51	875	0·52	1,573	0·89
1955-56	1,026	0 81	7,326	4·71
1961-62	338	0·17	9,363	6·04
1962-63	329	0 20	9,516	6·12
1963-64 . . .	388	0 24	9,692	6 24

TABLE 200

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSE RATIO*

	Civil wing			Military wing		
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51 .	73,34	9,52	13·46	6,38	80	13 03
1955-56 ..	1,11,61	12,69	11 37	21,70	50	2 30
1961-62 .	1,27,99	12,74	9 96	28,32	45	1·61
1962-63 .	1,34,61	11,48	8·53	28,39	62	2 18
1963-64 .	1,39,51	11,24	8·06	28,90	64	2·22

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in the following table.

TABLE 201

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices) .	8,205	9,893	11,896	10,806**	11,378
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	4,07	4,07	4,18
Mileage/Kilometrage of over-head wires† .	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	18,56,669	19,93,926
Mileage/Kilometrage of underground cable conductors† ..	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	32,66,462**	37,96,639
Carrier VFT channels (in miles/km)† .. .	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	15,38,034	19,51,768
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees)	5 9	6·7	11·1	11·6	12 8

*The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance Fund civil and military wings (combined) for 1963-64 is 7·05.

**Revised figures.

†Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 in kilometers.

Out of 4,18 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1963-64, 3,78 lakhs were inland and 40 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 10.03 crores (Rs. 8.10 crores from inland and Rs. 1.93 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at 2,144 offices in the country The service is available in all the P. & T. circles. 4,519 operators have hitherto been trained in Devanagari telegraphy.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system :

(i) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions,
(ii) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death,
(iii) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists,
(iv) Telegraphic money orders, and
(v) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51, 58,522 in 1955-56, the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1963-64 was 2,33,509

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 202 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 202
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	5,21,000	5,81,000	6,65,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P B. Xs and P Xs)	3,700	5,817	8,805	9,637	10,494
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	3,63	4,12	4,66
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees)	9 0	14·4	31·1	35·1	40·1
Number of long-distance public call offices	—	—	—	2,129	2,359

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Veraval. A fixed percentage of the available capacity in the exchanges is kept reserved, outside the scope of the Scheme, for applicants in certain categories like doctors, press correspondents, newspapers, public institutions, etc.

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 104 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchanges. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is now in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Jaipur routes.

Telex Service

Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available to 102 subscribers in New Delhi, 109 in Calcutta, 97 in Madras and 116 in Bombay. Fifty more subscribers were expected to be added by March 31, 1965, and the service is to be extended to Ahmedabad and introduced in Kanpur, Coimbatore and Nagpur. Telex subscribers can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network available from India to 49 countries.

Telephone Industry

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 1,53,396 telephones during the year 1964, besides auto exchange lines, transmission equipment, measuring instruments and road traffic signalling equipment. It has entered into collaboration with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium for the manufacture of the Pentaconta Crossbar Telephone Switching equipment.

Teleprinters

The newly established Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, manufactured 1,024 machines in 1964.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Seven stations are functioning in Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar and Gorakhpur.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication lines of India with foreign countries except Ceylon, Pakistan and Nepal. There are now 29 direct wireless telegraph services working a total of 33 operating channels and 30 direct radio-telephone links with a total of 39 operating channels. Direct radio telegraph/telephone/photo services are in operation to Afghanistan, Australia, Great Britain, Burma, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, USA, USSR, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Yugoslavia.

During the year 1963-64, the traffic handled by the Service was 8,84,96,289 radio telegraph words, 2,54,412 radio telephone minutes, 3,19,051 radio photo sq. cms. and 15,132 telex calls of 1,03,052 minutes' duration.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service *via* the international network is available between India and the following countries: Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Forbisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Ghana, Gibraltar, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Port Louis, Puerto Rico, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryukyu, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Vatican City, West Irian, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia. Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose The service to Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines The Indo-Nepal Radio Telephone Service was inaugurated on October 1, 1964.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia. Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available *via* the direct connections with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USA and Yugoslavia

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960, has been extended to other countries, namely. Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Uganda, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts

abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Twenty-three teleprinter channels have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties. Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India has signed two agreements in February, 1965, which envisage a Global Commercial Communications' Satellite System by the end of 1967. The agreements are subject to the approval of the Government of India.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1963, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 43.72 lakhs*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for 1957 and 1960 to 1963 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 203

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(in thousands)

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed				
	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963†
Andhra Pradesh	197	217	228	234	241
Assam	72	79	80	82	82
Bihar	180	189	192	203	215
Gujarat	—	346	361	378	393
Kerala	155	168	172	176	177
Madhya Pradesh	155	159	169	173	186
Madras	325	325	330	342	362
Maharashtra	—	784	827	850	907
Mysore	113	172	178	192	224
Orissa	25	30	38	46	52
Punjab	99	127	132	145	152
Rajasthan	48	57	57	64	67
Uttar Pradesh	283	314	338	351	372
West Bengal	688	723	739	795	847
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	2	2	2
Delhi	57	69	72	73	78
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	2	2
Manipur	—	—	—	1	1
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1963 was 4,50,679 (2,61,120 underground, 63,197 open workings and 1,26,362 surface). The corresponding figure in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act was 6,99,185 (2,89,584 underground, 2,18,808 open workings and 1,90,523 surface. The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1963 was 9,38,187, the daily average number of workers employed being 8,03,964 (4,17,772 first shift, 2,63,473 second shift and 1,22,719 third shift).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, enacted in 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

*Provisional and includes estimated employment in Jammu and Kashmir.
†Provisional.

At the end of November 1964, there were 365 Exchanges (excluding 25 Universities Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 204

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No. of registrations	No of applicants placed in employment	No of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	70,839
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963	353	41,51,781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964*	365	35,18,727	4,96,064	25,35,633	13,727	8,43,686

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Government with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (*i*) the collection of employmnet market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service

A Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Services has been established at Delhi to conduct training and refresher courses for employment officers and carry out research studies on problems concerning employment services.

Craftsmen's Training

There are 298 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. Six Central Training Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi. At present working on an uniform pattern, the Institutes will acquire a total training capacity of 2,060 by the end of the Third Plan.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

Central Institute for Labour Research

The Central Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on labour matters. Registered under the Societies Registration Act

*For the period January—November.

XXI of 1860, its membership consists of (1) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of (*a*) Central and State Governments, (*b*) employees' and employers' organisations, and (*c*) educational and research institutions, (3) persons interested in labour research who would like to be associated, and (4) persons co-opted by the members.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 205 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 205

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco and presses groups)

(*in rupees*)

State/Union Territory	1956	1961	1962	1963*
Andhra Pradesh . .	595	1,080	1,077**	N A
Assam	1,526	1,234	1,054	1,262†
Bihar	1,236	1,484	1,385	1,431
Gujarat . .	—	1,617	1,666	1,613
Kerala .	736	1,118	1,124***	1,130
Madhya Pradesh .	982	1,652	1,794	N A
Madras	950	1,411†	1,488††	1,467†
Maharashtra	—	1,609	1,699	1,731
Mysore	853	1,278	1,210	1,453
Orissa	949	1,154	1,313	1,289
Punjab . .	991	1 110	1,180	1,192
Rajasthan .	770	730	1,310	N A
Uttar Pradesh	1,014	1,201	1,277	1,278
West Bengal .	1,142	1,310	1,325	1,350
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	689	1,149	1 244	1,262
Delhi .	1,467	1,531	1 671	1,577
Tripura .	854	N A	N A	N A.
Himachal Pradesh .	—	1,165	1,292	1,162

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows:

TABLE 206

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963*
General index of earnings	170	183‡	195@	203@	195‡
All-India working class consumer price index	128	143	145	149	154
Index of Real earnings	134	129‡	135@	136*	126‡

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Table 207 and 208 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

*Provisional.

**Excludes figures relating to industry groups 'Metal Products' (except machinery and transport equipment) and 'Furniture and Fixtures' (wooden) under Sec 2m(i) in public sector

***Excludes figures relating to the industry group 'Basic Metal Industries'.

†Excludes figures relating to industry group 'Textiles' in the public sector.

††Excludes figures relating to establishments in the industry groups 'Textiles' in the public sector and 'Products of Petroleum and Coal' in the private sector.

‡Excludes figures for Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

@Revised

N A Not available.

TABLE 207

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Base : 1960=100

(Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	1961	1962	1963	Centre	1961	1962	1963
Ahmedabad	102	104	107	Hyderabad	104	106	113
Alleppey	102	105	109	Indore ..	106	111	113
Alwaye .	104	106	110	Jalpaiguri ..	101	105	111
Ammath .	105	114	118	Jamshedpur ..	101	105	108
Amritsar .	102	106	110	Jharia ..	100	103	109
Asansol ..	99	104	113	Kanpur .	101	105	109
Balaghat .	105	111	118	Kodarma ..	106	107	109
Bangalore ..	105	108	111	Kolar Gold Fields .	102	104	109
Barbil .	98	99	110	Labac	102	111	123
Bhavanaga	102	104	105	Mariani .	99	101	112
Bhopal ..	108	112	115	Monghyr ..	104	104	109
Calcutta .	101	107	112	Mundakayam	103	107	109
Chikmaga ur	102	102	108	Noamundi ..	99	100	109
Darjeeling .	99	103	110	Rangapara .	105	109	114
Delhi .	103	107	111	Raniganj	98	103	112
Digboi ..	104	107	112	Saharanpur ..	102	106	109
Doom Dooma	102	104	112	Sambalpur	100	105	120
Gudur ..	106	109	112	Srinagar	104	108	117
Guntur .	105	112	114	Varanasi .	102	108	110
Gwalior .	106	110	111	Yamuna Nagar	102	104	108
Howrah	100	106	112				

TABLE 208

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS*

Base : 1960=100

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	Original base (= 100)	Conversion Factor**	1961	1962	1963
Ajmer .	1944	1·73	105	107	110
Bombay .	July 1933 to June 1934	4·20†	103	106	107
Coimbatore .	July 1935 to June 1936	4·94	101	104	107
Jaipur .	July 1955 to June 1956	1·25	107	109	107
Madras ..	July 1935 to June 1936	4·63	103	105	105
Madurai ..	July 1935 to June 1936	4·44	105	108	107
Nagpur	August 1939	5·12	97	98	103
Sholapur ..	Feb 1927 to Jan 1928	3·57	99	107	106

The general all-India average working class consumer price index number base (1959=100) for 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 126, 130 and 134 respectively.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam,

*The index numbers for these centres in the Labour Bureau's new series have not yet been published. Hence indices as in the existing series have been given on base shifted to 1960=100.

**To obtain the index on original base, the figures given should be multiplied by the conversion factor.

†Since revised as 4·44, which came into force from December, 1963.

oil-fields in the country excepting those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, *inter alia*, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to December 31, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away within the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar, cement and jute industries have submitted their reports Wage Boards for plantations, iron and steel, coal mining, iron ore, limestone, dolomite mining industries, non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments, port and dock workers at major ports and the engineering industries have been set up. A second Wage Board for Working Journalists has been constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. Second Wage Boards for the Cotton Textiles and Cement Industries have also been appointed.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958 Besides information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The results of the survey have been embodied in two reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise (yet to be published). The Second Wage Census Scheme has also been undertaken

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Collieries covered by the schemes till the end of June 1964 totalled 825. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter; 2,75,216 workers whose monthly basic earnings did not exceed Rs. 300 qualified for the bonus for the quarter ending June 1964 In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1963 there were 1,471 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 5,63,121 workers (8,89,371 in 1957) and 32,68,524 man-days were lost (64,29,319 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia,* empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

The Code of Discipline evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 requires employers and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement and to avoid resort to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States, which look into the breaches of the Code, have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Central Implementation Organisation has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to withdraw cases pending in High Courts or the Supreme Court and settle them out of court in 45 per cent of the cases so far taken up by it. The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up commitees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts. These Committees have dissuaded their members from filing appeals in higher courts against decisions of industrial tribunals in 127 out of 304 cases.

Works Committees

Under the industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 932 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1964.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions There is also the Labour Minister's Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production of goods and services and that production would be maximised and defence efforts would be promoted in all possible ways. The resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee has been set up to supervise implementation of the truce resolution in all its aspects. The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee, which also supervises the truce resolution. The resolution has helped the parties in accepting arbitration in 314 (23%) out of 1,386 cases in which reconciliation failed between November 1962 and November 1964. If the cases settled otherwise or considered unfit for adjudication are excluded, the percentage comes to 40.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Central Labour Court at Dhanbad, there are three Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay and Calcutta. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for workers' participation in management is in operation in 92 undertakings The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The Central and State Governments have set up special agencies for the expeditious implementation of the scheme Regional seminars are being held to highlight the advantages of the scheme

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. A Code of Efficiency and Welfare has since been drawn up. The National Productivity Council, however, has accepted a slightly modified version of the Code.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and educationists, is a registered society which implements the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely the training of top-level instructors known as education officers, of worker-teachers and of workers. Two hundred and sixty-three education officers, of whom 175 joined service with the Board, were trained by the end of November 1964 The Board has established 24 regional and 33 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 5,099 worker-teachers and had 426 of them under training by the end of Novemebcr 1964. Two thousand four hundred and forty-eight unit level classes were in existence at the end of November 1964, which had trained 1,79,031 workers and were imparting training to 31,863 other workers.

A Central Institute for Training in Industrial Relations has been established in Delhi to provide training to Central and State Government Officers and the nominees of certain South-East Asian countries.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 209 and 210 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 209

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1962-63*	1955-56	1962-63*
Number of unions on registers . .	174	425	7,921	11,254
Number of unions submitting returns	105	346	3,901	6,801
Membership of unions submitting returns .	2,12,848	5,69,631	20,61,884	29,95,213

TABLE 210

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS†

	Number of Unions affiliated				Membership			
	1958	1959	1960	1963	1958	1959	1960	1963
Indian National Trade Union Congress	727	886	860	1,219	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,686	12,68,339
All-India Trade Union Congress	807	814	886	952	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662	5,00,967
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	151	185	190	253	1,92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202	3,29,931
United Trade Union Congress	182	172	229	241	82,001	90,629	1,10,034	1,08,982
TOTAL	1,867	2,057	2,165	2,665	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584	22,08,219

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400

By the end of January 1965 the insurance scheme was extended to about 29.35 lakh industrial workers in 209 centres in the country Medical care was provided to about 26 70 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1963-64, employees' contribution stood at Rs 6 64 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 8.11 crores. A sum of about Rs 5 34 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits, of which Rs. 4 01 crores accounted for sickness, Rs 20 68 lakhs for maternity, Rs. 95.63 lakhs for disablement and Rs 16.92 lakhs for dependants.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 96 industries and establishments at the end of January 1965. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons.

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one

*Provisional. Does not include figures for Assam.

†Figures for 1961 and 1962 are not available as the annual verification was not conducted during the two years.

years' continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6¼ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. A statutory contributory rate of 8 per cent of pay for both workers and employees has been laid down in factories or establishments employing 50 or more persons and engaged in any of 30 specified industries or classes of establishments. The worker and employers can, if they so desire, contribute at a higher rate. At the end of October 1964, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 27,667. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 40.12 lakhs while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 581.95 crores, and Rs. 175.59 crores were refunded to outgoing members. A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members has been set up.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir One thousand two hundred and fifty-nine collieries and organisations were covered under the schemes by the end of September 1964. In terms of the schemes, the employee and the employer are to contribute at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employee. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund was 4,18,791 and the amount of the Fund which is invested in Central Government securities was about Rs. 44.3 crores at the end of September 1964.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State Two Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibilty of State Governments

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officer has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of Funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their

work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have so far framed rules under the Act.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, a T.B. clinic, 3 T.B. hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 15 ayurvedic dispensaries, 2 mobile medical units. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is also running 56 institutes, 61 adult education centres, 59 women's welfare centres, 170 feeder adult education centres, 15 feeder women's adult education centres, a holiday home and 2 boarding houses A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress

Under the housing subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 2,153 houses have been constructed. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed, of these construction work on 20,518 houses has been completed and 8,614 houses are under construction. Out of 25,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 4,490 houses and 28 barracks have been constructed and work on 6,762 houses and 52 barracks is in progress The annual earnings of the Fund have been estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 7 central consumer co-operative stores and 400 co-operative stores/societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Four hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and Gangapur (Rajasthan) Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During the year 1964-65 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs 6.93 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh. Rs 25.03 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 10.42 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, has been enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. To begin with, cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per metric tonne

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines decline from 0 73 in 1956 to 0.69 in 1963 while the rate for all mines decline from 0.53 in 1956 to 0.49 in 1963. A National Mines Safety Council including representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, *inter alia,* fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes Another scheme known as *Shram Vir* National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in mines, plantations and docks Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Madras, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has not been able to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and in particular to provide suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works and Housing, the State Gov-

ernments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants, etc , launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, six more schemes were promulgated. Disbursement from Government sources provided funds to the extent of Rs 84 crores, while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private construction Considerable attention has also been paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan period, the number of households and houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows :

TABLE 211

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

(in lakhs)

	No of households	No of existing houses	No of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas	156	141	63	93
Rural Areas	689	651	122	567
TOTAL	845	792	185	660

During the Third Plan, it is expected that there would be an investment of about Rs. 1,565 crores on housing as follows :

Private sector	Rs.	1,125 crores
Housing Programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce, Transport and Communications, etc	Rs	240 crores
Housing Programmes of Works and Housing Ministry (including General Pool accommodation)	Rs	200 crores
	Rs	1,565 crores

The investment is expected to be on the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas). The increase in the number of households during this period is, however, estimated at 105 lakhs (30 lakhs in the urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas). Thus, there would be a further deficit of

*Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pucca houses.

63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses are likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan is expected to be of the order of 741 lakhs (114 lakhs in urban areas and 627 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores has been made for the social housing schemes in the Third Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores are to be provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores in the States', Rs. 20 crores in the Union Territories' and Rs. 22 crores in the Central Plans) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. The actual utilisation of funds during the Third Plan period is expected to be about Rs. 92 crores only due to an inadequate allocation in States' Plans for housing and for contribution to the Central Slum Clearance Scheme. The funds provided by the Life Insurance Corporation are, however, expected to be fully utilised considering that Rs. 45 crores have been allocated and already drawn by the State Governments during the first four years of the Plan.

Two other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are shortage of developed land at reasonable prices in and around growing cities and towns and shortage of building materials, particularly cement To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large scale acquisition and development of land. A National Buildings Organisation has been set up to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and by making available the results thereof to construction agencies all over the country.

A provision of Rs 500 crores has been proposed for Housing Schemes in the Fourth Plan—Rs. 280 crores to be obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Employees' Provident Fund and the balance of Rs 220 crores to be provided from Central Government resources.

The Conference of Ministers for Housing, which met in December 1964, has expressed itself against diversion of allocations on housing to other development projects and has urged the placing of all housing schemes under one department and one Minister and the setting up of Housing Boards wherever not done. The Conference has also recommended the setting up of Revolving Funds for bulk acquisition and development of land so that adequate house sites can be provided to low and middle income groups at reasonable prices and the establishment of industries of building materials The simplification and integration of all the existing housing schemes into two rationalised schemes, *viz.* a 'Housing Loans Scheme' and a 'Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme' has also been urged by the Conference

A brief resume of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched is given below.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory housing boards, local bodies, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952 The financial assistance and the number of houses sanctioned under the Scheme till the end of the year 1963 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 212

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance sanctioned (in crores of rupees)			No. of houses sanctioned
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	
State Governments	25·47	24·36	49 83	1,30,188
Private employers	5·15	3·00	8 15	32,957
Co-operative societies of industrial workers	1 47	0 60	2 07	6,315
Central Government (in Delhi)	—	—	1 02	2,664
Total	32·09	27·96	61 07	1,72,124

About 1,25,000 houses were completed till the end of September 1963.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissible under the Scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per house. Short-term loans are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community* on subsidised rents. The entire cost of such houses is met by the Central Government, 75 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent in the form of subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 60 95 crores was drawn by the Governments of States and Union Territories under the Scheme till March 31, 1964 Another sum of Rs. 5 23 crores was likely to be disbursed to Governments of States and Union Territories during 1964-65. Up to the end of 1964, 1.28,951 houses were sanctioned and 92,385 houses were completed.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments In view of the slow progress of the Scheme, a Working Group set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment has recommended the grant of 25 per cent of the cost of each house as capital subsidy to planters.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Fund is to be raised by charging an additional interest at ½ per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Governments and the Commodity Board concerned. Since

*Those with an income below Rs 250 per month in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, below Rs. 200 per month in other capitals and below Rs 200 per month elsewhere.

the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for 1,594 houses costing Rs. 35.56 lakhs, but the number of houses actually completed so far is 899 only. Against these sanctions, the State Governments have disbursed Rs. 21.07 lakhs to the planters.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere.

Two hundred and ninety-four slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1964, for construction of 79,340 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.36 crores, out of which 42,632 housing units were completed. In the Union Territories, projects costing about Rs. 3.45 crores have been sanctioned for construction of about 8,400 tenements, flats, commercial offices, out of which more than 6,500 units have been completed. In addition, 17,465 plots have been developed and 3,526 tenements were under construction in Delhi under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, for allotment to those who have been unauthorised occupants of Government/public land.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000, whichever is less. Grants are also given for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff.

All the 5,000 villages allotted for development under the Scheme were selected, survey conducted in 3,400 villages and layout plans drawn up for 2,800 of them. Loans amounting to Rs. 6.65 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 49,182 houses. A sum of Rs. 5.91 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries and 23,451 houses were completed.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments up to Rs. 40.09 crores for acquisition and development of 22,153 acres of land have been entered into by the States till March 31, 1964. Against these, about 11,251 acres have been acquired and 6,940 acres developed.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme, introduced in February 1959 as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation in the States and funds furnished by the Central Government in the Union Territories, envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000 per

annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far advanced about Rs. 14.18 crores for the purpose. Up to the end of 1964, loans amounting to Rs. 26.39 crores have been sanctioned for the construction of 16,295 houses, out of which 10,226 had been completed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme, which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accommodation to their low-paid employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1964, State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 14,457 houses at a cost of Rs. 14.59 crores, out of which 9,488 houses had been completed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building cost through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-*cum*-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-*cum*-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

Short-term training courses on (*i*) Timber Engineering, (*ii*) Exact and Economical Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, (*iii*) Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library; (*iv*) Sociological and Economic Problems in the Field of Housing; and (*v*) Productivity in Building Industry, have been organised so far.

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 2,75,243 41 sq km *Population*. 3,59,83,447 *Capital*. Hyderabad
Principal language Telugu

Governor Pattom A. Thanu Pillai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. Brahmananda Reddi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Planning and Major Industries.
N Ramachandra Reddy	Revenue, Registration, Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation and Commercial Taxes
M. Chenna Reddy	Finance, Medium and Small Scale Industries, Stationery and Printing and Mines
P V G. Raju	Education
A C Subba Reddy	Irrigation and Power, Public Works, Highways and Ports
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan	Home
Y Sivarama Prasad	Health
M N Lakshminarasiah	Panchayats and Small Savings
T Ramaswamy	Co-operation
Ministers of State	
M R Appa Row	Excise, Prohibition and Cultural Affairs
P V Narasimha Rao	Law, Prisons and Legislature
A Venkataramaiah	Municipal Administration, Housing and Endowments
Smt T N Sadalakshmi	Social Welfare
A Balarami Reddi	Food and Agriculture, Relief, Forests and Fisheries
B V Gurumurthy	Labour, Transport, Information and Tourism

Chief Secretary

K. N Anantaraman

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	P Satyanarayana Raju
Judges	N D Krishna Rao, Manohar Pershad, P J Reddy, P Basi Reddy, N Kumarayya, K V G Nair, G Chandrasekhara Sastry, H Anantanarayana Ayyar, K V L Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd Mirza
Advocate-General	B. V Subramaniam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	Ghulam Hyder
Members	H Ramalinga Reddy, G. Simhadri, C Bangara Raju

*The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories given in this Chapter are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories.

†As on May 15, 1965. (Shri A. Venkataramaiah, Minister of State, died on June 18, 1965)

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : D V. Subba Reddy   *Deputy Speaker* : Vasudev Krishnaji Naik

1. *Achanta* (*R*) : P. Syamasundara Rao (LCP).
2. *Achampet* (*R*) . K. Naganna (Con)
3. *Addanki* P. Ranganayakulu (LCP)
4. *Adilabad* Vithal Rao (Ind)
5. *Adoni* : H. Sitarama Reddy (Ind)
6. *Alair* : Smt. A Kamala Devi (LCP)
7. *Alampur* · D Muralidhar Reddy (Con.).
8. *Allagadda* (*R*) S. Jayaraju (Con.)
9. *Allavaram* (*R*) C. Ganj Setty (Con)
10. *Alur* · Lakshmikantha Reddy (Con)
11. *Amalapuram* N. Ramabhadra Raju (Con)
12. *Ammanabrolu* : S. Singaiah (CP)
13. *Anakapalli* · K. Govinda Rao (LCP)
14. *Anaparthi* P Panasaramanna (LCP)
15. *Anantapur* P Anthony Reddy (Con.)
16. *Andole* Smt S. L. Devi (Con.)
17. *Armoor* . T. Ranga Reddy (Con)
18. *Asifnagar* · M M. Hashim (Con)
19. *Asifabad* (*R*) . Bhim Rao (Con.)
20. *Atmakur* A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)
21. *Atmakur* Som Bhopal (Ind)
22. *Attili* S R Datla (Ind.)
23. *Avanigadda* Y Sivarama Prasad (Con)
24. *Badvel* Nagireddy Subbareddy (Con.)
25. *Balijipeta* V Krishnamurthy Naidu (Con)
26. *Balkonda* · G. Raja Ram (Con.)
27. *Bandar* P Lakshmana Rao (Ind.)
28. *Banswada* · Srinivasa Reddy (Con)
29. *Bapatla* K. Venkateshwara Rao (CP)
30. *Begum Bazar* : K. Seethaiat Gupta (Con)
31. *Bhadrachalam* Mohammad Tahaseel (CP)
32. *Bheemunipatnam* . P. V. G. Raju (Con)
33. *Bhimavaram* N. Venkataramaiah (Con)
34. *Bhogapuram* · K. Appadu Dhora (Con)
35. *Bhongir* : A. Ramachandra Reddy (LCP)
36. *Boath* : C Madhava Reddy (Con.)
37. *Bobbili* : T. Lakshmu Naidu (Con.)
38. *Boddam* Allu Dasavataram (Con)
39. *Bodhan* K. V. Reddy (Con)
40. *Brahmanatarla* Smt. B Laxminarayanamma (Con.)
41. *Buchireddipalem* (*R*) · S. Vemayya (LCP)
42. *Buggaram* A Narayana Reddy (Ind.)
43. *Burgampahad* (*R*) : K. Butchaiah (CP)
44. *Burugupudi* (*R*) : B Subba Rao (Con.)
45. *Channur* · N. Yethiraja Rao (Ind)
46. *Cherial* : Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con)
47. *Cheepurupalli* K. S. Appala Naidu (SWA)
48. *Chevella* (*R*) : V. Rama Rao (Con)
49. *Cheyyeru* : P. Venkata Rao (Con)
50. *Chillamcherla* . G Mallikarjuna Rao (Con.)
51. *Chintapalli* (*R*) . D. Kondala Rao (Con)
52. *Chinnakondur* : K. Gurunatha Reddy (CP)
53. *Chintalapudi* (*R*) . R. Yesupadam (Con)
54. *Chirala* · J. Lakshminarayana Chowdary (LCP)
55. *Chinnur* (*R*) · K. Rajamallu (Con.)
56. *Chittoor* · C. D. Naidu (SWA)
57. *Chodavaram* I. Satyanarayana (Con.)
58. *Choppadandi* · B Ramulu (Con)
59. *Cuddapah* · P Seshaiah (Ind)
60. *Darsi* : D. Venkataramana Reddy (Con)
61. *Dendulur* M. Ramamohana Rao (Ind)
62. *Devarkonda* (*R*) Y. Peddaiah (LCP)
63. *Dharmasagar* . T. Hayagrivachary (Con.)
64. *Dharmavaram* · P. Venkateswara Choudari (Con)
65. *Dhone* C. Rambhoopal Reddy (Con)
66. *Dommat* . Khwaja Moinuddin (Con)
67. *Dornakal* : N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
68. *Duggirala* · L. Lakshma Reddy (Con.)
69. *Elamanchili* V Sanyasi Naidu (Con)
70. *Eluru* · A Sarvesvara Rao (LCP)
71. *Gadwal* K. R Bhupal (Con)
72. *Gajapathinagaram* . T. Sanyasi Naidu (Con)
73. *Gannavaram* · P. Sundarayya (CP)
74. *Gajwel* (*R*) · G Saidiah (Ind.)
75. *Ghanpur* . N. P. V. Mohan Rao (LCP)
76. *Giddalur* : E. Balarami Reddy (Ind)
77. *Golugonda* : S. Appala Naidu (SWA)
78. *Gooty* . V. K. Adinarayana Reddy (LCP)
79. *Gopalapuram* (*R*) T Veeraraghavulu (Con.)
80. *Gorantla* B. V Bayapa Reddy (Con)
81. *Gudivada* (R) G Rama Rao (CP)
82. *Gudur* (R) M. Munuswami (Con)
83. *Guntur I* K. Nagaiah (LCP)
84. *Guntur II* · C. Hanumaiah (Con.)
85. *Gurzala* K. Venkateswarlu (Con)
86. *Hasanparthi* : C. Vasudeva Reddy (Ind.)
87. *High Court* : B. Ramdev (Con)
88. *Hindupur* . Kallur Subbarao (Con.)
89. *Huzurabad* (*R*) : G. Ramulu (Con)
90. *Huzurnagar* : A. Vasudeva Rao (Con)
91. *Hyderabad East* (*R*) Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
92. *Ibrahimpatnam* : M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)
93. *Ichapuram* K. C Deo (Con.)

*As on May 15, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Communist Party (CP), Legislature Communist Party (LCP), Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.); Members of the United Democratic Front and National Democrat members have also been shown as Independents.

94. *Indurthi* : B. Lakshmikantha Rao (Con.)
95. *Jadcherla* : Keshavulu (Ind.)
96. *Jaggampeta* : V. Mutyala Rao (Con.)
97. *Jaggayyapeta* (*R*) : G. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
98. *Jagtial* : K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (Con.)
99. *Jammalamadugu* : T. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
100. *Jangaon* (*R*) : K. Raghavulu (CP)
101. *Jubilee Hills* : Smt. Roda H. P Mistry (Con.)
102. *Jukkal* : T. Nagnath Rao (Con)
103. *Kadiri* (*R*) E Gopalu Naik (Con.)
104 *Kaikalur* : K Appa Rao (Con)
105 *Kakinada* : D. Bhaskara Rao (Con.)
106 *Kalahasti* A. Balarami Reddi (Con.)
107 *Kalwakurthi* : Smt T. Shantabai (Con)
108 *Kalyandurg* (*R*) : H. Narasappa (Con)
109 *Kamareddy* . V. Venkatarama Reddy (Con)
110. *Kamalapur* : K. V. Narayana Reddy (Ind)
111. *Kamalapuram* . V. Venkata Reddy (Con)
112 *Kandukur* : N C Rama Naidu (Con.)
113 *Kankipadu* : M. Lakshmana Swamy (LCP)
114. *Kanigiri* : K. Guruswamy Reddy (LCP)
115. *Kanithi* K Sreeramamurthy (Con)
116 *Karapa* R. Tirupathi Rao (Con)
117. *Karimnagar* A. Kishan Reddy (Ind.)
118. *Kavali* (*R*) . Y. Penchalaiah (Con)
119. *Khammam* : N Prasada Rao (Ind)
120. *Kodangal* : K. Rukma Reddy (Ind.)
121 *Kodur* (*R*) N. Penchalaiah (SWA)
122 *Kodumur* (*R*) Vacant
123. *Kollkunila* B V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
124 *Kollapur* K Rang Das (Con)
125 *Kondakarla* P. Venkataramana (LCP)
126 *Kondapi* . C. Rosaiah Naidu (Con)
127 *Korukonda* : K. Veeranna (Con)
128 *Kosigi* Satyanarayana Raju (Con)
129 *Kothapeta* . M. V. S Subba Raju (Con.)
130. *Kothuru* (*R*) : P. Gunnayya (Con)
131 *Kovvur* . A. Bapineedu (Con)
132 *Kovur* : R. Dasaratharama Reddy (Con)
133. *Kuchinapudi* E. Subba Rao (CP)
134 *Kuppam* A. P. Vajravelu Chetty (CP)
135. *Kurnool* : T K. R. Sarma (Ind)
136 *Lakkireddipalli* . G. Viswanatha Reddy (Ind)
137 *Luxettipet* : G. V. Pithambara Rao (Ind)
138 *Macherla* (*R*) : M. Kesavanayakudu (Con)
139. *Madakasira* (*R*) : Smt. B. Rukmini Devi (Con.)
140. *Madanapalle* . D. Seetharamiah (Ind.)
141. *Madhira* : D. Venkiah (Con.)
142. *Madoor* (*R*) : E. Basappa (Con.)
143. *Madugula* : T. Viswanadham (Ind)
144. *Mahbubnagar* : M. Rama Reddy (Ind.)
145. *Makthal* : K. Ramachander Rao (Con)
146. *Maldaram* : M. Ramagopal Reddy (Ind)
147. *Malakpet* : Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con)
148. *Malleswaram* : P. Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
149. *Mangalagiri* : V. Sri Krishna (LCP)
150. *Manthani* . P. V. Narasimha Rao (Con.)
151. *Markapur* : K. Obul Reddy (Con.)
152. *Martur* : N. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
153. *Medak* Smt. K. Ananda Devi (LCP)
154. *Medchal* : V. Ramachandra Rao (Ind.)
155. *Metpalli* : Vijaya Ranga Rao (Con.)
156. *Midthur* : E Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
157 *Miryalguda* : T. C. Krishna Reddy (Con)
158. *Mudhole* : G. Ganga Reddy (Con.)
159. *Mudinepalli* : B. Hanumantha Rao (Con.)
160. *Mulug* : M. Krishnaiah (Con)
161. *Musheerabad* : T Anjaiah (Con)
162. *Mydukur* : P. Narayana Reddy (SWA)
163. *Mylavaram* . V. Visweswara Rao (LCP)
164 *Nagarikatakam* : Thammineni Paparao (Con)
165. *Nagar Kurnool* (*R*) . P. Mahendranath (Con)
166 *Nagaram* : N Ganeswara Rao (Con)
167 *Nagaram* A. Ranga Reddy (Con)
168 *Nagari* D. Gopala Raju (Ind.)
169 *Naguru* (*R*) A Laxmu Naidu (Con)
170 *Nakrekal* : N Srinivasa Reddy (CP)
171 *Nalgonda* B Dharmabiksham (LCP)
172 *Nallamada* . Y Papi Reddy (LCP)
173 *Nandigama* P Venkateswarlu (LCP)
174 *Nandikotkur* : P Venkatakrishna Reddy (Ind)
175 *Nandipad* : K. Ramiah Chowdary (Con)
176 *Nandyal*. M Subba Reddy (Ind)
177 *Narasannapeta* S Jagannatham (SWA)
178 *Narsipatnam* . R Latchapatrudu (SWA)
179 *Narayankhed* D Ramachandra Rao (SWA)
180 *Narsampet* : A. Venkateswara Rao (CP)
181 *Narasapur* : Vithal Reddy (LCP)
182 *Narasapur* . P. Seshavataram (Con)
183 *Narasaraopet*. C Ramaiah Chowdary (Con)
184 *Nellore* . G C. Kondayya (Con)
185. *Nerella* (*R*) : B Janakiram (Con)
186. *Nidumolu* (*R*) : G Bapanayya (CP)
187. *Nirmal* P Narasa Reddy (Con.)
188 *Nizamabad* : Hari Narayan (Ind.)
189. *Nuzvid* : M R. Appa Rao (Con).
190 *Ongole* : B. V. L. Narayana (Ind.)
191. *Pachipenta* (*R*) : D. Suri Dhora (Con)
192. *Palacole* : A. Satyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
193. *Palair* (*R*) : K. Santhiah (Con.)
194. *Palakonda* : K. Suryanarayana Naidu (SWA)
195. *Palmaner* (*R*) : K. Nanjappa (Con.)

196. *Palvancha* : P. Satyanarayana (CP)
197. *Parvada* : S. C. Appala Naidu (Ind.)
198. *Pargi* : M. Rama Dev Reddy (Con.)
199. *Parkal* (*R*) : R. Narasimha Ramaiah (Con.)
200. *Pamarru* : S. B. P. Pattabhırama Rao (Con.)
201. *Parvathipuram* : V. Chandra Chudamanı Deo (Con.)
202. *Paruchuru* : N. Venkataswami (CP)
203. *Patapatnam* : L. Lakshmana Dasu (Con)
204. *Pathergatti* : Salahuddin Owaisi (Ind.)
205. *Pattıkonda* : K. B. Narasappa (Con.)
206. *Payakaraopeta* (*R*) : M. Pıtchaiah (CP)
207. *Peddakakani* : P. Koteswara Rao (LCP)
208. *Peddakurapadu* : G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Con)
209. *Peddapallı* (*R*) : B. Raja Ram (Con.)
210. *Peddapuram* : P. Padmanabham (Con.)
211. *Peddavoora* : P. Parvatha Reddy (LCP)
212. *Penugonda* : V. Satyanarayana (LCP)
213. *Penukonda* · Narası Reddy (Ind.)
214. *Pentapadu* · V. P. Murtı Raju (Con.)
215. *Phırangıpuram* : K. Brahmananda Reddı (Con)
216. *Pıleru* C K. Narayana Reddy (CP)
217. *Pıthapuram* : Bhavanna Rao (Con)
218. *Podılı* · K. Narayanaswamy (Con.)
219. *Polavaram* . K. Babu Rao (LCP)
220. *Ponduru* (*R*) : Kottapallı Narasayya (Con)
221. *Ponnur* : N. Venkata Rao (Con)
222. *Prathipadu* : M. Veeraraghava Rao (Ind)
223 *Proddatur* : P. Yerramuni Reddy (Ind.)
224. *Pulivendla* : C Bali Reddy (Ind.)
225. *Punganur* : V. Ramaswamı Reddy (Con)
226. *Putloor* · T. Nagi Reddy (CP)
227. *Rajampet* · K. Mara Reddy (SWA)
228. *Rajahmundry* . P. Veerabhadra Rao (Con.)
229. *Ramachandrapuram* : N. Satyanarayana Rao (Ind.)
230. *Ramannapet* : K. Ramachandra Reddy (LCP)
231. *Ramayampet* : Smt. Ratnamma Reddy (Con.)
232. *Ramathirtham* (*R*) · G. Suryanarayana (Con.)
233. *Rapur* · A. C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
234. *Rayachoti* : R. Narayana Reddy (SWA)
235. *Rayadurg* · L Chinnapa Reddy (Con.)
236. *Razole* (*R*) : G. Mahalakshmi (Con)
237. *Repalle* : K. Satyanarayana (CP)
238. *Revidı* : K. Appala Naıdu (Ind.)
239. *Sadashivpet* (*R*) : C. Rajanarasımha (Con.)
240. *Salur* : R. L. N. Sanyası Raju (Ind.)
241. *Samalkot* : Mohammed Ismail (Con.)
242. *Sangareddy* : P. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
243. *Santhanuthalapadu* (*R*) : T. Chenchaiah (CP)
244. *Sarvepalli* : V. Venkureddy (Ind.)
245. *Sattenapalli* : V. Gopalakrıshnayya (Ind.)
246. *Satyavedu* (*R*) : T. Balakrishnaiah (Con)
247. *Secunderabad* : K. S. Narayana (Con.)
248. *Secunderabad Cantt.* : B. V. Gurumurthy (Con.)
249. *Shadnagar* : Damodara Reddy (Con.)
250. *Shermuhammadpuram* : B. H. Reddy (Ind.)
251. *Siddipet* : Someshwar Rao (Ind.)
252 *Sirpur* : G. Sanjıva Reddy (Con.)
253. *Sırsilla* : J. Narsing Rao (Con.)
254. *Sompeta* : G. Latchanna (SWA)
255. *Srikakulam* : A. Thavıtıah (Con)
256. *Srungavarapukota* (*R*) : G. Dharma Naıdu (Con.)
257. *Sullurpet* : P. Sıddiah Naidu (Con.)
258. *Sultanabad* : J. Malla Reddy (Ind.)
259. *Sultan Bazar* : V. K. Naık (Con.)
260. *Suryapet* (*R*) : Uppala Malchooru (CP)
261. *Tadapatri* : C. Kulasekhara Reddy (Ind.)
262. *Tadepalligudem* . Allurı Krıshna Rao (Con.)
263. *Tallarevu* (*R*) : G. Kamayya (Con.)
264. *Tandur* : M. Chenna Reddy (Con.)
265. *Tanuku* : M. Harıshchandra Prasad (Con.)
266. *Tavanampalle* : P. Rajagopal Naidu (SWA)
267. *Tekkalli* : R. Satyanarayana (SWA)
268 *Tenali* : A. Venkataramaıah (Con.)*
269. *Thamballapalle* : K. Narasımha Reddy (SWA)
270. *Tirupati* : R. Nadamuni Reddy (Con.)
271. *Tıruvur* : P. Bapayya (Con.)
272. *Tuni* : V. V. Krıshnamaraju (Con)
273. *Udayagiri* · P Venkata Reddy (Con)
274. *Undı* · G Ranga Raju (Con)
275 *Uravakonda* : G. C. Venkanna (Ind.)
276. *Vadamalpet* : P. Narayana Reddy (Con.)
277 *Vayalpadu* : P. Thimma Reddy (Con.)
278. *Vemsoor* : J. Vengala Rao (Con)
279. *Vemur* : S. Ramaswamy Chandarı (Con.)
280 *Venkatagiri* (*R*) : Allam Krishnaiah (Con)
281. *Vepanjerı* · G N Pattabhı Reddy (Ind.)
282 *Vıjayawada North* T Potharaju (CP)
283. *Vıjayawada South* : T V. S Chalapathı Rao (Con.)
284. *Vıkarabad* (*R*) · A. Ramaswamy (Con)
285. *Vinukonda* : P. Venkatasıvaıah (LCP)
286. *Vısakhapatnam* : A. V. Bhanojı Rao (Con.)
287. *Vızianagaram* : B. Srıramamurthy (Con.)
288. *Vunukuru* : P. Sangam Naidu (Con)
289. *Vuyyur* · K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
290. *Wanparthi* : Smt. Kumudını Devı (Con.)
291. *Warangal* : B. Nagabhushana Rao (Ind.)

*Died on 18-6-1965

292. *Wardhannapet* . K. Lakshminarasimha Reddy (Ind.)
293. *Yakutpura* : M. A. Rasheed (Con.)
294. *Yellandu* . K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (CP)
295. *Yellareddy* (*R*) Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi (Con.)
296. *Yellavaram* (*R* · C. Mallikharjuna (Con.)
297. *Yemmiganur* Y. C. Veerabhadra Gowd (SWA)
298. *Yerragondipalem* : P. Subbaiah (LCP)
299. *Yerpedu* (*R*) · P Singariah (Con)
300. *Zahirabad* : M Baga Reddy (Con)
301. *Nominated* : J. T. Fernandez

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman G Brahmayya

Deputy Chairman : M. Anandam

No.	Name	Constituency
1	Abu Yusuf	Legislative Assembly
2	Smt. A Annapurnamma	,,
3	G Appalaswamy	,,
4	G Brahmayya	,,
5	C Subba Rao Chowdary	,,
6	Smt. Faizunnisa	,,
7	M B Gautam	,,
8	Shaik Galib	,,
9	N V. Jagannatham	,,
10	A Kotaiah	,,
11	Smt D Lakshmibayamma	,,
12	I Lingayya	,,
13	Makhdoom Mohiuddin	,,
14	D Govinda Rajulu	,,
15	N Ramachandraiah	,,
16	M Hanumantha Rao	,,
17	N D Prasada Rao	,,
18	G V Sudhakar Rao	,,
19	T Ramaswamy	,,
20	A Chithambara Reddy	,,
21	K V Pratap Reddy	,,
22	M Subba Reddy	,,
23	P Venkataswami Reddy	,,
24	S Malakonda Reddy	,,
25	S SiddhaReddy	,,
26	S Rami Reddy	,,
27.	I Sadasivan	,,
28	K Venkata Setty	,,
29	M. Subbaiah	,,
30	P Venkatanarayana	,,
31	N M Williams	,,
32	A Appanna Dora	Local Authorities
33	Mohd Arif Khan	,,
34	Smt V Kamalakumari	,,
35.	G Krishnamurthy	,,
36	Hiralal Moiya	,,
37.	B Narayana Murthy	,,
38	T Rama Murthy	,,
39.	V. Satyanarayana Murthy	,,
40	K. Ramaiah	,,
41	R Ramalinga Raju	,,
42.	N V Ganga Raju	,,
43	A Sesha Rao	,,
44.	B Adinarayana Rao	,,
45.	M Manik Rao	Local Authorities
46.	Shankar Rao	,,
47	T Veerabhadra Rao	,,
48	V Satyanarayana Rao	,,
49	A Vengala Reddy	,,
50	D Panduranga Reddy	,,
51.	D. Narayana Reddy	,,
52.	E Laxma Reddy	,,
53	Hanumantha Reddy	,,
54	K. Ramachandra Reddy	,,
55	M Chenna Kesava Reddy	,,
56.	P.V Reddy	,,
57	R Venkata Subba Reddy	,,
58.	S Lakshma Reddy	,,
59	S Venkatakrishna Reddy	,,
60	E Satyanarayana	,,
61	K Subramanyam	,,
62.	Vacant	,,
63	T.P V. Kurmacharyulu	Teachers
64	C Lakshmaiah	,,
65	P. Sreerama Murthy	,,
66	V. Vijayarama Raju	,,
67.	S Ramakrishnaiah	,,
68	P Narsing Rao	,,
69	V P Raghavachari	,,
70	D S Subramanyam	,,
71.	M Anandam	Graduates
72.	T. Kanakaraju	,,
73	M Ataur Rahman	,,
74	T S Rama Rao	,,
75	A Seetha Ram Reddy	,,
76	Y C Ranga Reddy	,,
77	N Somayajulu	,,
78	B V Subbaraju	,,
79	M Jafer Ali	Nominated
80	M Azamuddin	,,
81	Smt I. Saraswati Devi	,,
82	S. Govindarajulu	,,
83	G. Jashua	,,
84	Smt H M Lazarus	,,
85	S Sambhu Prasad	,,
86	S Ahmadullah Qadri	,,
87	K Koti Reddy	,,
88	M. Narsing Rao	,,
89	G V. Sesha Sastry	,,
90.	A Venkatasubbarao	,,

*As on March 1, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,34·99	9,54 35	9,47·88
Estate Duty	35·00	35·00	35 00
Land Revenue (net)	16,50·00	15,26·07	15,39·67
State Excise Duties	11,99 73	12,48 96	13,12 04
Stamps	3,18 83	3,50·00	3,65 00
Forest	4,01·69	4,05·92	4,21 00
Registration	1,44 69	1,44·69	1,54 00
Taxes on Vehicles	5,00 00	6,30·00	6,70·00
Sales Tax	19,00 00	20,50 00	22,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,47 64	1,49 71	1,57·10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,74·79	4,00 32	3,99 75
Debt Services	14,83 56	15,65·79	18,16 78
Civil Administration	6,84 42	7,01 62	7,13·41
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	74·47	85 00	85·21
Electricity Schemes	1,74 43	1,82 76	1,76 04
Miscellaneous (net)	1,71 71	1,93 54	1,80 00
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	36,04 47	36,45 39	42,79·77
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,36,00 42	1,42,69·12	1,54,52·65
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,92·10	5,14·39	5,39 89
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	8,63·69	9,31 70	11,17 61
Debt Services (net)	15,80 25	19,04 47	17,31·54
General Administration	7,87 42	9,21 89	10,07·53
Administration of Justice	1,40 78	1,43·75	1,51 63
Jails	61 74	66 02	73 79
Police	6,53 80	6,85 60	7,03 31
Scientific Departments	14 44	15 24	19 87
Education	25,97·71	26,98 76	31,14 24
Medical	7,36 19	7,78 89	8,57·65
Public Health	2,82 24	3,18·37	4,08 17
Agriculture	5,80·05	8,15 10	8,52 70
Animal Husbandry	2,33 11	2,55 40	2,96 23
Cooperation	2,00·47	2,04·43	2,20 78
Industries	2,41 62	2,03 93	2,06 69
Miscellaneous Departments	5,90 25	6,36 59	7,15 00
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,20 83	15,31 68	17,12 08
Miscellaneous	12,20 61	14,03 88	13,10 48
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6,44·23	6,45·07	6,83·67
Electricity Schemes	3,44 23	3,48·22	3,99 86
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,35,85 76	1,50,23 38	1,61,22·72
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)14·66	(—)7,54·26	(—)6,70·07

ASSAM

Area : 2,03,398·37 sq. km. *Population* : 1,22,09,330* *Capital* : Shillong
Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, Administration, Information, Minority Affairs, Public Works (Roads and Buildings) and Co-ordination
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Law, Panchayats, Community Development and Waqfs
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi	Electricity, Industries, Planning, Town and Country Planning, Labour and Statistics
Siddhinath Sarma	Revenue, Forests, Transport and Political Sufferers
Dev Kant Barooah	Education, Co-operatives and Tourism
Baidyanath Mookerjee	Medical, Excise, Printing and Stationery·
Moinul Haque Choudhury	Irrigation and Flood Control, Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs
Rupnath Brahma	Supply, Trade, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Jails.
Chatrasing Teron	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Local Self-Government, Social Welfare and Soil Conservation
Ministers of State	
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works (Roads and Buildings)
Radhika Ram Das	Revenue
Emonsing Sangma	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes and Electricity
Deputy Ministers	
Lalit Kumar Doley	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives and Forests
Smt. Komol Kumari Barua	Education and Social Welfare
Devendra Nath Hazarika	Panchayats and Community Development
Parliamentary Secretary	
Sai Sai Terang	Relief and Rehabilitation and Agriculture

Chief Secretary
A. N. Kidwai

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	Gopalji Mehrotra
Judges	C. Sanjeevarow Nayudu, S. K. Dutta
Advocate-General	B. C. Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	H. C. Bhuyan
Members	Abdul Hai, R. Thanhlira.

*Including NEFA. †As on May 15, 1965

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury

Deputy Speaker : Dandeswar Hazarika

1. *Aijal East* (*R*) : Ch. Chhunga (Ind).
2. *Aijal West* (*R*) : J.F. Manliana (Ind.)
3. *Amguri* : Khagen Barbarua (RCPI)
4. *Badarpur* : Abdul Jalil Choudhury (Con.)
5. *Baghmara* (*R*) : Williamson A. Sangma (Ind.)
6. *Balipara* : Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
7. *Barama* (*R*) : Surendra Nath Dass (Con.)
8. *Barchalla* : Mohi Kanta Das (Con.)
9. *Barpeta* : D. Ram Talukdar (Con.)
10. *Bhabanipur* (*R*) : Mahadev Das (Con.)
11. *Bihpuria* : Mohananda Bora (Con.)
12. *Bijni* : Ram Prasad Das (Con.)
13. *Bilasipara* : Derajuddin Sarkar (Con.)
14. *Biswanath* : Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
15. *Bogdung* : Upendra Nath Sanatan (Con.)
16. *Bokakhat* : Narendranath Sarma (Con.)
17. *Boko* : Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Cherrapunji* (*R*) . Stanley D.D. Nichols-Rov (Ind.)
19. *Dainadubi* (*R*) : Nallindra Sangma (Ind.)
20. *Dalgaon* : Matlebuddin (Con.)
21. *Dergaon* (*R*) : Nilakanta Hazarika (SSP)
22. *Dhakuakhana* (*R*) : Lalit Kumar Doley (Con)
23. *Dhekiajuli* : Omeo Kumar Das (Con.)
24. *Dhing* : Mohammed Idris (Con)
25. *Dhubri* : Mohammad Umaruddin (Con.)
26. *Dibrugarh* : Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Con)
27. *Digboi* : Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma (Con.)
28. *Doom-Dooma* : Molia Tanti (Con.)
29. *Dudnai* (*R*) . Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
30. *Gauhati* : Devendra Nath Sarma (Con.)
31. *Gauripur* : Syed Ahmad Ali (Con)
32. *Goalpara* : Khagendra Nath Nath (Con.)
33. *Gohpur* : Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
34. *Golaghat* : Dandeswar Hazarika (Con)
35. *Golakganj* : Sarat Chandra Sinha (Con.)
36. *Gossaigaon* : Mathius Tudu (Con)
37. *Hailakandi* : Rampirit Rudrapaul (Ind.)
38. *Hajo* : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
39. *Jaipur* : Indreswar Khaund (Con.)
40. *Jamunamukh* : Smt. Afia Ahmed (Con.)
41. *Jania* : Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
42. *Jorhat* : Dulal Chandra Barua (Ind.)
43. *Jowai* (*R*) : Enowell Pohshna (Ind.)
44. *Kalaigaon* : Dandiram Dutta (Con.)
45. *Kaliabor* : Lila Kanta Borah (Con.)
46. *Kamalpur* : Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
47. *Karimganj North* : Rathindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
48. *Karimganj South* : Abdul Munim Choudhury (Con.)
49. *Katigora* : Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
50. *Katlicherra* : Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
51. *Katonigaon* : Smt. Komol Kumari Barua (Con.)
52. *Kokrajhar* : Ajit Narayan Deb (Con.)
53. *Laharighat* : Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Con.)
54. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
55. *Lakhipur* : Ram Prasad Chaubay (Con.)
56. *Lumding* : Santi Ranjan Das Gupta (Ind.)
57. *Lungleh* (*R*) : L. H. Lalmawia (Ind.)
58. *Majuli* (*R*) : Malchandra Pegu (Con)
59. *Mangaldai* : Siba Prasad Sarma (Con)
60. *Mankachar* : Zahirul Islam (Ind)
61. *Marangi* : Chanoo Kheria (Con.)
62. *Marigaon* (*R*) : Baliram Das (Con.)
63. *Mikir Hills East* (*R*) : Sai Sai Terang (Con)
64. *Mikir Hills West* (*R*) : Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
65. *Moran* : Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
66. *Nalbari East* : Pabin Sarma (Con)
67. *Nalbari West* : Prafulla Goswami (Con)
68. *Nazira* : Tankeswar Chetia (Con)
69. *Nongpoh* (*R*) : Brington Buhai Lyngdoh (Ind.)
70. *Nongstoin* (*R*) : Hopingstone Lyngdoh (Ind)
71. *North Cachar Hills* (*R*) : J B. Hagjer (Con)
72. *North Lakhimpur* (*R*) : Lokhyanath Doley (Con)
73. *North Salmara* (*R*) : Ghanashyam Das (Con.)
74. *Nowgong* : Rupram Sut (Con.)
75. *Palasbari* : Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery* (*R*) : Bahadur Basumatary (Con.)
77. *Patacharkuchi* : Homeswar Deb Choudhury (Con.)
78. *Patharkandi* (*R*) : Ramdeb Malah (Con)
79. *Phulbari* (*R*) : Emonsing Sangma (Con.)
80. *Raha* (*R*) : Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
81. *Rampur* : Harendra Nath Talukdar (Con.)
82. *Rangiya* : Siddhinath Sarma (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPI).

83. *Ratabari* : Baidyanath Mookerjee (Con.)
84. *Rupohihat* : Abu Nasar Mohammed Ohid (Con.)
85. *Saikhowa* : Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
86. *Samaguri* : Dev Kanta Barooah (Con.)
87. *Shillong* : Hoover Hynniewta (Ind.)
88. *Sibsagar* : Girindra Nath Gogoi (Con.)
89. *Sidli* (*R*) : Rupnath Brahma (Con.)
90. *Silchar East* : Moinul Haque Choudhury (Con.)
91. *Silchar West* : Nandakishore Sinha (Ind.)
92. *Sonai*. Pulakeshi Singh (Con.)
93. *Sonari* : Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
94. *Sorbhog* : Akshoy Kumar Das (Con.)
95. *South Salmara* : Bazlul Basit (Con.)
96. *Tamalpur* (*R*) Haladhar Uzir (SSP)
97. *Tarabari* : Tajuddin Ahmed (Con.)
98. *Tengakhat* : Manik Chandra Das (Con.)
99. *Teok* : Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
100. *Tezpur* : Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)
101. *Thowra* : Durgeswar Saikia (Con)
102. *Tinsukia* : Radhakishan Khemka (Con.)
103. *Titabor* : Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)
104. *Tura* (*R*) : Emerson Momin (Ind.)
105. *Udharband* : Dwarikanath Tiwari (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,84 74	7,36·08	7,41·25
Estate Duty	10 00	19·25	20 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,71 88	4,97·58	5,48 38
State Excise Duties	2,25 14	2,25 53	2,27·00
Stamps	83 21	89 04	96 67
Forest	2,36·82	2,40·13	2,52 58
Registration	9 69	10 12	10 40
Taxes on Vehicles	1,32 82	1,20 95	1,45·00
Sales Tax	5,49 17	6,33 48	7,35·79
Other Taxes and Duties	2,79 86	1,17 94	2,92 28
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1 89	1·84	1 84
Debt Services	27·38	32 87	43 86
Civil Administration	1,46 43	1,52·50	1,53·68
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	31 20	31 62	32 89
Miscellaneous (net)	2,28 51	2,34 44	2,48 47
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	30,59 61	32,68·19	35,28·19
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	61,78 35	64,11 56	70,78 28
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,49 67	2,49 29	2,44 01
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,23 64	1,24 23	1,63 19
Debt Services (net)	4,90 92	6,16 79	6,50 70
General Administration	1,55 50	1,61 33	1,61 36
Administration of Justice	28 24	28 08	29 78
Jails	34 56	34 53	35 58
Police	7,98·79	7,99 38	8,72 07
Scientific Department	10 98	8·99	7 93
Education	11,90 46	11,48 42	12,06 65
Medical	2,92 04	2,92 82	2,96 48
Public Health	1,85 47	1,82 54	2,12 51
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,17 32	3,12 17	3,42 43
Animal Husbandry	85 40	85 40	86 69
Co-operation	74 18	53 30	72 63
Industries and Supplies	1,28 81	1,14 60	1,20·61
Miscellaneous Departments	1,38 73	1,01 22	1,51 92
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,94 49	9,98 49	14,63 68
Miscellaneous	3,11 43	6,35 16	6,39 17
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,96·03	3,20 57	2,82 57
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	59,06 66	62,67 31	70,39·99
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (–) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)2,71·69	(+)1,44 25	(+) 38·29

BIHAR

Area : 1,74,007·76 sq. km. *Population* : 4,64,55,610 *Capital* : Patna
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. B. Sahay	Chief Minister, Political and Appointments, Finance, Industries and Labour, Planning and Forests
S. N. Sinha	Education, Agriculture and Local Self-Government
M. P. Sinha	River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power
B. C. Patel	Land Revenue
A. Q Ansari	Health (excluding Family Planning) and Jails
H. N. Mishra	Co-operation
R. L. Singh Yadav	Public Works and Public Health Engineering
Jaffar Imam	Law and Excise
Mungeri Lal	Food, Supply, Commerce and Animal Husbandry
S. K. Bage	Community Development and Gram Panchayat
Smt. Sumitra Devi	Information and Family Planning
Ministers of State	
Ambika Saran Singh	Finance and Taxation, Statistics, Audit and National Savings.
Dumar Lal Baitha	Housing and Welfare (Excluding Scheduled Tribes
Girish Tiwary	Education
Nawal Kishore Prasad Singh	General Administration and Jails
Sahdeo Mahto	River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power Law and Excise
Bariar Hembrome	Welfare (Scheduled Tribes)
Raghvendra Narain Singh	Transport
Sheo Shankar Singh	Religious Trusts
Baleshwar Ram	Tourism

Chief Secretary
T. P. Singh

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	R. L. Narasimham
Judges	S. C. Mishra, R. K. Chowdhury, K. Sahai, U. N. Sinha, N. L. Untwalia, H. Mahapatra, Tarkeshwar Nath, Anant Singh, S. P. Singh, Ramratna Singh, G. N. Prasad, S. P. Singh, A. B. N. Sinha, R. J. Bahadur
Advocate-General	Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	B. N. Rohtagi
Members	Iqbal Hussain, Jagat Nandan Sahay, Bhagwat Prasad

†As on May 15, 1965.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Lakshmi Narain "Sudhanshu"

Deputy Speaker : Satyendra Narain Agrawal

1. *Adapur* : Ram Baran Prasad (Con.)
2. *Alamnagar* : Yadunandan Jha (Con.)
3. *Alauli* (*R*) : Mishri Sada (Con.)
4. *Amarpur* : Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con.)
5. *Amaur* : Alijan Mohammad (Con.)
6. *Araria* : Balkrishna Jha (Con)
7. *Arrah* : Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
8. *Arrah Muffasil* : Ambika Singh (Con.)
9. *Arwal* : Budhan Mehta (Con.)
10. *Asthwan* : Kaushalendra Prasad Narayan Singh (Con.)
11. *Atri* : Sheo Ratan Singh (Con.)
12. *Aurangabad* : Brij Mohan Singh (SWA)
13. *Azamnagar* (*R*) : Nandlal Marandi (SSP)
14. *Bachhwara* : Smt. Girish Kumari Singh (Con.)
15. *Bagaha* (*R*) : Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
16. *Bagodar* : Moti Ram (SWA)
17. *Bahadurganj* : Rafique Alam (Con.)
18. *Bahera East* : Maheshkant Sharma (Con.)
19. *Bahera South* : Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)
20. *Bahera West* : Harinath Mishra (Con.)
21. *Bahragora* : Jhareshwar Ghosh (Ind)
22. *Baikunthpur* : Sheobachan Trivedi (Con.)
23. *Baisi* : Hassebur Rahman (SSP)
24. *Bakhri* (R) : Medni Paswan (Con)
25. *Bakhtiarpur* : Mohammad Salahuddin Chaudhary (Con)
26. *Bakhtiarpur* : Ramyatan Singh (Con.)
27. *Balia* : Smt. Prema Devi (Con.)
28. *Baniapur* : Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
29. Banka : Smt. Bindhyabasni Devi (Con)
30. *Banmankhi* (*R*) : Bhola Paswan (Con)
31. *Barachatti* : Mustaque Ali Khan (SWA)
32. *Barahait* (*R*) : Babula Tudu (Con.)
33. *Barari* : Basudeo Prasad Singh (Con)
34. *Barauli* : Gorakh Rai (Con.)
35. *Barbigha* (*R*) : Smt. Leela Devi (Con.)
36. *Barh* : Rana Sheolakh Pati Singh (Con)
37. *Barharia* : Ram Raj Singh (Con)
38. *Barhi* : Kamakshya Narain Singh (SWA)
39. *Barkagaon* : Akshaybat Dayal Singh (SWA)
40. *Bariarpur* : Harihar Mahto (Con.)
41. *Baruraj* : Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Con)
42. *Basantpur East* : Sabhapati Singh (SSP)
43. *Basantpur West* : Jhulan Singh (Con)
44. *Begusarai* : Ram Narain Chaudhary (Con.)
45. *Belaganj* (*R*) : Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
46. *Belliar* : Raghvendra Narain Singh (Con.)
47. *Belsand* : Ramanand Singh (Con.)
48. *Benipatti East* : Rajkumar Purbey (CP)
49. *Benipatti West* : Tejnarain Jha (CP)
50. *Bermo* : Bindeshwari Dubey (Con.)
51. *Bero* (*R*) : Paul Dayal (Con.)
52. *Bettiah* : Jai Narayan Prasad (Con.)
53. *Bhabua* : Shyam Narayan Pandey (Con.)
54. *Bhagalpur* : Satyendra Narain Agrawal (Con.)
55. *Bhagalpur Muffasil* (*R*) : Bholanath Das (Con.)
56. *Bhawanathpur* : Shankar Pratap Deo (SWA)
57. *Bhore* : Rajmangal Mishra (Con.)
58. *Bihar North* : Syed Wasiuddin Ahmad (Con.)
59. *Bihar South* : Girwardhari Singh (Con.)
60. *Bihpur* : Sukhdeo Chaudhary (Con.)
61. *Bikram* : Smt. Manorama Devi (Con)
62. *Bikramganj* : Smt. Manorma Pandey (Con.)
63. *Biraul* : Chandra Shekhar Jha (Ind.)
64. *Bishrampur* : Krishna Murari Singh (SWA)
65. *Bodh Gaya* : Kuldip Mahto (SWA)
66. *Borio* (*R*) : Singrai Murmu (Con.)
67. *Brahmapur* : Budhi Nath Singh (Ind.)
68. *Burhee* : Kapildeo Singh (SSP)
69. *Buxar* : Jagnarain Trivedi (Con.)
70. *Chaibarsa* (*R*) : Harishchandra Deogam (Con.)
71. *Chainpur* (*R*) : Ramkrishna Ram (Con.)
72. *Chainpur* (*R*) : Michael (SWA)
73. *Chakai* (*R*) : Lakhan Murmu (SSP)
74. *Chakradharpur* : Rudra Sarangi (Ind.)
75. *Chandi* : Ram Raj Prasad Singh (Con)
76. *Chandil East* : Prabhat Kumar Aditya Deb (SWA)
77. *Chandil West* (*R*) Nathuni Ram Chamar (Con)
78. *Chanpatia* : Pramod Kumar Mishra (Con.)
79. *Chapra* : Smt. Sundri Devi (Con)
80. *Chapra Muffasil* (*R*) : Jag Lall Chaudhari (Con.)
81. *Chas* : Parbati Charan Mahto (SWA)
82. *Chatra* : Keshaw Prasad Singh (SWA)
83. *Chauparan* : Nand Kishore Singh (SWA)
84. *Chautham* : Ghanshyam Singh (Con.)
85. *Chenari* (*R*) : Shree Gobind Ram (Con.)
86. *Colgong* : Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con.)
87. *Dalsinghsarai East* : Mishri Singh (Con)
88. *Dalsinghsarai West* (R.) : Balshwar Ram (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party (C P.) Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Ganatantra Parishad (GP); Independent (Ind.).

89. *Daltonganj* : Sachidanand Tripathy (SWA)
90. *Darbhanga Central* . Rameshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
91. *Darbhanga East* Ramsewak Thakur (Con)
92. *Darbhanga North* Shaikh Sayeedul Haque (Con.)
93. *Darbhanga West* (*R*). Kumari Shyam (Con)
94. *Darauli* Ramayan Shukla (Con)
95. *Daudnagar* : Ram Narain Singh Yadav (Con)
96. *Dawath* Krishna Raj Singh (Con)
97. *Dehri* Abdul Quaiyum Ansari (Con)
98 *Deoghar* Smt Shailabala Rai (Con)
99. *Dhaka* · Mohammad Nek (CP)
100 *Dhamdaha* · Lakshmi Narain "Sudhansu" ((Speaker)
101 *Dhanaha* Rang Lal Prasad (Con)
102 *Dhanbad* . Sheoraj Prasad (Con)
103. *Dhanwar* (*R*) . Gopal Rabidas (SWA)
104 *Dhuraiya* . Samihuddin Molvi (Con.)
105 *Dinapur* Ram Sewak Singh (SSP)
106. *Dinara* Ram Ashish Singh (Ind)
107 *Dumka* (*R*) Paul Murmu (Con)
108 *Dumraon* Kumar Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
109 *Dumri* (*R*) Hemlal Pragnait (SWA)
110 *Fatwa* (*R*) Kauleshwar Das (Con)
111. *Forbesganj* . Sarju Mishra (Con)
112 *Garhwa* : Gopinath Prasad Singh (SWA)
113 *Garkha* · Sheoshanker Prasad (Con)
114 *Gawan* Girija Prasad Singh (SWA)
115. *Gaya* · Shyam Birthwar (Ind)
116 *Gaya Muffasil* Hardeo Singh (Con)
117. *Ghatsila* (*R*) · Basta Soren (CP)
118 *Ghorasahan* Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con)
119. *Ghosi* Mithileshwar Prasad Singh (Con)
120 *Giridih* Raghunandan Ram (Con.)
121. *Godda* Deep Narain Chaudhary (Con)
122 *Goh* Munishwar Nath Singh (Con)
123 *Gopalganj* Abdul Ghafoor (Con)
124 *Gopalpur* Smt Maya Devi (Con)
125. *Govindganj* · Dhurup Narain Mani Tripathi (Con)
126. *Gumla* (*R*) : Punai Oraon (Con)
127. *Hajipur* Dip Narain Sinha (Con)
128 *Harlakhi* Baidyanath Yadev (CP)
129. *Harsidhi* · Nageshwar Dutt Pathak (Con.)
130 *Hazaribagh* . Gyani Ram (Con)
131 *Hilsa* Jagdish Prasad (JS)
132 *Hisua* : Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con)
133. *Hi ainabad* (*R*) . Ramdeni Ram (Con)
134 *Imamganj* . Ambika Prasad Singh (SWA)
135. *Islampur* · Shyamsundar Prasad (SWA)
136 *Jagdishpur* (*R*) . Sukar Ram (SSP)
137. *Jahanabad* (*R*) Mahabir Chaudhary (Con.)
138. *Jainagar* (*R*) : Ram Krishna Mahto (Con.)
139. *Jale* Eknarayan Chaudhary (Con.)
140. *Jamalpur* · Yogendra Mahton (Con.)
141. *Jamshedpur* : Ramavatar Singh (CP)
142 *Jamtara* · Kali Prasad Singh (SWA)
143. *Jamua* · Indra Narain Singh (SWA)
144 *Jamui* (*R*) . Guru Ram Das (Con.)
145. *Jandaha* . Tulsi Das Mehta (SSP)
146 *Jarmundi* · Srikant Jha (Con)
147. *Jhajha* . Shree Krishna Singh (SSP)
148 *Jhanjharpur* Harischandra Jha (Con)
149. *Jorapokhar* · Ram Narain Sharma (Con)
150 *Jugsalai* · Sunil Mukherjee (CP)
151. *Kadwa* . Kamal Nath Jha (Con)
152 *Kanti* Yamuna Prasad Tripathi (Con)
153. *Katea* (*R*) : Badri Mahara (SWA)
154. *Katihar* Sukhdeo Narain Sinha (Con)
155 *Katoria* (*R*) Kamla Murmu (SWA)
156 *Katra North* Pandav Rai (SSP)
157 *Katra South* . Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con)
158 *Kenduadih* (*R*) Ram Lal Das (Con.)
159 *Kesaria* . Pitambar Singh (CP)
160. *Khagaria* Kedar Narayan Singh Azad (Con)
161. *Khajauli* . Sakoor Ahmed (Con)
162 *Kharagpur* Nand Kumar Singh (Con)
163 *Khunti* (*R*) Pulchand Kachap (Con.)
164 *Kishanganj* Mohammad Hussain Azad (SWA)
165 *Kishanganj* (*R*) Smt. Yashoda Devi (Con)
166 *Kishanpur* Baidyanath Mehta (Con)
167 *Kodarma* Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Con)
168 *Koel* Mundrika Singh (Con.)
169 *Kolebira* (*R*) Sushil Bage (Con)
170 *Kuchaikot* Sheokumar Pathak (Con)
171 *Kurhani* (*R*) Ramgulam Chaudhary (Con)
172 *Kurtha* Ramcharan Singh (SSP)
173 *Lalganj North* . Bateshwar Prasad (Ind)
174 *Lalganj South* Birchand Patel (Con)
175. *Latehar* (*R*) John Berchamans Munzani (SWA)
176 *Laukaha* · Deonarayan Gurmaita (SSP)
177 *Lauriya* Subh Narain Prasad (Con)
178 *Leshiganj* (*R*) Ram Krishna Ram (SWA)
179. *Lettipara* (*R*) Ram Charan Kisku (Con)
180 *Lohardaga* (*R*) Sushil Bakhla (SWA)
181 *Madhaipur* Premchandra Mishra (Con)
182. *Madhipura* · Bindeshari Prasad Mandal (Con)
183 *Madhuban* . Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con)
184. *Madhubani East* · Suraj Narain Singh (SSP)
185 *Madhubani West* : Safiqullah Ansar (Con)

186. *Madhupur* (*R*) : Chhotu Turi (SWA)
187. *Mahagama* · Rajpati Ram (Con.)
188. *Maharajganj* : Umashankar Prasad (SWA)
189. *Maheshpur* (*R*) : Joseph Murmu (SWA)
190. *Mahnar* : Munishwar Prasad Sinha (SSP)
191. *Mahua* (*R*) : Smt. Mira Devi (Con.)
192 *Mairwa* (*R*) Ram Basawan Ram (Con)
193. *Majhgaon* (*R*) Sharan Balmuchu (Con.)
194. *Majorganj* (*R*) · Ram Swaroop Ram (Con)
195. *Makhdumpur* · Sukdeo Prasad Verma (Con.)
196. *Mandar* : Zahoor Ali Mohammad (Con.)
197. *Mandu* . Raghunanadan Prasad (SWA)
198 *Maner* . Budhdeo Singh (Con)
199. *Manihari* Jubraj (SSP)
200 *Manjhaulia* (*R*) . Jaganath Prasad Swatantra (Con)
201 *Manjhi* : Girish Tewari (Con)
202. *Manjore* (*R*) Vivekanand Pareya (Con)
203 *Manoharpur* · Subhnath Deogam (Con)
204 *Marhaura* Suraj Singh (Con)
205 *Masaurhi* (*R*) Smt. Saraswati Chaudhary (Con)
206 *Mashrakh North* Prabhunath Singh (Con)
207 *Masrakh South* Smt Rajkumari Devi (Con)
208 *Minapur* Janak Sinha (Con)
209 *Mirganj* Prabhunath Tewari (Con)
210 *Mohania* Mangal Charan Singh (Con)
211 *Mohiuddinagar* · Smt Santi Devi (Con)
212 *Mokamah* Saryoo Nandan Prasad Singh (Ind)
213 *Monghyr* Jagdambi Prasad Yadav (Ind)
214. *Motihari* . Smt Shakuntala Devi (Con)
215 *Murliganj* Jai Kumar Singh (SSP)
216. *Muzaffarpur* Mohan Lal Gupta (Con)
217. *Muzaffarpur Muffasil* Chandra Madav Prasad Singh (Con)
218. *Nabinagar* Satyendra Narain Sinha (Con)
219 *Nalla* Bisheshwar Khan (CP)
220. *Narpatganj* (*R*) Dumar Lal Baitha (Con)
221 *Naubatpur* Dasu Sinha (Con)
222 *Nawada* · Gauri Shankar Keshri (JS)
223 *Nawanagar* Suraj Prasad (CP)
224. *Nirsa* (*R*) Lakshmi Narayan Manjhi (Con)
225. *Nokha* Guthali Singh (Con.)
226. *Obra* (*R*) : Dilkeshwar Ram (Con)
227. *Pakaur* : Parsunandu Chandra Pandey (Con)
228 *Pakribarwan* (*R*) Chetu Ram (Con.)
229. *Palasi* : Azimuddin Mohammad (SWA)
230. *Paliganj* : Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav (Con.)
231. *Panki* : Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (SWA)
232 *Parbatta* : Surensh Chandra Mishra (Con)
233. *Parsa* . Daroga Prasad Rai (Con.)
234 *Patahi* Bibhishan Kumar (Con)
235. *Patarbar* (*R*) Rameshwar Manjhi (SWA)
236 *Patepur* Kamlesh Rai (SSP)
237. *Patna East* : Smt. Zahara Ahmad (Con)
238. *Patna West* Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Con.)
239. *Patna South* · Badri Nath Verma (Con.)
240 *Peepri North* : Bhubneshwar Rai (Con.)
241. *Peepri South* · Devendra Jha (Con)
242 *Phulparas* Rasik Lal Yadav (Con)
243. *Pipra* · Satyadeo Prasad Chaudhary (Con.)
244. *Piro* Indramani Singh (Con)
245 *Pirpainti* Baikunth Ram (Con.)
246 *Poraiyahat* (*R*) . Jadunandan Murmu (Con)
247 *Potka* (*R*) Manjhi Rasraj Tudu (Con)
248 *Punpun* Nawal Kishore Singh (Con)
249 *Purnea* Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con)
250 *Puroo* (*R*) Chandu Ram (Con)
251 *Rafiganj* Ram Pukar Singh (SWA)
252 *Raghopur* Devendra Sinha (SSP)
253 *Raghopur* Rajendra Mishra (Con.)
254 *Raghunathpur* Ramanand Yadav (Con)
255 *Rajauli* Ram Swaroop Prasad Yadav (Con)
256 *Rajgirh* (*R*) . Baldeo Prasad (Con)
257 *Rajmahal* Binoda Nand Jha (Con.)
258. *Ramgarh* Bishwa Nath Rai (Con)
259 *Ramgarh* Tara Prasad Bakshi (SWA)
260. *Ramgarh* (*R*) Madan Besra (Con)
261 *Ramnagar* ' Narain Bikram Shah *alias* Narain Raja (SWA)
262. *Ranchi* Birendra Nath Ray (Con)
263. *Ranchi Sadar* . Ambika Nath Sahdeo (SWA)
264 *Runeshwar* (*R*) Barka Baski (Con)
265 *Ramganj* Ganesh Lal Verma (Con)
266. *Raxaul* Radha Pandey (Con)
267 *Rosera* . Ramakant Jha (SSP)
268 *Rosera East* Mahabir Raut (Con)
269 *Runisaidpur* Viveka Nand Giri (Con)
270 *Rupauli* Brij Behari Singh (Con.)
271 *Sahar* Sheo Pujan Rai (Con)
272. *Saharsa* Ramesh Jha (Con)
273 *Sahebganj* Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con)
274. *Sakra* Mahesh Prasad Sinha (Con)
275. *Samastipur East* · Sahdeo Mahto (Con)
276 *Samastipur West* Tej Narain Ishwar (Con)
277. *Sandesh* . Jhaman Prasad (Con)
278 *Sarath* Kamdev Prasad Singh (SSP)
279. *Sasaram* · Dr. Dukhan Ram (Con.)

280. *Sekta* : Reiful Azam (SWA)
281. *Seraikella* : Deo Nrupendra Narayan Singh (GP)
282. *Shahpur* : Ramanand Tiwari (SSP)
283. *Sheikhpura* : Sheo Shankar Singh (Con.)
284. *Sheohar* : Chitranjan Singh (Con.)
285. *Sherghatti* : Shahjahan Mohammad (Con.)
286. *Shikarlpara* (*R*) : Banar Hembrom (Con.)
287. *Shikarpur* : Umesh Prasad Verma (Con.)
288. *Sikandra* : Mushtaque Ahmad Sah (Con.)
289. *Silli* : Jogesar Choudhary (SWA)
290. *Simdega* (*R*) : Simon Oraon (Con.)
291. *Singheswarsthan* (R) : Ramji Mushar (SSP)
292. *Singhia* (*R*) : Babue Lal Mahto (Con.)
293. *Sisai* (*R*) : Sitaram Bhagat (SWA)
294. *Sitamarhi North* : Smt. Girja Devi (Con.)
295. *Sitamarhi South* : Kishori Lall Shaw (Con.)
296. *Siwan* : Janardan Tiwari (JS)
297. *Sonahatu* (*R*) : Somar Ram (SWA)
298. *Sonbarsa* : Suresh Chandra Yadav (SWA)
299. *Sonbarsa* : Sitaram Mahto (Con.)
300. *Sonua* (*R*) Sanatan Samad (Con.)
301. *Sonepur* : Sheobachan Singh (CP)
302. *Sugauli* (*R*) : Bidya Kishore Bidyalankar (Con.)
303. *Sultanganj* : Debi Prasad Mahto (Con.)
304. *Supaul* . Parmeshwar Kumar (SSP)
305. *Surajgarha* : Rajeshwari Prasad Singh (Con.)
306. *Sursand* : Smt. Prativa Devi (Con.)
307. *Tajpur* : Karpoori Thakur (SSP)
308. *Tamar* (*R*) Dhan Singh Munda (Con.)
309. *Tarapur* : Jaimangal Singh (Con.)
310. *Teghra* : Chandra Sekhar Singh (CP)
311. *Topechanchi* : Purnendu Narayan Singh (SWA)
312. *Torpa* (*R*) : Samuel Munda (Con.)
313. *Tribeniganj* : Khub Lall Mahto (Con.)
314. *Tundi* : Gokuleshwar Mishra (SWA)
315. *Warisnagar East* : Basistha Narain Singh (SSP)
316. *Warisnagar West* : Smt. Ramsukumari Devi (Con.)
317. *Warsaliganj* : Ram Kishun Singh (Con.)
318. *Ziradei* : Rajaram Choudhary (SWA)
319. *Nominated* : Smt. Elsie Augier

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Vacant

Deputy Chairman : Theodore Bodra

Member	
	Legislative Assembly
1. A A Mohd. Noor	„
2. Abdus Sami Nadvi	„
3. Anisur Rahman	„
4. Baburam Hembrom	„
5. Basanta Chandra Ghose	„
6. Basawan Singh	„
7. Bhola Prasad Singh	„
8. Braj Mohan Singh	„
9. Chandrika Ram	„
10. Dhanushdhari Singh	„
11. Gajendra Prasad Sinha	„
12. Ganga Nand Singh	„
13. Harihar Singh	„
14. Indradeep Singh	„
15. Jafar Imam	„
16. Jageshwar Prasad Khalish	„
17. Jamuna Prasad Sinha	„
18. Kailaspati Singh	„
19. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha	„
20. Maheshwari Prasad Sinha	„
21. Mungeri Lal	„
22. Pasupati Singh	„
23. Radha Govind Prasad	„
24. Rajandhari Sinha	„
25. Rajeshwari Prasad	„
26. Smt Rajeshwari Saroj Das	
27. Ram Gobind Singh	„
28. Ram Khelawan Sinha	„
29. Smt. Rampyari Devi	„
30. Ramraj Jajware	„
31. Sidheshwar Prasad Singh	„
32. Sitaram Yadav	Legislative Assembly
33. Sudama Mishra	„
34. Theodore Bodra	„
	Local Authorities
35. Amanat Ali	„
36. Baidyanath Pajiar	„
37. Beer Narain Chand	„
38. Bhola Mandal	„
39. Brij Mohan Agarwalla	„
40. Deva Sharan Singh	„
41. Dinesh Kumar Singh	„
42. Gulzar Prasad	„
43. Hari Krishna Lal	„
44. Indra Kumar	„
45. Smt. Kishori Devi	„
46. Koishna Mohan Pyare Singh	„
47. Krishna Nandan Sahay	„
48. Kumar Jha	„
49. Lakshmi Kant Jha	„
50. Narayan Prasad Singh	„
51. Nitishwar Prasad	„
52. Nurullah	„
53. Pirthi Chand Kisku	„
54. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh	„
55. Ramanand Singh	„
56. Ram Bilas Sharma	„
57. Ram Charan Sah	„
58. Ram Das	„

*As on March 1, 1965.

	Local Authorities
59. Ram Lakhan Pandey ..	"
60. Ram Prakash Lal ..	"
61. Ram Ratan Ram ..	"
62. Samu Charan Tubid ..	"
63. Smt. Saraswati Devi ..	"
64. Shiva Shanker Kanodia	"
65. Subodh Kumar Sen ..	"
66. Syed Nazir Haider ..	"
67. Tribhuwan Nath Saran Pathak	"
68. Vidyaker Kavi	"
69. Anil Kumar Sen ..	Graduates
70. Harendra Prasad Jha ..	"
71. Krishna Bahadur ..	"
72. Lokesh Nath Jha ..	"
73. Purnendu Narayan Sinha	"
74. Ram Ashraya Prasad Sinha	"
75. Ravaneshwar Mishra ..	"
76. Tririkramdes Narain Sinha	Graduates
77. Badri Narayan Mishra ..	Teachers
78. Baij Nath Rai ..	"
79. Bindhyeshwar Mishra ..	"
80. Brinda Prasad Roy ..	"
81. Hargouri Tiwari ..	"
82. Jagdish Sharma ..	"
83. Kailash Sinha	"
84. Mahendra Prasad ..	"
85. Smt. Anise Imam ..	Nominated
86. B. P. Sinha	"
87. Fazlur Rahman ..	"
88. Gauri Shankar Dalmia ..	"
89. Smt. Kamal Kanini Prasad	"
90. Kuwar Ram . ..	"
91. Mathura Prasad Singh ..	"
92. Narayan Soren	"
93. Parmanand	"
94 Smt. Parwati Devi ..	"
95. Shiva Chandra Sharma ..	"
96. Shyama Prasad Sinha ..	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	10,49 95	11,47·10	12,04 90
Estate Duty	40·00	45 00	45 00
Land Revenue (net)	11,22 35	11,42 32	11,92 00
State Excise Duties	6,75 00	7,00 70	7,00 70
Stamps	4,58 17	4,93·21	5,00 82
Forest	2,56 87	2,60 96	2,65 54
Registration	1,04·71	1,11 77	1,14·77
Taxes on Vehicles	22·10	22 50	24·50
Sales Tax	16,96 52	17,51·07	18,55 82
Other Taxes and Duties	3,86 69	3,88 95	4,11 40
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,17 89	1,46 26	2,05 70
Debt Services	4,51 20	2,80 16	7,78 11
Civil Administration	9,94·17	10,97 20	10,25 87
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	56 95	74 96	76 96
Miscellaneous (net)	1,27·59	1,27 11	1,29 54
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	30,15 64	30,69 04	33,97 28
Extraordinary	3 56	5 07	5 07
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,06,79 26	1,08,63 38	1,19,33 98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,34 74	6,78 50	7,05 36
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,32 89	2,33 43	2,54 18
Debt Services (net)	10,74 62	14,96 54	21,26 03
General Administration	3,19 76	4,55 57	3,60 80
Administration of Justice	1,30 00	1,40·08	1,45 21
Jails	1,44·41	1,57 17	1,54 63
Police	6,57·65	7,41·43	6,84 71
Scientific Departments	10 03	17·80	15 20
Education	17,69 21	17,78·57	19,57 29
Medical	5,22 95	5,26 07	6,20 21
Public Health	3,48 20	3,76 89	3,76 66
Agriculture	5,72 62	5,84·23	6,72 03
Animal Husbandry	1,99 35	2,21·75	3,21 27
Co-operation	1,15 25	1,18 31	1,15 36
Industries	2,56 87	2,82 12	3,06 94
Miscellaneous Departments	5,14 24	5,86 78	6,11 99
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,31 85	3,45 50	5,30 82
Miscellaneous	4,92 56	6,18 10	4,91·77
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	9,06 13	8,40 42	10,25 09
Electricity Schemes	(—)6·56	(—)10 33	(—)11 83
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	92,26 77	1,00,88·93	1,13,63·72
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)14,52·49	(+)7,74 45	(+)5,70·26

GUJARAT

Area : 1,87,092 05 sq. km. *Population*. 2,06,33,350 *Capital* : Ahmedabad
Principal language : Gujarati

Governor : Mehdi Nawaz Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Industries and Electricity
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	Home, Information, Law, Sports and Cultural Activities, Accommodation Control, Government Printing and Stationery and Jails
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition, Excise and Rehabilitation
Vijay M. Trivedi	Public Works, Ports and Civil Supplies
Utsavbhai S Parikh	Revenue, Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries
Mohanlal P Vyas	Health, Labour and Housing
Vajubhai Manilal Shah	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities and Road Transport
Deputy Ministers	
Bahadurbhai K Patel ..	Public Works and Ports (Excluding Irrigation)
Maldeoji M Odedra	Finance, Planning, Industries, Electricity and Civil Supplies
Smt. Urmilaben P. Bhatt	Health, Jails and Social Welfare
Devendrabhai M. Desai	Community Projects, Panchayats, Sarvodaya, Transport and Municipalities
Madhavsinh F. Solanki	Revenue, Accommodation Control, Agriculture, Forests and Home
Bhanuprasad V Pandya	Education, Prohibition and Excise
Jayarambhai A. Patel ..	Agriculture and Irrigation
Parliamentary Secretary	
Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa	

Chief Secretary

V. L. Gidwani

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	J M. Shelat
Judges	N M. Miabhoy, V. B. Raju, P N. Bhagwati, A R. Bakshi, B. J. Divan, N K. Vakil, J B Mehta, M. U. Shah, N. G. Shelat, A S. Sarela
Advocate-General	J M Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	R. T. Leuva
Members	R. S. Parikh, N. R. Trivedi

†As on May 15, 1965.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Fatehali H. Palejwala

Deputy Speaker: Premji T. Leuva

1. *Abdasa*: Madhavsinhji Mokaji Jadeja (SWA)
2. *Ambaliyasan*: Kantilal Keshavlal Patel (SWA)
3. *Amreli*: Narbhashanker Nanjibhai Paneri (PSP)
4. *Anand*: Bhailal Dyabhai Patel (SWA)
5. *Anjar*: Mulji Parshottam Thakker (SWA)
6. *Ankleshwar*. Kanaiyalal Yeshvantrai Joshi (Con)
7. *Asarva*: Mangaldas Uttamram Pandya (Con.)
8. *Aslali*: Chhotabhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.)
9. *Babra*: Jina Devraj Kansagra (Con.)
10. *Balasinor* (*R*) Smt. Shanta Yogendra Kumar Makvana (Con.)
11. *Bansda* (*R*): Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con)
12. *Bardoli*: Bhulabhai Mithalbhai Patel (Con.)
13. *Baroda City East*. Fatehali Husenudin Palejwala (Speaker)
14. *Baroda City West*: Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con)
15. *Baroda North*. Chimanbhai Haribhai Amin (Con)
16. *Bavad*. Lalsinh Kishorsinh Rahewar (SWA)
17. *Bhadran* Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con)
18. *Bhavnagar*: Pratapray Tarachand Shah (Con)
19. *Bhiloda* Ganpatram Jethalal Trivedi (Con)
20. *Bhuj* Gulabsanker Amritlal Dholakia (SWA)
21. *Borsad*: Maganbhai Vansjibhai Patel (SWA)
22. *Botad*. Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai (Con)
23. *Broach*: Chandrashankar Manishankar Bhatt (Con)
24. *Bulsar*. Smt Suvasben Arvindbhai Majmudar (Con)
25. *Cambay* Ranjitray Gangashankar Shastri (Ind.)
26. *Chanasma* Prahladji Hargovinddas Patel (Con)
27. *Chhota Udepur*: Bipinchandra Mahashankar Bhatt (SWA)
28. *Chikhli* (*R*): Gulabbhai Bhulabhai Patel (Con)
29. *Choravi* (*R*): Purshottam Laljibhai Chauhan (Con)
30. *Chotila*: Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con)
31. *Dabhoi*: Smt. Bhanuben Manubhai Patel (Con.)
32. *Dariapur* Manubhai Harilal Palkhiwala (Ind.)
33. *Dariapur-Kazipura*: Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con)
34. *Dasada*: Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con)
35. *Dediapada* (*R*): Devji Ramji Vasava (Con.)
36. *Deesa*: Vinodchandra Jethalal Patel (Con.)
37. *Dehgam*: Vithalbhai Purushotamdas Amin (Con.)
38. *Deodar*: Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con)
39. *Devgadh-Baria*. Jaydeepsinhji Shubhaksinhji Raol (SWA)
40. *Dhanera*: Surajmal Mavjibhai Shah (Con)
41. *Dhandhuka*: Babulal Mohanlal Shah (Con)
42. *Dharampur* (*R*): Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (Con.)
43. *Dhrangadhra*: Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla (Con)
44. *Dhari-Kodinar* (*R*): Premji Thobhan Leuva (Con)
45. *Dholka* (*R*): Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya (Con.)
46. *Dhoraji* Govind Keshavji Patel (Con.)
47. *Dohad* (*R*). Smt. Hiraben Lalchandbhai Ninama (Con)
48. *Dwarka*: Haridas Jamnadas Kanani (Con)
49. *Ellis Bridge*: Smt. Indumati Chimanlal Sheth (Con)
50. *Gandevi* Ishwarbhai Chhotubhai Desai (Con)
51. *Ghogha-Daskroi*: Smt. Zaitun Ahmedali Kapasi (Con.)
52. *Godhra*: Taherali Abdulali (Con)
53. *Gondal*: Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Con)
54. *Gomatipur* (*R*) Jeshingbhai Govindbhai Parmar (Con)
55. *Halol* (*R*): Mansinh Vechatbhai Naik (SWA)
56. *Himatnagar*: Shankerbhai Devjibhai Patel (Con)
57. *Idar* (*R*): Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambi (Con)
58. *Jabugam*: Kamalashanker Muljiram Pandit (Con)
59. *Jalalapore*. Gosaibhai Chhibabhai Patel (Con)
60. *Jamalpur*. Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa (Con)
61. *Jambusar*: Chimanlal Jibhai Patel (Con)
62. *Jamjodhpur*: Nanji Devji Patel (Con)
63. *Jamnagar*: Smt Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con.)
64. *Jasdan*: Smt. Vasantben Jaysukhlal Shah (Con)
65. *Jetpur*: Naranbhai Kalidas Patel (Con.)
66. *Jhagadia* (*R*): Smt. Dhanuben Dalpatbhai Vasava (Con)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind).

67. *Jhalod* (*R*) : Titabhai Meghjibhai Hathila (Con.)
68. *Jodia* : Narandas Pitamber Popat (Ind.)
69. *Junagadh* : Divyakant Kundanlal Nanavati (Con.)
70. *Kadi* : Natvarlal Amritlal Patel (Con.)
71. *Kalawad* : Bhanji Bhimji Patel (Con.)
72. *Kalol* : Shankerji Maganji Thakore (Con.)
73. *Kalol* (*Panchmahal Dist*) : Vijaysinhji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (SWA)
74. *Kapadwanj* : Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh (Con.)
75. *Karjan* (*R*) : Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
76. *Kathlal* : Juvansinh Amarsinh Thakore (Con.)
77. *Kathwada* : Virumal Khushaldas Tarachandani (Con)
78. *Keshod* : Thakarshi Dhanji Ladani (Con)
79. *Khadia* : Brahmakumar Ranchhoddas Bhatt (PSP)
80. *Khambhalia* : Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con)
81. *Khedbrahma* (*R*) · Maljibhai Sagrambhai Dabhi (Con)
82. *Kheralu* : Natvarlal Maganlal Patel (Con)
83. *Kundla* : Lallubhai Motichand Sheth (Con.)
84. *Kutiyana* : Maldeoji Mandalikji Odedra (Con.)
85. *Lathi* : Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con)
86. *Limbdi* (*R*) : Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
87. *Limkheda* (*R*) : Badiabhai Muljibhai Gondia (SWA)
88. *Lunawada* : Jatashanker Dalsukhram Pandya (Con)
89. *Mahuva* : Chhabildas P. Mehta (PSP)
90. *Mahuva* (*R*) . Smt. Dahiben Bhulabhai Rathod (Con.)
91. *Malia* · Ratibhai Ukabhai Patel (Ind.)
92. *Manavdar* (*R*) : Manharlal Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
93. *Mandvi* : Hariram Nathubhai Kothari (SWA)
94. *Mandvi* (*R*) . Ramjibhai Rajiabhai Chaudhari (Con)
95. *Mongrol* (*R*) : Ramajibhai Rupabhai Chaudhari (Con)
96. *Mansa* . Babubhai Shivram Patel (Con.)
97. *Matar* : Fazaleabbas Taiyabali Jamindar (Con.)
98. *Mehemdabad* : Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (SWA)
99. *Mehsana* : Smt. Shantaben Bholabhai Patel (Con.)
100. *Modasa* : Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
101. *Morvi* : Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
102. *Nadiad* : Manmohandas Bhagwandas Desai (SWA)
103. *Nandod* (*R*) : Himatbhai Mathur Rajwadi (Con)
104. *Nasawadi* (*R*) : Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi (Con.)
105. *Navsari* : Suleman Essuf Unia (Con.)
106. *Olpad* : Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
107. *Paddhari* : Manoharsinhji Pradumansinhji Jadeja (Ind.)
108. *Padra* : Shanabhai Dhulabhai Parmar (SWA)
109. *Palanpur* : Daljibhai Ganeshbhai Patel (Con.)
110. *Palitana* : Vallabhbhai Bhimji Patel (Con)
111. *Pardi* (*R*) : Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (Con)
112. *Patan* . Vijayakumar Madhavlal Trivedi (Con.)
113. *Petlad* : Jasbhai Chunibhai Patel (SWA)
114. *Porbandar* : Popatlal Dahyabhai Kakkad (Con.)
115. *Prantij* : Shantubhai Chunibhai Patel (Con)
116. *Radhanpur* : Devkaran Jivanlal Porania (Con)
117. *Rajkot* : Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya (Ind)
118. *Rajula* : Chhotalal Tribhovandas Mehta (Con.)
119. *Rapar* : Jadavji Raghavji Morabia (SWA)
120. *Sabarmati* : Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)
121. *Salia* : Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
122. *Sami* (*R*) : Shankardas Ramdas Makvana (Con.)
123. *Sanand* : Shantilal Trikamlal Patel (Con)
124. *Sankheda* (*R*) : Chandulal Narottambhai Vasava (Con)
125. *Santrampur* (*R*) : Virsinghbhai Jyotibhai Bhabhor (Con.)
126. *Savli* : Manubhai Motibhai Patel (Con.)
127. *Sherkotda* : Mangubhai Madhabhai Patel (Con.)
128. *Shehra* : Parvatsinh Ghamirbhai Parmar (Con.)
129. *Siddhpur* : Badruddin Akbaralli (Con.)
130. *Sihor* : Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta (Con)
131. *Somnath* : Ramanlal Prabhudas Shah (Con)
132. *Songadh* (*R*) : Chhanabhai Guriabhai Kumar (Con.)
133 *Sunava* · Hamirsinhji Jaysinhji Solanki (SWA)
134. *Surat City East* : Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Con.)
135. *Surat City West* : Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt (Con)
136. *Talaja-Datha* : Shivbhadrasinhji Krishnakumarsinhji Gohil (Ind.)
137. *Tharad* · Bhimjibhai Jagannathbhai Patel (Ind)
138. *Thasra* : Kirtisinh Amarsinh Thakore (SWA)
139. *Umbergaon* (*R*) · Satu Deva Thakaria (Con)
140. *Umreth* : Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (SWA)
141. *Una* : Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
142 *Unjha* : Ambalal Mohanlal Patel (Con.)

143. *Upleta* : Jairam Anand Patel (Con)
144. *Uttarsanda* : Ramanbhai Ashabhai Patel (SWA)
145 *Vadgam (R)* : Hirabhai Somabhai Parmar (Con)
146 *Vagra* : Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
147. *Vijapur* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Con)
148. *Viramgam* . Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Parikh (SWA)
149. *Visavadar* : Smt. Madinaben Akbarbhai Nagori (Con)
150. *Visnagar* : Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (Con.)
151. *Vyara (R)* Pruthviraj Gangjibhai Chaudhari (Con)
152. *Wadhawan* : Smt. Aruna Shanker Prasad Desai (Con)
153. *Waghodia* : Manilal Mangalji Kashiwala (Con)
154. *Wankaner* . Digvijaysinhji Pratapsinhji (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,17 63	5,90 76	5,86·75
Estate Duty	21 00	20·00	20 00
Land Revenue (net)	6,18·48	6,01·00	6,02 75
State Excise Duties	36 75	40 69	43 07
Stamps	2,90 24	2,97·67	3,03·98
Forest	1,80 12	1,94 55	1,95 00
Registration	17·92	18 24	18 20
Taxes on Vehicles	3,22 90	3,26 25	3,54·00
Sales Tax	19,94 00	21,27 00	22,38 00
Other Taxes and Duties	7,37 36	7,63·00	8,22 22
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	83 92	84 00	84 00
Debt Services	7,12·98	7,50 97	8,41·93
Civil Administration	5,31 97	5,90 91	7,43 73
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	76 60	76 69	80 02
Miscellaneous (net)	2,46 36	8,22·03	8,09 44
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	24,65 25	23,84 21	29,19 24
Extraordinary	5,61 44	0·44	0·35
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	94,14 92	96,88 41	1,06,62 68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,53 59	5,57 21	6,00 48
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,68·44	6,37·38	7,33 06
Debt Services (net)	16,90 50	16,84·95	18,22 29
General Administration	2,79·45	2,97 90	3,18 63
Administration of Justice	1,02 84	1,08 41	1,10 26
Jails	29 68	34 42	34 60
Police	5,99 08	6,19 62	6,52 95
Scientific Departments	6 38	7 10	7 42
Education	14,93·75	17,15 59	18,66 61
Medical	3,10 32	3,28 70	4,01 05
Public Health	2,98 56	3,42·67	4,19 98
Ports and Pilotage	1,27 67	1,39·60	1,23 56
Dangs District	83 40	84 90	99 98
Agriculture	3,61 96	3,68 56	4,78 87
Animal Husbandry	73 26	70 42	80 19
Co-operation	1,01·53	1,02 93	1,26·77
Industries and Supplies	1,44 54	1,42 74	1,71 63
Miscellaneous Departments	3,00·78	3,26·17	3,55 06
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,59 96	4,93·00	6,96·95
Miscellaneous	10,77·82	12,54 04	14,31·17
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,73 31	3,71 28	4,99 74
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	88,36·82	96,87·59	1,10,31·25
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)5,78·10	(+) 0 82	(—)3,68·57

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 2,22,869·78 sq km. *Population* : 35,60,976* *Capital* : Srinagar
Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

*Governor*** : Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
G. M. Sadiq	Chief Minister,** General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Education, National Cadet Corps, Planning, Information, Publicity, Ladakh Affairs, Trade Agencies, Food, Agriculture, Co-operation and Community Development
G. L. Dogra	Finance, Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Industries, Commerce, Labour and Employment
D. P. Dhar	Home, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Forest, Fisheries, Housing, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power, Central Purchases and Stores
Mohd. Ayub Khan	Land Holdings, Revenue and Records, Transport, Metric Weights and Measures, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Religious Endowments, Jagirs, Relief and Rehabilitation
Pir Gyas-ud-Din	Health, Jails, Local Self-Government, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Ministers of State	
Ali Mohd. Tariq	Information, Tourism, Printing and Stationery
Kaushak Bakula	Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission and Agencies
Harbans Singh Azad	Food, Agriculture, Co-operation and Community Development
Piara Singh	Industries, Commerce, Labour and Employment
Ghulam Rasul Kar	Central Purchases and Stores, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power and Public Health Engineering

Chief Secretary

E. N. Mangat Rai

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	J. N. Wazir
Judges	S. M. Fazl Ali, J. N. Bhat
Advocate-General	Jaswant Singh

*The figures relate only to the censused areas.

**The designations Sadr-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister were changed to Governor and Chief Minister respectively from April 10, 1965, in terms of the Constitution Amendment Bill passed by the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature on April 3, 1965.

†As on May 15, 1965.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ghulam Mohd. Mir Rajpuri — *Deputy Speaker* : Hem Raj Jandial

1. *Akhnoor (R)* : Shiv Ram Manmar(NC)
2. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (NC)
3. *Amira Kadal* : Noor Mohd. (NC)
4. *Arnas* : Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)
5. *Badgam* : Syed Ali Safvi (NC)
6. *Bandipore-Gurez* : Abdul Kabir Khan (NC)
7. *Baramulla* : Harbans Singh Azad (NC)
8. *Basohli* : Vacant
9. *Bhaderwah* : Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
10. *Bhalesa Bhanjuah* : Mohd Anwar (NC)
11. *Billawar* : Ramchand Khajuria (NC)
12. *Bishnah* : Trilochan Dutt (NC)
13. *Birwa* : Abdul Qadus Azad (NC)
14. *Charar-i-Sharif* : Abdul Qayoom (NC)
15. *Chhamb* : Chhaju Ram (NC)
16. *Dachhanpara* : Mufti Mohd Syed (NC)
17. *Darhal* : Mohammed Iqbal (NC)
18. *Darhgam* : Ghulam Nabi Wani (Ind)
19. *Devsar* : Abdul Aziz Zargar (NC)
20. *Doda* : Lassa Wani (NC)
21. *Doru-Shahabad* : Syed Mir Qasim (NC)
22. *Dragmulla* : Mohammed Sultan Tantrey (NC)
23. *Ganderbal* : Abdul Salam Aitu (NC)
24. *Habba Kadal* : D P Dhar (NC)
25. *Handwara* : Abdul Gani Mir (Ind.)
26. *Hazaratbal* : Mohammad Yahya Sidiqi (NC)
27. *Jandrah-Gharota* Raunaq Singh (NC)
28. *Jammu City North* : Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
29. *Jammu City South* : Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
30. *Jasmergarh* : G L Dogra (NC)
31. *Kangan* : Nizam-ud-din (NC)
32. *Kaigil* . Agha Ibrahim Shah (NC)
33. *Karnah* : Mohammad Younis (NC)
34. *Kathua* : Randhir Singh (NC)
35. *Khansaheb* . Ghulam Ahmad (NC)
36. *Khanyar* : Abdul Rahman Bhat (NC)
37. *Khawarpora* : Noor-ud-din Dar (NC)
38. *Kishtwar* : Syed Mir Badshah (NC)
39. *Kothar* : Manohar Nath Koul (NC)
40. *Kulgam* : Mohd. Yaqub Bhat (NC)
41. *Lander-Tikari* : Shiv Charan Gupta (PP)
42. *Leh* : Kaushak Bakula (NC)
43. *Lolab* : Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
44. *Magam* : Syed Abbas (NC)
45. *Marh (R)* : Gurandilla Mal (NC)
46. *Mendhar* : Vacant
47. *Miran-Saheb* : Kulbir Singh (NC)
48. *Nandi* : Abdul Kabir Wani (NC)
49. *Naubug-Brang Valley* : Nizam-ud-din (NC)
50. *Noorabad (Narwaw)* : Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
51. *Nowshera* : Beli Ram (NC)
52. *Pampore* : Pirzada Ghulam Jeelani (NC)
53. *Pattan* : Ghulam Mohammed Bhat Jalib (NC)
54. *Poonch* : Ghulam Ahmad (NC)
55. *Pulwama* : Sanaullah Sheikh (NC)
56. *Rafiabad (Hamal)* : Ghulam Rasul Kar (NC)
57. *Rajauri* : A. A Shawl (NC)
58. *Ramban* : Assadullah Mir (NC)
59. *Rajpora* : Ghulam Mohd. Mir Rajpuri (Speaker)
60. *Ramgarh (R)* : Vacant
61. *Ramhal* : Ghulam Mohd Wani (NC)
62. *Ranbirsinghpora (R)* : Bhagat Chhaju Ram (NC)
63. *Ramnagar* : Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
64. *Reasi* Rishi Kumar Kaushal (PP)
65. *Safa Kadal* : Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba* : Vacant
67. *Shopian* : Abdul Majid Bandey (NC)
68. *Sonawari* . Abdul Khaliq Bhat (NC)
69. *Sopore* : Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangmarg* : Mohammed Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora* : Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (NC)
72. *Tral* : Abdul Gani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampore* : Amarnath Sharma (NC)
74. *Uri* : Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zaddibal* : Mohammad Abdullah Shair (NC)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : S. N. Fotedar — *Deputy Chairman* : Mohammed Shaffi

Member		Member	
1. Amirullah Khan	Legislative Assembly	9. Habibullah	Legislative Assembly
2. Chuni Lal Sharma	,,	10. Mansukh Rai	,,
3. Ghias-ud-Din	,,	11. Mohammad Anwar	,,
4. Ghulam Hassan Dar	,,	12. Mohd Din Bandey	,,
5. Ghulam Hassan Mir	,,	13. Noor Mohammad	,,
6. Ghulam Mohammad Mosoodi	,,	14. Piara Singh	,,
7. Gurmakh Singh	,,	15. Paras Ram	,,
8. Gulzar Ahmad	,,	16. Ram Kishan	,,
		17. Ram Lal	,,

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations: National Conference (NC); Praja Parishad (PP); Independent (Ind.). The majority of the National Conference Legislature Party have since joined the Indian National Congress Legislature Party formed on March 2, 1965.

18. Sardari Lal	Legislative Assembly	27. Mangat Rai	Panchayats
19. Shib Singh	"	28. Mukhtar Ahmad	"
20. Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"	29. A. M Tariq	Nominated
21. Sonam Wangil	"	30. Jatinder Dev	"
22. Syed Hussain	"	31. Madan Lal	"
23. Dina Nath Mahajan	Local Authorities	32 Mir Alam	"
24. Ghulam Hussain Gillani	"	33 Mohammed Shafi	"
25 Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Panchayats	34 Piar Singh	"
26. Bansilal Kohistani	"	35 Ram Nath Chopra	"
		36 Saif-ud-Din Makhdoomi	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	81 80	76·00	84 00
Estate Duty	3·05	3 05	3·05
Land Revenue (net)	80 28	81 86	87·20
State Excise Duties . . .	60·02	75·00	75·00
Stamps . . .	16 81	20 43	20·43
Forest	5,00 00	4,00 00	4,25·00
Registration	5 77	5·77	5·77
Taxes on Vehicles	23 00	29 00	32 50
Sales Tax	69·00	83 00	85·00
Other Taxes and Duties .	35·10	24 48	30 48
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) . .	1,23 89	1,18 14	1,28 50
Debt Services	13 84	1,33 43	1,30·28
Civil Administration	59 52	66 00	61·64
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2,15 24	2,43 43	2,53 42
Miscellaneous (net)	2,95 38	2,78 94	2,87 97
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments .	7,25 26	11,55·36	13,03 37
Extraordinary	77 00	3·00	3 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	23,84 96	27,96 89	30,16 61
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	1,99 39	1,96 04	2,40 98
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,05 11	1,67 13	2,02 07
Debt Services (net)	3,22 47	3,25 49	3,45 15
General Administration . .	65 96	68 73	75 06
Administration of Justice .	16 02	17 38	17 88
Jails .	7 36	6 84	6 87
Police . .	1,67·10	1,76 93	1,99 96
Scientific Departments	0 86	0 88	1 65
Education . .	3,64 42	3,72 06	4,41 01
Medical . .	1,62·62	1,52 66	1,87 84
Public Health .	59 57	55 32	73 20
Agriculture . .	75 76	78 68	1,06 47
Animal Husbandry .	43 81	41 03	56·99
Co-operation .	27 59	26 45	30 11
Industries and Supplies	55·16	59 48	57 29
Miscellaneous Departments ..	90·90	89 11	1,29 16
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements . . .	1,07·97	3,23 43	4,44 54
Miscellaneous . . .	5,46·40	9,93 37	8,65·73
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	85·81	87 08	1,04 63
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	25,04·28	32,38 09	35,93 59
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT .. .	(—)1,19·32	(—)4,41·20	(—)5,76 98

KERALA

Area : 38,867·59 sq. km | *Population* : 1,69,03,715 | *Capital* : Trivandrum
Principal language : Malayalam

Governor : A. P. Jain

Following the adoption of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers by the Kerala Legislative Assembly on September 8, 1964, a Proclamation was issued by the President of India on September 10, 1964, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming for himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State, declaring that the powers of the Kerala State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and providing for incidental and consequential provisions necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation. The Proclamation was revoked on March 24, 1965. A fresh Proclamation to the same effect was issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on March 24, 1965. The issue of this fresh Proclamation followed the mid-term elections to the Kerala State Legislative Assembly held in March 1965 under which no single party was able to secure the requisite majority to form a Government.*

Chief Secretary

N M. Patnaik

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice .. .. M. S. Menon.

Judges .. . . P. T. Raman Nayar, C. A. Vaidialingam, S. Velu Pillai, Smt. Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T. C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew, P. Gopalan Nambiyar

Advocate-General .. .. T. S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman .. .. V. Mariyarputham

Members .. .. P. T. Bhaskara Panicker, C. O. T. Kunhi Pakki, A. P. Udayabhanu, V. K. Kunjan.

*The party position emerging from the mid-term elections held in March 1965 was Communist Party of India ((Marxist) 40, Indian National Congress 36, Samyukta Socialist Party 13, All-India Muslim League 6, Communist Party of India 3 and Others 35.

†As on June 15, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*In lakhs of rupees*

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,09·43	6,52·74	6,51·76
Estate Duty	18·56	18·56	19·00
Land Revenue (net)	1,29·01	1,73·07	3,55·20
State Excise Duties	4,05 00	4,10·00	4,30·00
Stamps	2,61·26	2,81·59	2,70·29
Forest	5,00 00	4,94·50	4,75·00
Registration	53·75	57·95	56 00
Taxes on Vehicles	3,90·00	4,00 00	4,30·00
Sales Tax	16,62·00	16,62·00	17,45·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,81 00	2,06·83	1,95·48
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	35·26	55 35	37·00
Debt Services	2,93·73	3,12·49	3,28·87
Civil Administration	5,96·97	5,61·61	5,68·33
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	31·22	40·33	44·36
Miscellaneous (net)	6,85 39	6,76·50	7,14·59
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,04·71	19,94·06	22,20 41
Extraordinary	1·03	1·07	13·12
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	79,58 32	79,98·65	85,54·41
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,71·27	3,70 48	4,03·46
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,55 96	1,83 91	1,74·96
Debt Services (net)	6,40 61	6,56·84	7,74·39
General Administration	1,66·96	1,71·47	1,86 87
Administration of Justice	1,10·76	1,11·59	1,17·80
Jails	47 20	48·43	54 99
Police	3,42 28	3,46 73	4,02·74
Ports and Pilotage	6 34	6 97	7·52
Scientific Departments	8 94	9·42	9·97
Education	23,67·68	25,54 67	28,73·84
Medical	5,20·33	4,98 93	5,88·05
Public Health	2,38 62	2,45 19	2,85·03
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,54·96	3,92·93	4,37 14
Animal Husbandry	71·24	78·56	1,11·55
Co-operation	50·37	48 09	67 08
Industries and Supplies	1,18 90	1,21·93	73·38
Miscellaneous Departments	3,05·74	3,13·20	3,03·64
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,15·98	5,11·40	5,28·11
Miscellaneous	4,42 66	10,14·10	10,77·52
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,63 74	2,55·40	2,95·09
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	75,99·74	79,40·24	87,73·13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)3,58·58	(+)58·41	(—)2,18·72

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 4,43,458 03 sq. km *Population* 3,23,72,408 *Capital* · Bhopal
Principal language : Hindi

Governor · H. V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dwarka Prasad Mishra	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Rehabilitation, Local Government (Rural), Archaeology and Tourism
Shambhunath Shukla	Finance and Languages
Shankar Dayal Sharma	Commerce, Industry and Natural Resources
Mishrilal Gangwal	Planning and Development and Economics and Statistics
Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation
Ganeshram Anant	Co-operation
Smt. Padmavati Devi	Local Government (Urban)
Narsinghrao Dikshit	Education (Excluding Archaeology)
Govind Narain Singh	Social Welfare
Gulsher Ahmed	Law, Separate Revenue and Registration
Gautam Sharma	Food and Civil Supplies
Ministers of State	
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Electricity
Vasantrao Wickey	Forests and Home
Arjun Singh	Agriculture and General Administration
Kunj Biharilal Guru	Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survey and Settlement
Parmanand Bhai Patel	Public Works (Bridges and Roads)
Rameshwar Prasad Sharma	Public Works (Irrigation excluding Chambal Project)
Vedram	Jails
Shyam Sundar Patidar	Labour and Housing and Public Works (Chambal Project)

Chief Secretary

R P Noronha

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	P. V. Dixit
Judges	T P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan V R Newaskar, P K Tare, H R Krishnan, K L Pande, S P Srivastava, S B. Sen, N M Golvalkar, S. P. Bhargava
Advocate-General	M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	K. Radhakrishnan
Members	Lal Pradyumn Singh, R C. Murab, Manohar Singh Mehta

†As on May 15, 1965.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Kunjilal Dube

Deputy Speaker : N. P. Shrivastava

1. *Abhanpur* : Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
2. *Agar* : Madanlal Bhandari (JS)
3. *Akaltara* : Bhuwanbhaskar Singh (Con.)
4. *Alirajpur* (*R*) : Bhagirath Bhanwar (SSP)
5. *Alot* (*R*) : Mayaram Nanda (Con.)
6. *Amarpatan* : Gulsher Ahmed (Con.)
7. *Ambah* : Jagdish Singh (PSP)
8. *Ambikapur*. Amresh Prasad Singh Deo (Ind.)
9. *Arang* (*R*) : Jagmohandas Guru Gosai (Con.)
10. *Ashoknagar* : Ramdayal Singh Raghuvanshi (Con.)
11. *Ashta* (*R*) : Urmrao Singh (Con.)
12. *Attair* : Ramkrishna Dixit (Con.)
13. *Badnawar* : Govardhanlal Sharma (JS)
14. *Badwara* (*R*) : Jagatpati Singh (Con.)
15. *Bagicha*. Nairityapal Singh (RRP-HM)
16. *Bagli* : Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)
17. *Bahoriband* : Balkrishna Paldhikar (JS)
18. *Baihar* (*R*) : Mahipal Singh Nawal Singh Masram (Con.)
19. *Baikunthpur*. Jwala Prasad (PSP)
20. *Balaghat* : Nand Kishore Jaisraj (Con.)
21. *Balod* : Kesholal Gomashtha (Con.)
22. *Baloda-Bazar* : Brijlal Verma (Con.)
23. *Banda*: Ramcharan Lal Pujari (JS)
24. *Bandhogarh* : Mishrilal Vishwakarma (Con.)
25. *Baraundha* : Ramchand Bajpai (Con.)
26. *Barghat* : Jageshwarnath Bisen (PSP)
27. *Bargi*. Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
28. *Bareli* (*R*) : Daulat Singh (Con.)
29. *Barnagar* Ramprakash Malhotra (SSP)
30. *Barpali* : Pyrare Lal (Con.)
31. *Barwaha* : Bal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
32. *Barwani* (*R*): Dawal Nana (JS)
33. *Basna* : Abdul Hamid Dani (Con.)
34. *Basoda* Ram Singh (Con.)
35. *Belha* : Chitrakanta Jayaswal (Con.)
36. *Bemetara* : Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
37. *Berasia* (*R*) Vacant
38. *Betul* : Deepchand Gothi (Con.)
39. *Bhainsdehi* (*R*) : Dadusingh Balaji (JS)
40. *Bhaiyathan* (*R*) : Mahadeo Singh (Con.)
41. *Bhander* (*R*) : Rajaram Singh (Con.)
42. *Bhanpuri* : Mangalsingh (JS)
43. *Bhanu Pratappur* (*R*) : Ram Charan Potai (Con.)
44. *Bhatapara* : Shivlal Mehta (Con.)
45. *Bhatgaon* (*R*) : Reshamlal Jhangre (Con.)
46. *Bhikangaon* : Hiralal Yadav (JS)
47. *Bhilai* (*R*) : Gopalsingh (Con.)
48. *Bhind* : Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)
49. *Bhohari*. Ramkishore Shukla (Con.)
50. *Bhoma* : Yogendranath Singh (RRP-HM)
51. *Bhopal* : Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
52. *Biaora* : Ramkaran Ugra (PSP)
53. *Bichhiya* (*R*) : Shankarlal (RRP-HM)
54. *Bijai-Raghogarh* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
55. *Bijapur* (*R*) : Bakaiyaraj Pambhoi (Con.)
56. *Bijawar* : Govind Singh Judeo (Con.)
57. *Bijeypur* : Naval Kishore Garg (Ind.)
58. *Bilaspur*. Vacant
59. *Bina* : Shyamsunder Narayan Mushran (Con.)
60. *Bindranawagarh* (*R*) : Khamsingh Komarra (PSP)
61. *Birendranagar* : Smt Padmavati Devi (Con.)
62. *Budhni* Banshidhar Parashar (Ind.)
63. *Burhar* : Krishnapal Singh (Con.)
64. *Burhanpur* : Abdul Qadir Siddique (Con.)
65. *Chachaura* : Prabhulal (Con.)
66. *Champa* : Jiwanlal Sao (JS)
67. *Chandrapur* : Dhansai Varma (Con.)
68. *Chaurai* (*R*) : Thansingh Hansa Deharia (Con.)
69. *Chhapara* (*R*) : Deepsingh (Con.)
70. *Chhatarpur* : Ram Swaroop Khare (JS)
71. *Chhindwara* (*R*) : Smt Vidyavati Vidyashanker Mehta (Con.)
72. *Chitrakote* (*R*) Paklu Joga (JS)
73. *Chowki* (*R*) : Deo Prasad Arya (PSP)
74. *Dabra* Brinda Sahai (Con.)
75. *Damoh* : Anand Kumar Shrivastava (Ind.)
76. *Damua* (*R*). Parasram Sheoram Dhurve (Con.)
77. *Dantewara* (*R*). Lachha (JS)
78. *Datia* Surya Deo Sharma (Ind.)
79. *Denwa*. Vinay Kumar Diwan (PSP)
80. *Deori* Krishna Kumar Katare (PSP)
81. *Deosar*. Laxmi Kant (Con.)
82. *Deotalao* : Raghavendra Singh (Con.)
83. *Depalpur* : Bapusingh Ramsingh Mandoloi (SSP)
84. *Devendra Nagar* Devendra Vijay Singh (Con.)
85. *Dewas* (*R*). Bapulal Malaviya (Con.)
86. *Dhamdha* Ganeshram Naik (Con.)
87. *Dhamtari* : Pandhrirao Kridatta (JS)
88. *Dhar* Kanhiyalal (Con.)
89. *Dharamajaigarh* Kishorimohan (Con.)
90. *Dharsiwan*. Hari Prem Baghel (PSP)
91. *Dhimarkheda* (*R*). Harbhagat Singh (Con.)
92. *Dhulkot* (*R*) : Manohar Singh Chauhan (JS)
93. *Dimni* (*R*) : Sumer Singh Amriya (Ind.)

*As on March 18, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM), Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind).

94. *Dindori* (*R*) : Barosi Singh Mangal Singh Kushram (PSP)
95. *Dondi Lohara* (*R*) Jhumaklal Bhindiya (Con.)
96. *Dongargaon* : Madanlal Tiwari (PSP)
97. *Dongargarh* · Ganeshmal Bhandari (Con.)
98. *Durg* · Dhalsingh (Con.)
99. *Gadarwara* . Laxminarayan Agrawal (PSP)
100. *Garoth* Mohanlal Sethia (JS)
101. *Gharghoda* (*R*) : Surendra Kumar Singh (Con)
102. *Gharadongri* (*R*) : Jangusingh Nizam (JS)
103 *Ghughri* · Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con)
104. *Gird* · Mahesh Dutt Mishra (Con.)
105 *Gohad* . Ramcharanlal (PSP)
106 *Gopadbanas* (*R*) Dadhi Singh (PSP)
107 *Gotegaon* · Shashibhushan Singh (Con)
108. *Gourella* Mathura Prasad Dubey (Con)
109 *Gulana* (*R*) : Hiralal Malaviya (JS)
110 *Guna* · Brindawan Prasad Tiwari (JS)
111. *Gunderdehi* Udairam (Con.)
112. *Garh* Vrajrajsingh (Con)
113 *Gwalior* Premchand Kashyap (Con)
114. *Harda* Laxmanrao Naik (Con)
115 *Harsud* . Rao Bhimsingh (Ind)
116 *Hatta* Juggal Kishore Bajaj (Con)
117 *Hoshangabad* · Smt Sushila Devi Dixit (Con)
118 *Indore* Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
119 *Indore City Central* . Babulal Patedi (Con)
120 *Indore City East* Gangaram Tiwari (Con.)
121 *Indore City West* : Mishrilal Gangwal (Con)
122 *Itarsi* · Kunwar Singh Mandoloi (PSP)
123 *Jabalpur I* Kunjilal Dube (Speaker)
124 *Jabalpur II* Jagdishnarain Awasthi (Con)
125 *Jabalpur III* Manmohan Das (Con)
126 *Jagdalpur* (*R*) Chaitu Mahra (JS)
127 *Jaitpur* (*R*) . Ramprasad Singh Parteti (Con)
128 *Janjgir* Rameshwar Prasad Sharma (Con)
129 *Jaora* Lakshmi Narain Pandey (JS)
130 *Jarhagaon* Sheo Prasad Ojha (Con)
131. *Jashpur* (*R*) . Smt. Shakuntala Devi (RRP-HM)
132. *Jatara* Narendrasingh Deo (Con)
133. *Jawad* Virender Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
134 *Jhabua* (*R*) · Mansingh Salsingh (SSP)
135. *Jobat* (*R*) : Rai Singh (SSP)
136 *Joura* Pancham Singh (PSP)
137 *Kanker* · Bhanupratap Deo (Con.)
138. *Kannod* Chaturbhuj Gorani (Ind)
139 *Karera* · Gautam Sharma (Con)
140. *Kasdol* Dwarka Prasad Mishra (Con)
141. *Katangi* Ojhi Ramlal (PSP)
142 *Katghora* (*R*) · Rudra Saran Pratap Singh (Con.)
143. *Kawardha* : Vishwaraj Singh (RRP-HM)
144 *Keshkal* (*R*) : Mankuram Sodi (JS)
145 *Khachraud* : Bhairav Bhartiya (Ind.)
146. *Khairagarh* · Gyanendra Singh (Con.)
147. *Khairalanjee* : Nilkanth Tukaram Banote (PSP)
148 *Khalwa* (*R*) : Hiralal (Ind)
149. *Khandwa* · Bhagwant Rao Mandoloi (Con)
150. *Khargone* · Bhalchandra Bagdare (JS)
151. *Khilchipur* : Harisingh Pawar (Ind.)
152 *Khurai* (*R*) : Nandlal Parmanand (Con.)
153 *Kirnapur* (*R*) : Motiram Odgu (Con.)
154 *Kolaras* . Smt. Manorama Trivedi (Con)
155 *Konta* (*R*) · Betti Joga Hadma (JS)
156 *Kota* (*R*) . Lal Chandrasekhara Singh (Con)
157 *Kotma* (*R*) Smt Girja Kumari(Con)
158. *Kukshi* (*R*) : Babu Singh (JS)
159. *Kurud* Yeshwant Rao Meghawali (JS)
160 *Kurwai* · Takhatmal Jain (Con)
161 *Lahar* (*R*) · Probhudayal Jatav (Con)
162 *Lailunga* . Narhari Prasad (RRP-HM)
163 *Lakhnadon* (*R*) : Vasantrao Uike (Con)
164 *Lal Bahadur Nagar* (*R*) · Tuman Lal (Con)
165 *Lanji* · N. P Shrivastava (Con)
166 *Lashkar* Ramniwas Bangad (Con)
167 *Laundi* · Ragunath Singh (PSP)
168 *Lidhaura* Laxmi Narain Naik (PSP)
169 *Loirmi* Yeshwantraj Singh (RRP-HM)
170 *Lundra* (*R*) · Atmaram Ingore (PSP)
171 *Maharajpur* (*R*) . Nathuram (JS)
172. *Mahasamund* (*R*) Paran Singh (PSP)
173 *Maheshwar* (*R*) · Bhikaji Tantuji (JS)
174 *Mahidpur* (*R*) Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con)
175 *Maihar* Gopalsharan Singh (Con)
176 *Majhauli* . Arjun Singh (Con)
177 *Malehra* (*R*) Hansraj (Con)
178 *Malkharoda* (*R*) Vedram (Con)
179 *Manasa* Sunderlal Pahuar (JS)
180 *Manawar East* (*R*) Fatehbansingh Chauhan (JS)
181 *Manawar West* (*R*) Mansingh Chauhan (JS)
182 *Mandla* · Smt. Naraini Devi Jha (Con)
183 *Mandsaur* . Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con)
184 *Manendragarh* (*R*) Rattiram (Con)
185 *Mangawan* Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Con)
186 *Maro* (*R*) : Sheolal Kuriey (Con)
187 *Masod* Smt Laxmibai Biharilal (Con)
188 *Masturi* (*R*) Ganeshram Anant (Con)
189. *Mauganj* (*R*) Chhotelal (Con)
190 *Mehedwani* (*R*) Roop Singh (Con)
191. *Mehgaon* Ramdhan Singh (Con)
192. *Mhow* · Rustamji Kawasji Jal (Con)
193 *Morar* . Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con)
194 *Morena* Hari Ram Singh Saraf (Con)
195 *Multai* · Balkrishna Patel (Con)
196 *Mungaoli* Chandrabhan Singh Chauhan (Con)
197 *Mungeli* (*R*) : Moolchand Jangre (Con.)
198. *Murwara* : Ramdas Agrawal (SSP

199. *Narainpur* (*R*) : Rambharosa (JS)
200. *Narsinhapur* : Mahindra Singh Kiledar (Con.)
201. *Narsinghgarh* : Kailashnath Katju (Con)
202. *Nawagarh* · Bisahudas Mahant (Con)
203. *Neemuch* : Khuman Singh (JS)
204 *New Bhopal* . Lokumal (Con)
205 *Niwari* (*R*) . Nathuram (PSP)
206 *Niwas* (*R*) . Shahju (Con)
207 *Nohata* · K. B. L Guru (Con.)
208. *Pagara* (*R*) . Udaibhan Shah Mardan Shah (Con)
209 *Pal* C S Singh (Con.)
210 *Pallari* (*R*) · Bhanwar Singh (Con)
211. *Panagar* Parmanand Bhai Patel (Con)
212 *Pandhana* (*R*) : Deokaran Patel (Con)
313 *Panna* Narendra Singh (Con)
214 *Parasia* . Sewakram Dubey (Con)
215. *Paraswada* Ramniklal Amritalal Trivedi (Con)
216 *Patan* (*R*) · Narain Prasad Choudhary (Con)
217. *Pathalgaon* (*R*) . Laljit Singh (RRP-HM)
218 *Patharia* (*R*) Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Ind)
219 *Pawai* (*R*) Jagsuriya (JS)
220 *Pichhore* Laxmi Narain Gupta (RRP-HM)
221. *Pipuria* (*R*) Smt. Ratan Kumari Devi (Con)
222 *Pithora* Pratap Singh (PSP)
223 *Pohari* (*R*) . Tularam Sagar (Con)
224 *Pushparajagarh* (*R*) . Chintaram (PSP)
225 *Pussour* . Naresh Chandra Singh (Con.)
226 *Raghogarh* (*R*) : Dulichand Aherwar (Con)
227 *Raghurajnagar* : Govind Narainsingh (Con)
228 *Raigarh* . Niranjan Lal Sharma (Con)
229 *Raipur* · Sharadacharan Tiwari (Con)
230. *Rajanandgaon* Eknath Marotirao (Con)
231 *Rajgarh* : Shivaprasad Khujneri (Ind)
232. *Rajim* . Shyamacharan Shukla (Con.)
233. *Rajpur* (*R*) : Devisingh Patel (JS)
234 *Ramakona* (*R*) : Ranchusingh Iwnati (Con)
235 *Ratlam* . Babulal Paliwal (SSP)
236 *Rehli* : Manibhai Javer Bhai Patel (Con)
237. *Rewa* · Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con.)
238 *Ron* · Mahadev Singh (Con.)
239. *Sabalgarh* (*R*) . Buddharam (Con)
240. *Sagar* : Mohd Shafi Sheikh Subarati (Con)
241 *Sailana* . Laxman Singh Chitra (SSP)
242 *Sainkheda* (*R*) : L. A. Jamnik (Con)
243. *Sakti* : Smt. Tankrajeshwari (Con)
244. *Samri* (*R*) . Jairam (Ind.)
245. *Sanchi* . Gulab Chand Tamot (PSP)
246. *Saraipali* : Mahendra Bahadur Singh (Con)
247. *Sarangarh* (*R*) : Ku Nanhu Dai (Con.)
248. *Sarangpur* (*R*) : Gangaram Jatav (JS)
249. *Sardarpur* : Sumer Singh Pawar (JS)
250. *Satna*. Sukhendra Singh (JS)
251. *Saunsar* . Sheshrao Govindrao Bute (Ind.)
252 *Sawer* (*R*) : Sajjansingh Vishnar (Con.)
253 *Sehore* · Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi (Con.)
254 *Sendhwa* (*R*) Roop Singh Abdu Chauhan (JS)
255. *Seondha* : Kamta Prasad Saxena (Con)
256 *Seoni* Smt. Prabhavati Raje (RRP-HM)
257. *Shahpur* Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (PSP)
258 *Shajapur* . Ramesh Chandra Dube (JS)
259 *Sheopur* Ram Swaroop Varma (RRP-HM)
260 *Shivpuri* . Anand Swarup Mishra (Con)
261 *Shujalpur* : Vishnucharan Joshi (Con.)
262 *Sidhi* · Chandrapratap Tiwari (PSP)
263 *Sihawa* (*R*) Narain Singh (JS)
264 *Sihora* Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con)
265. *Singrauli* Shyam Kartik (SSP)
266. *Sirmour* Jamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP)
267 *Sironj* Madanlal Agrawal (RRP-HM)
268 *Sitamau* Kishore Singh (JS)
269 *Sitapur* (*R*) : Mokhamadan Singh (Con)
270 *Sohagpur* · Sambhunath Shukla (Con)
271. *Sonkatch* Vikram Singh (JS)
272. *Surajpur* Banspur (RRP-HM)
273. *Surkhi* Bani Bhushan Premnarayan Rai (Con)
274 *Susner* . Harbhau Joshi (JS)
275 *Suwasara* (*R*) . Champalal Arya (JS)
276 *Takhatpur* Murlidhar Misra (Con)
277. *Tanakhar* (*R*) Smt Yugyaseni Kumari (Con)
278. *Tarana* . Madhavsingh Ramsingh (JS)
279. *Teonthar* · Lal Kamleshwar Singh (Con)
280 *Thandla* (*R*) . Pratapsingh (SSP)
281. *Tikamgarh* Gyanendra Singh Deo (Con)
282 *Timarni* (*R*) Dhannalal Chaudhary (Con.)
283 *Udaipura* Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con)
284 *Ujjain North* : Abdul Gayyur Quraishi (Con)
285. *Ujjain South* . Smt. Hansaben Patel (Con)
286 *Unchera* (*R*) : Gayadin (JS)
287. *Vidisha* (*R*) : Gorelal Raithor (Con)
288. *Waraseoni* : Vipinlal Shankarlal Sao (Con)
289 *Nominated* F.L. Lemus

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,94·14	7,92·21	7,86 83
Estate Duty	28 52	50 00	55 00
Land Revenue (net)	10,56 87	11,20·98	9,18 10
State Excise Duties	7,31 00	7,47·00	8,23·00
Stamps	2,50 00	2,53 00	2,64·82
Forest	12,75 00	12,71 54	14,06 80
Registration	27 66	35·00	40·00
Taxes on Vehicles	3,00 00	3,00·00	3,18 00
Sales Tax	16,30 00	16,00·00	18,87 26
Other Taxes and Duties	5,72 70	6,27·70	7,07 75
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,55 83	1,22 97	1,26 27
Debt Services	6,12 81	6,46 25	6,79 60
Civil Administration	3,07 79	3,33 55	5,87·21
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	65 28	67 43	68 18
Miscellaneous (net)	1,95 54	2,69 26	1,72 48
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	28,69 83	31,41 57	32,04 30
Extraordinary	—	(—)·03	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,07,72·97	1,13,78 43	1,20,45 60
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,39 97	9,30 64	9,97 19
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,16 39	83 34	1,11 29
Debt Services (net)	11,46 05	11,62 91	15,22 34
General Administration	4,41 52	4,30 06	4,56 86
Administration of Justice	1,36 01	1,36 83	1,43 22
Jails	65 87	70 89	72·13
Police	7,87 37	8,25 39	8,33 12
Scientific Departments	20 59	17 29	24 51
Education	28,37 32	26,56 95	30,80 84
Medical	4,39 01	4,50 62	5,30 23
Public Health	4,27 88	3,87 68	3,93 51
Agriculture	4,72 37	4,77 11	5,36 16
Animal Husbandry	1,84 82	1,76 74	1,98 42
Co-operation	92·57	98 32	89 56
Industries and Supplies	1,47 86	1,27 62	1,41 84
Miscellaneous Departments	4,72 55	5,00 57	5,83·29
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,82 43	6,21·62	7,33 69
Miscellaneous	6,61 23	7,36 68	8,20 56
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,69·39	7,46 28	8,49·83
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,08,41 20	1,06,37·54	1,21,18·59
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)68·23	(+)7,40·89	(—)72·99

MADRAS

Area : 1,29,965·51 sq km. *Population* : 3,36,86,953 *Capital* : Madras
Principal language : Tamil

Governor : Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
M Bhaktavatsalam ..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Education, Labour, Legislature, Elections, Religious Endowments, Rural Industries Project and Official Language
R Venkataraman ..	Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits, Law and Transport
P. Kakkan	Police, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare, Prohibition, Bhoodan and Gramdan
P Ramaiah .	Food, Public Works, Revenue, Legislation on Money Lending (Rural Indebtedness), Legislation on Weights and Measures, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees and Passports
Smt Jothi Venkatachalam .	Public Health and Medicine, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages, Accommodation Control, Beggars and Cinematograph Act
N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar . .	Co-operation, Courts, Forests and Cinchora, Khadi and Village Industries and Ports
G Bhuvarahan	Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prisons, Approved Schools, Vigilance Services and Fisheries
S M A Majid . .	Municipal Administration, Community Development and Panchayats

Chief Secretary

T. A Varghese

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice .	P Chandra Reddi
Judges	M. Anantanarayanan, K. Veeraswami, K Sreenivasan, T. Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, P S Kailasam, P Kunhamed Kutti, R. Sadasivam, K S Venkataraman, K S Ramamurti, M. Natesan
Advocate-General ..	N. Krishnaswami Reddy

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	J. Sivanandam
Members	S. Chinnappan, E. Adikesavan

†As on May 15, 1965

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S. Chella Pandian *Deputy Speaker* : K. Parthasarath

1. *Acharapakkam* : O Venkatasubba Reddy (Con)
2. *Adirampattinam* M. Dhandayuthapani (Con)
3. *Aduthurai* : K S Mani (DMK)
4. *Alangudi* (*R*) · P Murugaiyan (DMK)
5. *Alangulam* : S Chella Pandian (Speaker)
6. *Ambasamudram* G Gomathi Sankara Dikshitar (Con.)
7. *Ambur* (*R*) · P Rajagopal (Con.)
8. *Anamalai* (*R*) · K Ponnian (Con)
9. *Andanallur* . Chinnadhurai Ambalakarar (Con)
10. *Andipatti* (*R*) . Smt. A Krishnaveni (Con)
11. *Andhiyur* (*R*) . G. D Perumal Raju (Con)
12. *Arantangi* . A Duraiyarasan (DMK)
13. *Aravakurichi* . S Sadasivam (Con)
14. *Arcot* : K R. Munirathnam (DMK)
15. *Ariyalur* R Narayanan (DMK)
16. *Arkonam* . S. J Ramaswamy (DMK)
17. *Arni* . C Kothandarama Bhagavathar (Con)
18. *Aruppukottai* : T. Kadambavanasundram (Con)
19. *Attur* S Angamuthu Naicker (Con.)
20. *Authoor* V S S. Mani (DMK)
21. *Avanashi* K. Marappa Gounder (Con)
22. *Basin Bridge* . Smt T N Anandanayaki (Con)
23. *Bhavani* Smt. N K Ranganayaki (Con)
24. *Bhuvanagiri* A Ramachandra Rayar (Con)
25. *Bodinayakanoor* A P Sounderavel Servai (Con)
26. *Chengam* · C K Chinnaraje Goundei (DMK)
27. *Chennimalai* : K R Nallasivam (Ind.-SP)
28. *Cheyyar* : K Govindan Pulavar (DMK)
29. *Chidambaram* (*R*) : S Sivasubramaniam (Con)
30. *Chingleput* : C. G. Viswanathan (DMK)
31. *Coimbatore I* : G E. Chinnadurai (Con.)
32. *Coimbatore II* (*R*) . K. P. Palanisamy (Con.)
33. *Colachel* . A Swamidas (Ind)
34. *Coonoor* . J Matha Gowder (Con)
35. *Cuddalore* · P. R. Seenuvasa Padayachi (Con.)
36. *Dharapuram* . Smt Parvathi Arjunan (Con)
37. *Dharmapuri* · Vacant
38. *Dindigul* · R Rangaswamy (Con)
39. *Egmore* . Smt Jothi Venkatachalam (Con.)
40. *Erode* : A S Dhakshinamoorthy Gounder (Con)
41. *Gandarvakottai* : R. Krishnaswamy Gopalar (Con)
42. *Gangaikondan* (*R*) : R. S. Arumugam (Con.)
43. *Gingee* : G Rajaram (Con)
44. *Gobichettipalayam* . P. K. Muthuvelappa Gounder (Con)
45. *Gudiyattam* (*R*) : T. Manavalan (Con.)
46. *Gummidipundi* : A. Raghava Reddy (Ind.)
47. *Harbour* · K. S G Haja Sheriff (Con.)
48. *Harur* (*R*) · C Manickam (DMK)
49. *Hosur* N Ramachandra Reddy (Con)
50. *Jayankondan* Smt Jagadambal Velayudham (DMK)
51. *Kadambur* (*R*) : S Sangili (Con)
52. *Kadambathur* : N Ekambara Mudaliar (Con)
53. *Kadayam* · A B Balagan (Con)
54. *Kallakurichi* (*R*) . T Chinnasamy (DMK)
55. *Kancheepuram* . S V. Natesa Mudaliar (Con)
56. *Kangayam* K. S. Nataraja Gounder (Con)
57. *Kanyakumari* B Natarajan (Con)
58. *Kapilamalai* C V Velappan (DMK)
59. *Karaikudi* . Saw Ganesan (SWA)
60. *Karur* T M Nallasamy (Con)
61. *Kattumannarkoil* M R. Krishnamoorthy (DMK)
62. *Katpadi* . B Rajagopal Naidu (Con)
63. *Killiyoor* R. Ponnappa Nadar (Con)
64. *Kodaikanal* M Alagiriswamy (Con)
65. *Kodavasal* : P Jayaraj (Con)
66. *Koilpalayam* M P Muthukaruppannaswami Gounder (Con)
67. *Koilpatti* N V Venugopalakrishnasami (Con)
68. *Krishnagiri* . P. V Sriramulu Naidu (DMK)
69. *Kulithalai* : V Ramanathan (Con)
70. *Kumbakonam* A R Ramaswami (Con)
71. *Kunnathur* (*R*) : P Appavoo (Con)
72. *Kurinjipadi* . N Rajangam (DMK)
73. *Lalgudi* . A P Dharmalingam (DMK)
74. *Madhavaram* R Govindarajulu Naidu (Con)
75. *Madurai Central* : V. Sankaran (Con)
76. *Madurai East* : Smt P K R. Lakshmikantham (Con)
77. *Madurantakam* (*R*, . B. Parameswaran (Con)
78. *Mallasamudram* (*R*) : R. Nallamuthu (DMK)
79. *Manamadurai* K Cheemaichamy (SWA)
80. *Manaparai* : N P. M. Chinniah Gounder (Con)
81. *Mannargudi* . T S Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
82. *Mayuram* : G. Narayanaswamy Naidu (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con), Communist Party (CP); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Swatantra Party (SWA), Independent (Ind)

83. *Melur* : M. Sivaramanambalam (Con.)
84. *Mettupalayam* : N. Shanmugasundaram (Con)
85. *Mettur* : K. S Ardhanareeswara Gounder (Con.)
86. *Mudukulathur* : T. L Sasivarna Thevar (Ind -FB)
87. *Musiri* (*R*) . S Ramalingam (Con)
88. *Mylapore* . Rama Arangannal (DMK)
89 *Nagapattinam* : A M. P. S Balagangadharan (Con)
90. *Nagercoil* · A Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
91. *Nallur*. K Narayanaswami Pillai (Con)
92. *Namakkal* (*R*) . S Chinnayan (Con)
93 *Nambiyur* A. K Kaliappa Gounder (Con)
94 *Nanguneri* · N Duraipandi (Con)
95 *Nannilam* . M D Thiagaraji Pillai (Con)
96. *Nellikuppam* V. Krishnamoorthy Gounder (DMK)
97 *Nilakottai* K S Abdul Azeez (Con)
98 *Ootacamund* : T. Katcha Gowder (Con)
99 *Ottanchatram* A Senapathi Gounder (Con)
100 *Ottapidaram* : A. L Ramakrishna Naidu (Con)
101 *Padmanabhapuram* · A. Kunjan Nadar (Ind)
102. *Palani* · C Venkidusamy Gounder (Ind)
103. *Palladam* . R Sengaliappan (Con)
104 *Panjapatti* K K Muthiah (Con)
105 *Papanasam* (*R*) : R Subramanian (Con.)
106 *Paramakudi* . C Srinivasan (Con)
107 *Pattukkottai* : V Arunachalam (DMK)
108 *Pennagaram* : M V Karivengadam (DMK)
109 *Perambalur* T P Alagamuthu (DMK)
110 *Perambur* (*R*) · Ku. D. Sulochana (Con)
111 *Peranamallur* P Ramachandran (Con)
112 *Perundurai* · N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar (Con)
113 *Pollachi* N. Mahalingam (Con)
114. *Polur* . T B Kesava Reddi (Ind.)
115. *Ponneri* (*R*) T P Elumalai (Con)
116 *Porayar* . K R Sambandam (Con)
117 *Pudukkottai* : A Thiagarajan (DMK)
118 *Purasawalkam* : V Bashyam Reddy (Con)
119 *Puliangudi* (*R*) P. Urkavalan (Con)
120 *Radhapuram* : N Soundarapandian (Con)
121 *Ramanathapuram* . Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Con)
122 *Ranipet* · R. Abdul Khaleel (DMK)
123. *Rajapalayam*: R. Krishnaswamy Naidu (Con)
124. *Rasipuram* . N P. Sengottuvelu (DMK)
125 *Rishivandiyam* (*R*) . L Anandan (Con)
126. *Saidapet* : Munu Adhi (DMK)
127. *Salem-I* : G Venkataraman (Con.)
128 *Salem II* : A. Ratnavel Gounder (Con.)
129. *Saliamangalam* : A. Appavoo Thevar (Con)
130. *Samayanallur* (*R*) : P. Kakkan (Con.)
131. *Sankarankoil* : S. M. Abdul Majid (Con)
132. *Sankari* . K S Subramania Gounder (Con)
133 *Sathiamangalam* K Gopala Gounder (Con.)
134. *Sattankulam* : K. T. Kosalram (Con.)
135. *Sattur* K. Kamaraj (Con)
136 *Sankarapuram* · K Parthasarathi (Con.)
137. *Sendamangalam* . V. R. Ponnaman (DMK)
138 *Sholinghur* A M. Ponrangam (Con)
139 *Sholavandan* (*R*) . Smt. A. S Ponnammal (Con.)
140 *Sirkali* (*R*) R Thangavelu (Con.)
141 *Sivaganga* R V. Swaminathan (Con)
142. *Sivakasi* S Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)
143. *Sriperumbudur* M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
144 *Srirangam* . N. Subramaniam Chettiar (Con)
145 *Srivaikuntam* . A. P C Veerabahu (Con)
146 *Srivilliputhur* (*R*) · M. Chelliah (Con.)
147 *Sulur* Smt C Kolandaiammal (Con)
148 *Talaivasal* (*R*) A Duraiswamy (Con)
149 *Tampadi* (*R*) . A Arumugam (Con.)
150 *Taramangalam* : N. S. Sundararajan (Con)
151 *Tenkasi* : A R Subbiah Mudaliar (Con)
152. *Thanjavur* · M Karunanithi (DMK)
153 *Theni* S. S Rajendran (DMK)
154 *Thiagarayanagar* . Kanchi Manimozhiar (DMK)
155. *Thirumangalam* · K Thiruvengadam (Con)
156 *Thirumayam* V Ramiah (Con)
157 *Tiruppairankundram* S Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con)
158 *Tiruthuraipundi* (*R*) : A K. Subbiah (CP)
159 *Thondamuthur* · V Ellama Naidu (Con)
160 *Thousand Lights* . K A Mathialagan (DMK)
161 *Thurinjapuram* S Murugaiyan (DMK)
162 *Tindivanam* A Thangavelu (DMK)
163. *Tiruchendur* M S Selvarajan (Con.)
164 *Tiruchengode* · T M Kaliyannan (Con.)
165 *Tiruchirapalli I* M S Mani (DMK)
166 *Tiruchirapalli II* : M Kalyanasundaram (CP)
167 *Tiruchuli* (*R*) A Perumal (Ind -FB)
168. *Tirukoilur*. Smt B Lakshminarasamma (Con)
169 *Tirukoshtiyur* S Madhavan (DMK)
170 *Tirunelveli* Smt Rajathi Kunchithapatham (Con.)
171 *Tiruppattur* K Tirupathy Gounder (DMK)
172 *Tiruppur* · K. N Palaniswamy (Con)
173. *Tiruvarur* (*R*) . C M. Ambikapathi (Con)
174 *Tiruvadanai* : Kariamanicka Ambalam (SWA)
175 *Tiruvallur* (*R*) · V S Arunachalam (Con)
176. *Tiruttani* : C Chiranjeevulu Naidu (Ind)
177. *Tiruvannamalai* . P. U. Shanmugam (DMK)
178. *Tiruvayar* : K. B. Palani (Con.)

179. *T. Palur* : S. Ramaswami (DMK)
180. *Triplicane* : V. R. Nedunchezhiyan (DMK)
181. *Tuticorin* · S. Ponnusamy Nadar (Con.)
182. *Udumalpet* : R Rajagopalaswamy (Con)
183. *Uddanapalli* · N. Chinnamunisamy Chetty (SWA)
184. *Ulundurpet* · Smt. A. Manonmani Ammal (SWA)
185. *Uppiliapuram* : V. A Muthiah (Con.)
186. *Usilampatti* P. K Mookiah Thevar (SWA)
187 *Uthamapalayam* · M Rajangam (DMK)
188. *Uthangarai* : M Kamalanathan (DMK)
189. *Uthiramerur* . O. Sreenivasa Reddiar (Con.)
190. *Vadamadurai* : M. Maruthanayagam Pillai (Con)
191. *Valapadi* : N. Ramaswamy Udayar (Con)
192. *Valavanur* : K. M. Krishnaswami (Con.)
193 *Vaniyambadi* : M P Vadivelu (DMK)
194. *Vanur* (*R*) . A G. Balakrishnan (DMK)
195. *Vedasandur* : S Nanjunda Rao (Con.)
196 *Vedaranyam* : M. S. Ramalingam (Con)
197. *Veerapandy* : S. Arumugam (DMK)
198. *Vellore* : R. Jeevarathnam (Con.)
199 *Vengalam* (*R*) : S Mani (DMK)
200. *Vilavancode* : M William (Con)
201 *Villupuram* · M. Shunmugam (DMK)
202 *Virinchipuram* : R. Sampanghi (DMK)
203. *Vriddhachalam* : G. Bhuvarahan (Con)
204 *Wandiwash* (*R*) . S Muthulingam (DMK)
205. *Washermanpet* M. Mayandi Nadar (Con)
206. *Yercaud* (*R*) : M. Kulaindaiswamy Gounder (Con.)
207. *Nominated* · Smt A Suares.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman . M A Manickavelu *Deputy Chairman* : V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

Member	Constituency	Member	Constituency
1. K. Ramakrishna Achari	Legislative Assembly	31 V K Ramaswamy Mudaliar	Local Authorities
2. T S. Arunachalam	,,	32 A K Thangavel Mudaliar	,,
3 S R P Ponnuswamy Chettiar	,,	33 C Muthiah	,,
4 C P Chitrarasu	,,	34 K Doraiswamy Naidu	,,
5 M Ethirajalu	,,	35 S Pandian	,,
6. V. K Palaniswamy Gounder	,,	36. I A Chidambaram Pillai	,,
7 Smt Lakshmi Krishnamurthy	,,	37 A Sambasiva Reddiar	,,
8. M A Manickavelu	,,	38 S Jayarama Reddiar	,,
9 Mohanlal Mehta	,,	39 P Venkatachala Thevar	,,
10 E. Janakirama Mudaliar	,,	40. N R Thiagarajan	,,
11 K Rajaram Naidu	,,	41. R Venkatachalam	,,
12. N V Natarajan	,,	42 G Vijayarangam	,,
13 M Rajagopal Pillai	,,	43. K Anbazhagan	Teachers
14 K R Ramasamy	,,	44 A Chidambaranathan	,,
15. K. V Ramaswamy	,,	45 G. R Damodaran	,,
16 K. Ramdoss	,,	46 M. Rajah Iyer	,,
17. A Subramanyam	,,	47 G Krishnamoorthy	,,
18. A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	,,	48 M Sankaralingam Pillai	,,
19. R. Venkataraman	,,	49 K Balasubramanya Ayyar	Graduates
20 P Villavarayar	,,	50 H. V. Hande	,,
21. K. S. Abdul Wahab	,,	51 A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	,,
22. S P. Aditanar	Local Authorities	52 S K Sambandhan	,,
23 M.Subbiah Chettiar	,,	53 T V Sivanandam	,,
24. S. K. A Lakshmanan Chettiar	,,	54 A Srinivasaraghavan	,,
25 T. Durairaj	,,	55 M. A. Muthiah Chettiar	Nominated
26 K Kamalakannan	,,	56. Smt C Mary Clubwala Jadhav	,,
27. K K Kothandaraman	,,	57. Smt. S Manjubhashini	,,
28. R Sivasankara Mehta	,,	58. Smt. S Pandurangam	,,
29. T V Devaraja Mudaliar	,,	59 V Ramalingam Pillai	,,
30. A. Chidambara Mudaliar	,,	60. O. P Ramaswami Reddiar	,,
		61. V. Rangaswamy	,,
		62. S. D. Sundaram	,,
		63. Smt. T. L. Tirupurasundari	,,

*As on March 1, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,96 00	11,35 00	11,28 00
Estate Duty	37 00	63 00	63 ·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,70 51	4,69 02	4,79 ·87
State Excise Duties	35 09	40 ·12	40 12
Stamps	6,49 ·41	6,45 ·63	7,05 ·63
Forest	2,29 90	2,40 09	2,59 ·23
Registration	1,40 ·22	1,61 ·30	1,75 ·30
Taxes on Vehicles	12,00 00	12,50 ·00	13,00 50
Sales Tax	30,50 00	31,36 27	34,81 ·29
Other Taxes and Duties	7,10 14	8,02 ·52	9,12 ·66
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	3,83 ·91	4,13 18	4,04 ·14
Debt Services	13,78 75	13,38 48	15,41 ·99
Civil Administration	10,36 38	11,78 70	12,85 ·38
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,38 ·96	1,37 29	1,35 99
Miscellaneous (net)	7,76 ·70	8,83 02	10,08 ·29
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	25,63 88	27,85 15	33,97 83
Extraordinary	1,00 72	22 ·58	• 43 86
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,38,47 ·57	1,47,01 ·35	1,63,63 ·08
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,55 99	4,08 63	4,41 ·15
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,75 18	6,28 30	6,59 69
Debt Services (net)	14,61 19	15,08 ·38	16,78 69
General Administration	7,21 ·82	8,26 52	9,40 49
Administration of Justice	1,64 74	1,72 35	1,80 24
Jails	1,50 41	1,54 14	1,57 08
Police	7,26 ·89	7,31 25	7,44 31
Scientific Departments	7 ·16	7 ·72	5 ·79
Education	30,73 75	32,16 31	36,93 12
Medical	7,91 ·82	8,57 10	9,26 ·19
Public Health	2,80 43	3,15 ·68	3,94 ·73
Agriculture and Fisheries	6,45 58	7,16 02	7,94 46
Animal Husbandry	1,94 12	2,87 52	2,89 ·61
Co-operation	2,42 08	2,42 ·00	2,32 ·24
Industries	6,47 31	6,51 41	6,70 35
Miscellaneous Departments	6,32 ·29	7,50 97	8,85 74
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,95 98	9,10 80	9,96 20
Miscellaneous	18,70 56	20,73 06	27,33 ·48
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6,44 ·36	7,19 04	7,36 ·92
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,40,81 ·66	1,51,77 ·20	1,70,60 ·48
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)2,34 .09	(—)4,75·85	(—)6,97 .40

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 3,07,268·33 sq. km. *Population* : 3,95,53,718 *Capital: Bombay*
Principal language : Marathi

Governor : P. V. Cherian

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
V.P. Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Industries and Planning
D. S Desai	Home
G. B. Khedkar	Rural Development
P K. Savant	Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies
Shantilal H Shah	Public Health, Law and Judiciary
S K. Wankhede	Finance
S. B. Chavan	Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications
Homi J. Taleyarkhan	Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism
Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosle	Social Welfare
M D. Choudhari	Education and Forests
K S. Sonwane	Co-operation
N. M. Tidke	Labour
Rafiq Zakaria	Urban Development and Waqf
S. V. Sonawane	Prohibition
Rajaram Anant Patil	Revenue
Deputy Ministers	
Gundu Dashrath Patil	Planning, Industries and Electricity
Kailas Shivnarayan	Education
Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite	Agriculture
Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale	Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications
S B Patil	Revenue
Hari Govindrao Vartak	Public Health, Khar Lands and Fisheries
Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal	Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies
Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil	Home and Labour
Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap	Rural and Urban Development and Legislative Affairs
Digambar Narshi Padvi	Social Welfare, Housing and Forests

Chief Secretary

D R Pradhan

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	H K. Chainani
Judges	Y S Tambe, S. P Kotval, N A. Mody, V. M Tarkunde, D V Patel, V S. Desai, K. K Desai, V. A Naik, N L Abhyankar, M G Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud, D. G. Palekar, R M. Kantawala, V. G Wagle, H R. Gokhale, L M Paranjpe, V. D Tulzapurkar, B. D Bal
Advocate-General	H. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	S. P P. Thorat
Members	L M. Patil, D. V Chauhan, D. Y. Gohokar, W. G. Subhedar

*As on April 20, 1965.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : T. S Bharde

Deputy Speaker: K. T. Girme

1. *Achalpur* : Annasaheb Sadashivrao watane (Ind.)
2. *Adyar (R)* Aba Dhandu Gosawi (RP)
3. *Ahmedpur.* Mahadevappa Baslingappa Sangvikar (Con.)
4. *Ahmednagar North* B. N. Nagwade (Ind.)
5. *Ahmednagar South:* T. S. Bharde (Speaker).
6. *Akkalkot:* Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale (Con)
7. *Akola* M. A Vairale (Con)
8. *Akot* Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar (Con.)
9. *Akrani (R)*· C D Bhandari (Con)
10. *Alibag* Dattatraya Krishnaji Khanvilkar (Con.)
11. *Amalner(R)*· Shahajahankhan Jalamkhan Tadvi (Con)
12. *Ambad.* Nanasaheb Savlaram Jedhe (Con)
13. *Ambegaon* Smt. Venubai Annasaheb Awate (Con.)
14. *Amgoan* Narayan Mohani Bahekar (SSP)
15. *Amravati* Umerlalji Mathuradas Kedia (Con)
16. *Armori* Jagannath Temsa Mashakshetri (Con)
17. *Arvi*· Narayanrao Rajaramji Kale (Ind)
18. *Ashti(R)* Ramdas Gangaramji Sonowane (Con)
19. *Ashti* Bhausaheb Kashinath Ajabe (Con)
20. *Aurangabad* Rafiq Zakaria (Con)
21. *Ausa* Mallanath Gundanath Maharaj (PWP)
22. *Badnapur (R)* Dhakaleshwar Makaji Kamale (Con)
23. *Badnera* Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con)
24. *Baglan*· Dharma Patil (Con)
25. *Balapur*· Shriram Haribhau Mankar (Ind)
26. *Bandra* Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con)
27. *Baramati* Smt Malatibai Madhaorao Shirole (Con)
28. *Barsi* Smt Prabhatai Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con.)
29. *Bassein* Hari Govindrao Vartek (Con)
30. *Basmath* Rangrao Parasramji Deshmukh (Con)
31. *Bhadrawati* Ramchandra Janardhan Deotale (Con)
32. *Bhagur(R)*· Amritrao Tulshiram Kale (Con)
33. *Bhandara.* Dada Dajibaji Dhote (Con)
34. *Bhir.* Kashinath Tatyaba Jadhav (CP)
35. *Bhiwandi.* Bango Nana Bhoir (Con.)
36. *Bhokardan:* Bhaurao Narsingrao Gavandhe (PWP)
37. *Bhor* Shankar Mahadeo Bhelke (Con)
38. *Bhudargad*· Anandrao Kondiba Desai (Con)
39. *Bhusaval:* Dattatraya Senu Bhirud (Con.)
40. *Biloli:* Vyankatrao Babarao Deshmukh (Taradekar) (Con)
41. *Borgaon(R).* Dagadu Zangoji Palasapagar (Con.)
42. *Borivali*· Iswarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con)
43. *Brahmapuri(R)*· Govinda Bijaji Meshram (Con)
44. *Buldana.* Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
45. *Byculla:* Smt Qamar N Ahmed (Con.)
46. *Chalisgaon* Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Con)
47. *Chanda* Ramchandrarao Rajeshwarrao Potdukhe (Ind)
48. *Chandgad* Vithalrao Kalajirao Chavan (Con)
49. *Chandur.* Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con)
50. *Chausala*· Bhaurao Bhagujirao (Con.)
51. *Chembur:* Vadilal Chaturbhuj Gandhi (Con)
52. *Chikhali*· Santoshrao Narayan Patil (Con)
53. *Chimur*· Marotrao Damodar Tumpalliwar (Con)
54. *Chiplun* Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Con)
55. *Chopda:* Deorao Madhavrao Nikam (Con)
56. *Colaba*· Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
57. *Dadar* Prahlad Keshav Atre (Ind)
58. *Dahanu.* Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con)
59. *Dapoli.* Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Con.)
60. *Darwha* Ali Hasan Jiwabhai Mamdani (Con.)
61. *Daryapur* Jagannath Deorao Patil (Ind.)
62. *Deogad.* Vamanrao Nagoji Rane (Con)
63. *Dhanora (R)* Fatelalshah Raja (Ind.)
64. *Dharamabad:* Shankarrao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con)
65. *Dhobitalao*·Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con.)
66. *Dhulia North*· Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con)
67. *Dhulia South* Bhagwatiprasad Rambharose Pande (Con.)
68. *Dhond (R)*· Vithalrao Ramchandra Pawar (Con.)
69. *Digars.* Madhaorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
70. *Dindori.* Raghunath Gopalrao Gunjal (Con)
71. *Dongri:* Mustafa Gulamnabi Faki (Con)
72. *Edlabad (R)* Hiralal Indal Kalyani (Con.)
73. *Erandol*· Digambar Shankar Patil (Con.)
74. *Gadhinglaj:* Appasaheb Ramrao Nalawade (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations. Indian National Congress (Con.); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) ; Communist Party (CP) ; Republican Party RP) ; Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP), Independent (Ind.)

75. *Gangakhed (R):* Devrao Namderoao Pathrikar Kamble (Con)
76. *Gangapur:* Yamajirao Mahatarrao Satpute (Con.)
77. *Georai* · Sayajirao Tryambakrao (Con.)
78. *Girgaum:* Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con.)
79. *Gondia* Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con.)
80. *Goregaon* Puranlal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (SSP)
81. *Gowardhan (R)* Rambhahu Chinkaji Salve (Con)
82. *Guhagar:* Purushottam Vasudeo Mandlik (SSP)
83. *Hadgaon* · Bhimrao Keshavrao Deshmukh (Con.)
84. *Hatkanangale (R):* Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con.)
85. *Haveli* · Martand Dhondiba Magar (Con.)
86. *Hinganghat:* Vinayak Madhavrao Choudhari (Ind.)
87. *Hingoli:* Narayanrao Limbajirao Patil (Con.)
88. *Igatpuri:* Shankar Dharlu Zole (SSP)
89. *Indapur:* Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con)
90. *Jalamb.* Kashirao Raibhau Patil (PWP)
91. *Jalgaon* · Smt. Pratibha Narayanrao Patil (Con)
92. *Jalna* Dattatrayrao Khanderao Deshpande (Con)
93. *Jamner.* Abajee Nana Patil (Con.)
94. *Janefal (R)* Balwanta Piraji Wankhede (Con.)
95. *Jaoli* Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con)
96. *Jath* Tukaram Krishnarao Shendge (Con.)
97. *Jawhar (R)* Baburao Sadashiv Jadho (Con.)
98. *Jintur* Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
99. *Junnar* Vithalrao Narayanrao Awate (Ind.)
100. *Kagal* · Shamrao Bhivaji Patil (Con.)
101. *Kaij (R)* Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con)
102. *Kalamnuri (R):* Surajmal Narayan Choudhari (Con)
103. *Kallam (R).* Pralhadarao Sopan Sarwade (Con)
104. *Kalameshwar* Seshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con)
105. *Kalwan (R)* Dongar Rama More (Con)
106 *Kalyan* Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
107. *Kamptee (R).* Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con)
108 *Kandhar:* Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge (PWP)
109. *Kankavli.* Yeshwant Babaji Dalvi (SSP)
110. *Kannad* Kakasaheb Bhikanrao Deshmukh (Con.)
111. *Karad North.* Pandurang Dadasaheb Patil (Con)
112. *Karad South:* Yeshvantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con)
113. *Karmala* · Pandurang Mahadeo Jagtap (Con)
114. *Karjat:* Eknath Buwasaheb Nimbalkar (Con.)
115. *Karvir:* Dinkarrao Vithalrao Mudrale (Con.)
116. *Kasa(R)* · Dhaktya Posha Sutar (CP)
117. *Kasba Peth:* Baburao Narayanrao Sanas (Con.)
118. *Katol* · Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con)
119. *Kelapur* Tryambak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
120. *Khalapur(R).* Krishna Ramaji Mundhe (PWP)
121. *Khamgaon:* Tukaram Ganpat Khunkar (Ind.)
122 *Khanapur* Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con)
123. *Khatav* Shivajirao Dadasaheb Pawar (Con)
124 *Khed* Vasantrao Marutrao Manjre (Con)
125 *Khed.* Husen Misarikhan Dalwai (Con)
126 *Kinwat.* Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Con)
127. *Kirkee (R)* Ganpat Narayan Kamble (Con)
128. *Kolhapur* · Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
129 *Koregaon:* Tushar Pandurang Pawar (Con)
130. *Kumbharwada:* Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con)
131 *Kurla* Smt. Anjanibai Narhar Magar (Con)
132 *Lanja* Shashishekhar Kasinath Athalye (SSP)
133. *Latur* Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane (Con)
134. *Lovegrove(R)* Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con)
135. *Mahad (R)* Kashinath Babu Asware (Con)
136. *Mahad* Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con)
137. *Mahalaxmi* Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con)
138. *Mahim* Frederick Michael Pinto (Ind)
139. *Makhajan (R)* Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Con)
140 *Malegaon:* Haroon Ahmed Ansari (Con)
141. *Malkapur* Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con)
142. *Malsiras* · Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con)
143. *Malwan* Shyam Gangaram Kocharekar (SSP)
144. *Man (R)* Laxman Babaji Bhingardeve (Con)
145. *Mandvi* Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con)
146 *Mangalwedha (R)* Ganpat Laxman Sonawane (Con)
147. *Mangaon* · Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (Con)
148 *Mangrulpir* Smt. Shanta Raghunath Page (Con)
149. *Manjlegaon* · Shripadrao Limbajirao Kadam (Con.)
150. *Matunga* · Liladhar Passo Shah (Con.)
151 *Maval* Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol (Con.)
152 *Mazgaon* · Vithal Krishnaji Toraskar (Con)
153. *Mekhar:* Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con.)
154. *Melghat* · Mamraj Jagannath Khandelwal (Ind.)

155. *Miraj*· Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con)
156. *Mokhada (R)*. Malu Hari Veer (Con.)
157. *Morsi* Pratapsinh Shankarrao Deshmukh (Ind)
158. *Mukhed(R)* Piraji Satwaji Sabne (Con.)
159. *Murbad*. Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Con.)
160. *Murtijapur:* Smt Kusumatai Wamanrao Korpe (Con.)
161. *Nagarakola(R)* Yashwant Sakharam Bhangre (Con)
162. *Nagpada* Viswanath Rajanna Tulla (Con)
163. *Nagpur* Smt. Sushilabai Balraj (Con)
164. *Nagpur I*. Vinayak Sakharam Dandekar (Ind)
165 *Nagpur II* Dhondbaji Dashrath Hedau (Ind.)
166. *Nagpur III (R)*. Vacant
167 *Naigaon (R):* Smt. Shakuntala Chintaman Salve (Con)
168. *Nanded* S Makdoom Pasha S. Farook Pasha (Con)
169 *Nandgaon* Vyankatrao Bhausaheb Hire (Con)
170 *Nandurbar* Gajmal Tulshiram Patil (Con)
171 *Nasik* Vasant Narayan Nayak (Con)
172 *Nawapur (R)* Dharma Juram Kokni (Con)
173 *Nilanga* Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con)
174 *Niphad* Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con)
175 *Omerga* Vijaysinh Shivram Chalukya (PWP)
176 *Osmanabad* Vishwasrao Ganpatrao Patil (Con)
177 *Pachora* Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con.)
178. *Paithan* Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con)
179 *Palghar* Sridhar Sakharam Patil (Con)
180 *Pandharpur* Andumbai Kondiba Patil (Con)
181 *Panhala* Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil (PWP)
182 *Panvel* Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
183 *Parbhani* Sheshrao Apparao Deshmukh (PWP)
184. *Parel* Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (Con)
185 *Parenda* Krishnaji Bajirao Patil (PWP)
186 *Parle Andheri* Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con)
187 *Parner* Dattatraya Kondiram Bhagat (Con)
188. *Parola* Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con)
189 *Partur* Bhagwan Daulatrao Borade (Con)
190. *Patan*. Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con)
191 *Pathardi:* Narayan Ganpat Avhad (Con.)
192 *Pathri*· Babarao Sopan Naik (PWP)
193 *Peint(R)*. Kacharu Bhau Raut (Con.)
194. *Pen:* Laxman Shankar Mhatre (Con.)
195. *Phaltan* Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik-Nimbalkar (Con.)
196. *Poona Cantt* Krishnarao Tukaram Girme (Con.)
197. *Pulgaon (R)* Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con.)
198. *Purandar:* Dyaneshwar Raghunath Khaire (Con.)
199. *Pusad:* Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con.)
200 *Radhanagari* Dnyandev Santaram Khandekar (Con.)
201. *Rahuri*· Baburao Bapuji Tanapure (Con).
202. *Rajapur*. Sahadeo Mukund Thakare (Con.)
203 *Rajura*· Vithalrao Laxmanrao Dhote (Con.)
204 *Ramtek*· Mohamed Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con.)
205. *Ratnagiri*. Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con)
206. *Raver* Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con.)
207 *Renapur* Anna Ganpati Gite (Ind.)
208. *Roha:* Pandurang Ramaji Sanap (PWP)
209 *Sadak-Arjuni (R)* Shrawan Mangruji Kanhekar (Con)
210 *Sakoli* Adkunji Sonuji Paulzagade (Con)
211. *Sakri (R):* Gokul Rupla Gavit (Con.
212. *Sangmeshwar* Jayaram Balkrishna Shetye (SSP)
213 *Sangamner* Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal (Con)
214 *Sangli* Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con.)
215. *Sangola* Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh (PWP)
216 *Saoli*· Waman Vistari Gaddamwar (Con)
217 *Saoner* Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con)
218. *Satara* Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap (Con)
219 *Sawantwadi* Shivram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsale (Con.)
220 *Sewree* Sawalram Gopal Patkar (CP)
221 *Shahuwadi* Udayasingh Nanasaheb Gaikwad (Con)
222 *Shevgaon* Marutrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con)
223 *Shirala* Vasantrao Anandrao Naik (Con.)
224 *Shirdi*· Karbhari Bhimaji Rohamare (Con)
225. *Shirol* Ratnappa Bharamappa Kumbhar (Con.)
226. *Shirpur* Venkatrao Tanaji Dhobi (Con)
227. *Shivajinagar* Vacant
228. *Sholapur* Govind Bhaurao Burgute (Con)
229. *Sholapur City North*. Yankappa Ramayya Madur (CP)
230. *Sholapur City South* · Rajaram Sawalaram Dhavale (Con.)
231. *Shrigonda (R)* Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)
232. *Shrirampur (R)*· Baburao Sawalaram Chaturbhuj (Con.)
233. *Shirvardhan:* Abdur Rahman A. Gafoor Antulay (Con.)
234 *Shukrawarpeth :* Rambhau Vithal Telagng (Con.)
235. *Sillod*· Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.)
236 *Sindkheda:* Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.)
237. *Sinnar*. Shankar Balaji Waje (Con.)
238. *Sironcha* Visweshwarrao Dharmarao Atram (Ind.)
239. *Sirur:* RaosahebBaburao Pawar (Con.)

240. *South Sholapur:* Virupakshappa Guruappa Shivdare (Con.)
241. *Taloda (R):* Digambar Narshi Padvi (Con.)
242 *Tasgaon:* Dhondiram Yeshwant Patil (Con.)
243. *Thana:* Smt. Champa Govardhan Mokal (Con.)
244. *Tirora:* Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
245. *Tuljapur* Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Con)
246. *Tumsar* Ram Bakaramji Lanjewar (Con.)
247. *Udgir (R)* Vithalrao Bapurao Khadiwale (Con.)
248 *Ulhasnagar:* Parcharam Kevalram Ailani (SSP)
249 *Umarkhed (R)* Ramchandra Namedeo Shingankar (Con)
250 *Umrer:* Damu Sadashiv Tarnekar (Con.)
251. *Vaiapur* Smt. Girjabai Machhindra-Nath Jadhav (Con)
252. *Vengurla:* Prataprao Deorao Bhonsale (Con.)
253. *Vita (R):* Bhagwanrao Lalasaheb Pawar (Con.)
254. *Wai:* Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Con.)
255. *Walkeshwar·* Smt. Maniben Nanubhai Desai (Con)
256. *Walwa·* Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.)
257. *Wani:* Vithalrao Yeshwantrao Gohokar (Con)
258. *Wardha·* Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
259. *Washim·* Ramrao Gopalrao Zanak (Con)
260 *Worli* Madhav Narayan Birji (Con)
261 *Yawal. Smt* Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
262. *Yelabara (R).* Mahadeo Baliram Khandate (Con)
263. *Yeola* Haribhau Manaku Gavali (Con)
264. *Yeotmal* Vacant
265. *Nominated.* Smt. M. C. Fernande

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: V. S. Page — *Deputy Chairman:* V N Desai

Member	Constituency	Member	Constituency
1 Smt. K C Ajmera	Legislative Assembly	39. K. P Kulkai	Local Authorities
2 J S Akarte	,,	40 J. H. Girme	
3. Y. B. Ambedkar	,,	41 R. A P. Gupta	,,
4 R. N. Balbudhe	,,	42. B. G. Jadhav	,,
5. B. D. Baralay	,,	43. Z. L. Kalantri	,,
6 H B. Bhide	,,	44. J V. Lele	,,
7. T. M. Coelho	,,	45. G D. Mali	,,
8 M S. Deshmukh	,,	46. D. B. Navale	,,
9 D Rattansey	,,	47 C. R. Pandye	,,
10 L. I Fegade	,,	48 V. K R Parashar	,,
11. R. S Gavai	,,	49 R. D Patil	,,
12. V. N Haralkar	,,	50 S G Patil	,,
13. J Kishanlal	,,	51 S. S Sawant	,,
14. P. N Khode	,,	52. S. A Shinde	,,
15. J N Korpe	,,	53 B. S. Byas	Graduates
16. R. B. Kumbhare	,,	54 R. F. Choudhury	,,
17. G D Lad	,,	55 M V. Gavandi	,,
18. M. P Limaye	,,	56 V. B Gogte	,,
19. R J Mantri	,,	57 V. R Pandit	,,
20 B V Nayak	,,	58 S A Sohoni	,,
21. V S Page	,,	59. A S Sthalekar	,,
22 N D Patil	,,	60 M N Anjikar	Teachers
23. R C. Patil	,,	61 D. A Dabhadkar	,,
24. V. C Pawar	,,	62 K. W. Desai	,,
25. B N Raihans	,,	63. G S. Joglekar	,,
26. B V. Shende	,,	64. S L Ogle	,,
27. B. L. Shirole	,,	65. D H Sahasrabudhe	,,
28. Smt. A M Tale	,,	66. J G. Bhawe	,,
29. S. M. Thorat	,,	67. Smt S G P Athaide	Nominated
30. Vacant	,,	68 Km S Babar	,,
31. L R. Abad	Local Authorities	69. C. N Bajpai	,,
		70. D. Y Bhandalkar	,,
		71. S. R. Bharati	,,
32. D B Agarwal	,,	72. V N. Desai	,,
33. R. D. Avargaonkar	,,	73 R. B. Ghorpade	,,
34. C. D. Barfivala	,,	74. N. W. Karwade	,,
35. H. S. Barmukh	,,	75. S. K. H. Kazi	,,
36. A. D. Deshmukh	,,	76. G. D Madgulkar	,,
37. D. M. Deshmukh	,,	77. R. Mohanlal	,,
38. I. B. Deshmukh	,,	78. S. N. M. Subhan	,,

*As on March 1, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	14,67 24	17,44·75	16,71·24
Estate Duty	36·00	39·00	39·00
Land Revenue (net)	7,34·00	7,38·19	7,50·32
State Excise Duties	1,53 34	2,45·03	2,57·14
Stamps	7,51·26	8,02 35	8,25·15
Forest	6,60 22	6,75·77	7,03·17
Registration	56·02	62·00	66 17
Taxes on Vehicles	6,50·16	7,04 84	7,11 76
Sales Tax	55,55·52	60,03 46	60,85·52
Other Taxes and Duties	21,27 87	21,04·94	23,50·76
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,23·92	2,68 42	2,71 87
Debt Services	10,36 66	11,67·15	13,03 10
Civil Administration	11,30 68	12,79·86	12,82 96
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	88 85	1,14 40	89 20
Miscellaneous (net)	4,10 53	3,35 46	3,82 06
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	34,93 94	34,77 43	43,50 52
Electricity Schemes	2,69·05	2,51 14	4,07·00
Extraordinary	—	0·72	0 10
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,88,45 26	2,00,14·91	2,15,47 04
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	18,11 10	19,69 55	20,36 81
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,69 27	6,98 14	8,31 24
Debt Services (net)	22,23·21	23,45 99	26,26 77
General Administration	9,53 33	11,55·13	10,24 19
Administration of Justice	2,46·25	2,48 87	2,66 37
Jails	1,27·22	1,48 48	1,30 80
Police	13,87·35	16,65 16	16,04 23
Ports and Pilotage	60 69	47 08	37 05
Scientific Departments	45 93	56 06	69·50
Education	31,92 72	33,68 45	37,15 57
Medical	9,52 45	10,83 55	11,13·47
Public Health	4,60 78	5,67 78	5,38 02
Agriculture	7,10 82	7,63 50	9,91 08
Animal Husbandry	1,00 82	1,29 07	1,81 26
Co-operation	3,23 97	2,76·06	4,18·48
Industries and Supplies	1,85 45	2,13 92	2,00 77
Miscellaneous Departments	8,15·04	9,36·18	10,06 60
Electricity Schemes	20 62	31 60	12·60
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,57 87	11,11·60	12,86 04
Miscellaneous	27,75·23	29,60 85	32,56 64
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	8,74·13	10,10 48	11,34 61
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,87,94·25	2,07,87 30	2,24,82 1
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)51·01	(—)7,72 39	(—)9,35·0

MYSORE

Area : 1,91,756·07 sq. km. *Population* : 2,35,86,772 *Capital* : Bangalore
Principal language : Kannada

Governor : V V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
S. Nijalingappa	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Irrigation
S. R. Kanthi	Education
B. D Jatti	Food
M. V. Krishnappa	Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Milk Supply
M. V. Rama Rao	Home
R. M. Patil	Development, Panchayati Raj and Municipal Administration
Smt. Yashodaramma Dasappa	Social Welfare
K Mallappa	Commerce and Industries
K Nagappa Alva	Public Health and Medical
Veerendra Patil	Public Works, Power and Electricity
B Rachiah	Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture
Ramakrishna Hegde	Finance, Information and Publicity, and Excise and Prohibition
D. Devaraj Urs	Labour, Housing and Road Transport Corporation
K Puttaswamy	Co-operation
G. Narayana Gowda	Agriculture and Food Production
Deputy Ministers	
Addul Gaffar	Finance
Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology
Smt. Grace Tucker	Education
Y. Ramachandra	Municipal Administration
K Prabhakar	Social Welfare
Mallikarjunaswamy	Planning
Kondajji Basappa	Co-operation
Alur Hanumanthappa	Minor Irrigation
R Dayanand Sagar	Sericulture
Parliamentary Secretaries	
G B. Shankar Rao	Public Works
H. C. Boraiah	Agriculture

Chief Secretary

K Balachandran

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	H. Hombe Gowda
Judges	A R. Somnath Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K S Hegde, A Narayan Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B M Kalagate, G K Govinda Bhatt, T. K Tukol, K R Gopivallabha Iyengar, D. M Chandrasekhar, M Santosh, C. Honniah
Advocate-General	T. Krishna Rao

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	R. Chennigaramiah
Members	Nanjaraja Urs, K. R. Marudevegowda, S A. L Razvi, S D. Kothavale

*As on June 15, 1965.
†As on March 15, 1965.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: B. Vaikunta Baliga

Deputy Speaker : A. R. Panchagavi

1. *Afzalpur*: Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con.)
2. *Aland* (*R*) : Devappa Shamanna (Con.)
3. *Anekal* : R K. Prasad (Con.)
4. *Ankola* : S. P. Phayade (Con.)
5. *Arkalgud* : G. A Thimmappa Gowda (Con)
6. *Arsikere* : P. B Bommanna (Con.)
7. *Athani* · D. B. Pawar (Con.)
8. *Badami* V. H. Patil (Con.)
9. *Bagalkot* S. Nijalingappa (Con)
10. *Bagepalli* (*R*) · B. Subbarayappa (Con.)
11. *Bagewadi* : Smt Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Con.)
12. *Baindur* : Y. Manjaiah Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore South* (*R*): Munichinnappa (Ind.)
14. *Bangarpet* · E. Narayana Gowda (Ind.)
15. *Bannur* : S. Siddaiah (Con.)
16. *Baradol* (*R*)· J L. Kabadi (Con)
17. *Basavanagudi* · M. Krishnappa (Con.)
18. *Belgaum I* V. S Patil (Ind)
19. *Belgaum II* : N. O. Samaji (Ind)
20. *Belgaum City* . B R Suntankar (Ind)
21. *Bellary* T G. Satyanarayana (Con)
22. *Belur* (*R*)· B H. Lakshmanaiah (Con)
23. *Belthangady* · B Vaikunta Baliga (Speaker)
24. *Bhadravati* T. D Devendrappa (Con)
25. *Bhalki* Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con)
26. *Bidar* Maqsood Ali Khan (Con)
27. *Bijapur* S Basalingayya Vastrad (Con)
28. *Bilgi* : R. M. Desai (Con)
29. *Biligere* · D. M Siddaiah (Con)
30. *Brahmavar* S D Samrajya (Con.)
31. *Broadway* · H. R. Abdul Gaffar (Con.)
32. *Byadgi* Smt. Siddamma Mailar (Con)
33. *Challakere* B L Gowda (Con)
34. *Chamarajanagar* M C Basappa (Con)
35. *Chamarajpet* R Dayananda Sagar (Con)
36. *Chandrasekharapura* N Hutchmasti Gowda (Con.)
37. *Channapatna* . B. J Linge Gowda (Con)
38. *Chennagiri* : Kundur Rudrappa (Con.)
39. *Chikkaballapur* . C. V. Venkatarayappa (Ind.)
40. *Chickmagalur* Smt. B L Subbamma (Con)
41. *Chicknaikanahalli* : C H Lingadevaru (Con.)
42. *Chickpet* Y. Ramachandra (Con.)
43. *Chikodi* · M. V. Shetti (Con.)
44. *Chincholi* Veerendra Patil (Con.)
45. *Chintamani* : M. C. Anjaneya Reddy (Con)
46. *Chitradurga* : H C. Boraiah (Con.)
47. *Chitapur* : Smt Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con)
48. *Coondapur* : S. S. Kolke Bail (Con)
49. *Cubbonpet* · B Nanjappa (Ind.)
50. *Davangere* · Kondajji Basappa (Con.)
51. *Devanahalli* (*R*). R Muniswamaiah (Con.)
52. *Deodurg* : A. Sharanappa (Con.)
53. *Dharwar* : S V. Agnihotri (Con.)
54. *Doddaballapur* : G. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
55. *Gadag* : K. P. Gadag (Con.)
56. *Gandasi* : H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP)
57. *Gandhinagar* : Smt. Nagaratnamma Hiremath (Con)
58. *Gangavati* . Tirumla Deva Raya (Con.)
59. *Gouribidanur* R. N Lakshmipathi (Ind)
60. *Gokak I* . N A Karalingannavar (Con)
61. *Gokak II* A R Panchagavi (Con)
62. *Gubbi* V M Dev (Ind)
63. *Gulbarga* . G. B. Namoshi (Ind -CP)
64. *Guledgud* : M R. Pattana Shetty (Con)
65. *Gundlupet* . Smt K S. Nagaratnamma (Ind)
66. *Gurmitkal*. V G Sayanna (Ind -SWA)
67. *Hadagalli* : Angadi Chennabasappa (Con)
68. *Hangal* · G N. Desai (Con.)
69. *Harapanahalli* · Sirasappa Ijari (Con)
70. *Harihar* . Ganji Veerappa (Con)
71. *Hassan* Smt. Yashodaramma Dasappa (Con)
72. *Haveri* . B V Magavi (Con.)
73. *Heggadadevanakote* (*R*) R. Peeranna (Ind -SWA)
74. *Hebbur* · K Lakkappa (PSP)
75. *Hirekerur* . G B Shankar Rao (Con)
76. *Hiriyur* : V Masiyappa (Con.)
77. *Holalkere* (*R*) G Duggappa (Con)
78. *Holenarasipur* H. D Deve Gowda (PSP)
79. *Honawar* R S Hegde (Con)
80. *Honnali* D. Parameswarappa (Con)
81. *Hosadurga* G T Rangappa (Con)
82. *Hoskote* B. Channabyre Gowda (Ind -SWA)
83. *Hospet* . Smt. Murari Kamalamma Sriramulu (Con)
84. *Hubli* M. R Patil (Con.)
85. *Hubli City* : R. A. Koppal (Con)
86. *Hukeri* · S S. Patil (Con)
87. *Hulsur* Bapu Rao A. Hulsoorker (Ind.)
88. *Humnabad* · Gopal Rao Mudbi (Con.)
89. *Hungund* : S. R. Kanthi (Con.
90. *Hunsur* D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
91. *Indi* . G. D. Patil (Ind.-SWA)
92. *Jagalur* (*R*)· M. N. Krishna Singh (Con.)

*As on May 1, 1965. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP): Independent (Ind.).

93. *Jamkhandi* : B. D. Jatti (Con.)
94. *Jewargi* : Neelakantappa Sharnappa (Con.)
95. *Kadur* : G. Marulappa (PSP)
96. *Kagawad* : S. V. Patil (Con)
97. *Kalaghatgi* : F. M. Hasabi (Con.)
98. *Kalgi* : S Rudrappa (Con)
99. *Kalmala* (*R*) Smt. Nagamma (Con.)
100. *Kalyani* : Smt Annapurna Bai Ragate (Con.)
101. *Kamalapur* : Smt. Lalithabai Chandrasekhar (Con)
102. *Kanakapura* · S. Kariappa (PSP)
103. *Karkal* : Dayanand R Kalle (PSP)
104. *Karwar* · B. P Kadam (Ind.-CP)
105. *Kaup* B Bhaskara Shetty (PSP)
106. *Khanapur* : L. B Birje (Ind.)
107. *Kirugavalu* (*R*) : M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
108 *Kolar* P Venkatagiriyappa (Ind)
109. *Kolar Gold Fields* (*R*) S. Rajagopal (Ind -CP)
110 *Kollegal* (*R*). B Basavaiah (Con.)
111. *Koppal* : M S. Patil (Con.)
112. *Koratagere* (*R*)· S. Anjaiah (Con.)
113. *Krishnarajanagar* · K S Gowdaiah (Ind)
114. *Krishnarajapet* · N Nanje Gowda (Ind.)
115. *Kudligi* (*R*)· V. Nagappa (Ind)
116 *Kumta* · Smt V. Mirjankar (Con)
117. *Kundgol* . T K. Kambli (Con.)
118. *Kunigal* Andanayya (PSP)
119. *Kurugodu* Allam Karibasappa (Con)
120. *Kushtagi* . K. B Desai (PSP)
121. *Lingsugur* S Linganna (Ind)
122 *Maddur* S M Krishna (PSP)
123. *Madhugiri* . T. S. Shivanna (Con.)
124. *Magadi* · C. R Range Gowda (Ind)
125 *Malavalli* G Made Gowda (Con)
126. *Malleswaram* · K Devaiah (Ind)
127 *Malur* . S V Rame Gowda (Ind)
128 *Mandya* : J Devaiah (PSP)
129. *Mangalore I* M Srinivasa Naik (Con)
130 *Mangalore II* A. Krishna Shetty (Ind -CP)
131 *Manvi* Smt Basavarajeswari (Con)
132 *Mercara* : K. Mallappa (Con)
133 *Molakalmuru* . S H Basanna (Con.)
134 *Mudabidri* (*R*). Gopala Salenna (Ind -SWA)
135. *Muddebihal* S N Guraddi (Con)
136 *Mudigere* (*R*) : K. H Ranganath (Ind.)
137. *Mudhol* · N K. Naik (Con)
138 *Mulbagal* (*R*): J. Narayanappa (Con)
139. *Mundargi* · C. S. Hulkoti (Con)
140. *Mysore* · K. Puttaswamy (Con)
141 *Mysore City* : K S Suryanarayana Rao (Con)
142. *Mysore City North* B. K. Puttaiah (PSP)
143. *Nagamangala* · T. N. Madappa Gowda (PSP)
144. *Nanjangud:* N Rachaiah (Con)
145. *Nargund* · A S. Patil (Con)
146. *Navalgund* R. M. Patil (Con)
147. *Nelamangala* (*R*). K S. Prabhakar (Con.)
148. *Nipani* : G. K. Manavi (Ind.)
149. *Pandavapura* · B Y. Neele Gowda (Con.)
150. *Palya* G Venkata Gowda (Ind.)
151. *Panemangalore* : K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)
152. *Parasgad* · V. S. Thimmareddy (Con.)
153. *Pavagada* (*R*) : R. Konchappa (Con.)
154. *Periyapatna* : K. M. Devayya (Con.)
155. *Puttur* : K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
156 *Raibagh* (*R*) : B. S. Soudagar (Con)
157. *Raichur* : M. Ghouse Mohiuddin (Con)
158. *Ramanagaram* : T Madaiah Gowda (Con.)
159. *Ramadurg* : R S. Patil (Con.)
160 *Ranibennur* (*R*) : Smt. Yallawwa Sambrani (Con)
161. *Robertsonpet* : D. Venkataramayya (Con.)
162. *Ron* · A. J Doddameti (Con.)
163. *Sadalaga* : S. S. Patil (Con.)
164. *Sakleshpur* : S. A. Vasanna Setty (Con.)
165. *Sagar* : V S. Lakhmikanthappa (Con)
166. *Sampagaon I* . V. C. Shankarappa (Con.)
167. *Sampagaon II* · M N. Naghnoor (Con.)
168. *Sandur* : M. Y. Ghorpade (Con)
169. *Sankeshwar* (*R*): Smt Champabai Bhogale (Con.)
170 *Santapur* (*R*) · Prabhu Rao Jagadale (Con)
171 *Santhemaranahalli* (*R*) B. Rachaiah (Con.)
172. *Serum* (*R*) . J P. Sarswesh (Con)
173. *Sialpur* M. Virupakshaiah (Ind-SWA)
174. *Shiggaon* . F. S Tavale (Con)
175. *Shikaripur* (*R*) N Veerappa (Con)
176. *Shimoga* · Smt Ratnamma Madhavarao (Con)
177. *Shirahatti* . Siddaiah Kashimath (Ind -SWA)
178. *Shiruguppa* · C. M Revanasiddaiah (Ind -SWA)
179 *Shorapur* R. Pid Naik (Ind.-SWA)
180 *Sidlaghatta* : S. Avala Reddy (Con)
181 *Sindgi* C. M Desai (Con)
182. *Sindhanur* : B Basavantha Rao (Con)
183. *Sira* · C J. Mukkannappa (Ind)
184 *Sirsi* Ramakrishna Hegde (Con)
185. *Solur* Alur Hanumanthappa (Con)
186 *Sravanabelagola* S Sivappa (PSP)
187 *Sringeri* · Kadidal Manjappa (Con)
188 *Srinivaspur* G Narayana Gowda (Con)
189 *Srirangapatna* A. G Bandi Gowda (Con)
190 *Sullia* (*R*) · S. Subbaiah Naik (Con.)
191. *Suruthkal* : Sanjeevanath Aikala (PSP)
192 *Talikot* . G N. Patil (Con)
193. *Tarikere* : T. R. Parameswaraiah (Con.)
194. *Thirthahalli* S. Gopala Gowda (Ind-SP)
195 *Tiptur* . K. P. Revanasidappa (PSP)
196. *Tikota* : B. M Patil (Con.)
197. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
198. *Tumkur* · Smt G. C. Bhageerathamma (Con)
199. *Turuvekere* : B. Byrappaji (PSP)
200. *Udipi* · M Madhvaraja (Con.)
201 *Ulsoor* : Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)
202. *Uttarahalli* : J. Srinivasa Reddy (PSP)

203. *Virajpet* : A. P. Appanna (Con.)
204. *Virupakshipura* : K. L. Shivalinge Gowda (Con.)
205. *Yadgir* : Bhoj Raj (PSP)
206. *Yelahanka* (*R*) . Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
207. *Yelburga* : V. Earappa (PSP)
208. *Yeshwantapur* : K. V. Byre Gowda (Con.)
209. *Nominated* · P. F. D'Mellow.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : G. V Hallikeri | *Deputy Chairman* H. F. Kattimani

1.	K R. Achar	Legislative Assembly	32	M Linganna	Local Authorities
2	K S Channappa	,,	33	R S Mahantshetty	,,
3	C. S. Balakrishna Gowda	,,	34.	V. Muniswamy	,,
4	G. V Hallikeri	,,	35.	A. S Nandeesh	,,
5.	Jivaraj Hirachand	,,	36	P. M. Nadgouda	,,
6	M V. Krishnappa	,,	37.	S. Narasapaya	,,
7.	S. C. Kubasad	,,	38.	A V. Patil	,,
8.	Smt. Lakshmamma	,,	39	G B Patil	,,
9.	M Madiah	,,	40	H Ramaswamy	,,
10.	J. B Mallaradhya	,,	41.	Azeez Sait	,,
11.	Ku. S H Marker	,,	42	R Subbanna	,,
12	Smt Abbasia Begum Mecci	,,	43.	G. V Anjanappa	Graduates
13.	S. S Narayana Murthy	,,	44	S. C Edke	,,
14	R B Naik	,,	45	Smt M R Lakshmma	,,
15.	K V. Narasappa	,,	46.	V C Pavate	,,
16	M C Narasmhan	,,	47.	M. V Rama Rao	,,
17	M R. Phulekar	,,	48.	V Srinivasa Shetty	,,
18.	D. Rajagopal	,,	49	A. R Badrinarayan	Teachers
19	K Kanthappa Shetty	,,	50.	B. G Deshpande	,,
20	M T Sreekantiah	,,	51.	C. Bandi Gowda	,,
21	V Venkatappa	,,	52	K. R Nittuikar	,,
22	Sanganna Agadi	Local Authorities	53	V. R Naidu	,,
			54	S Mukunda Rao	,,
23	K Channabasavanagoud	,,	55	J Ramachandra Rao	Nominated
24	S Channiah	,,	56.	S A S A Kayum	,,
25	I Doddaveerappa	,,	57	B T Murnal	,,
26.	S D Gaonkar	,,	58	Smt Sumitrabai T. Nimbalkar	,,
27.	K T Shamaiah Gowda	,,	59	S A Rahman	,,
28	K G Thimme Gowda	,,	60	L S Venkaji Rao	,,
29	L. H Hiregondai	,,	61.	M Govardhan Rao	,,
30	H F. Kattimani	,,	62.	T. S Rathod	,,
31	S G Khelgi	,,	63.	M P L Sastry	,,

*As on March 1, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,25·53	7,13 49	7,03·20
Estate Duty	23 27	37 39	40 18
Land Revenue (net)	7,82 73	6,27·20	5,68 10
State Excise Duties	3,48·65	3,76·71	3,85 13
Stamps	3,32 00	3,50 00	3,63 00
Forest	9,18 52	9,25 52	9,40 25
Registration	49·98	49·85	52 00
Taxes on Vehicles	5,70 00	5,70 00	5,75·00
Sales Tax	14,71 00	15,85·00	17,25 00
Other Taxes and Duties	5,43 76	5,33 98	5,60 96
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	61 25	59 91	1,31 71
Debt Services	7,30 71	8,62 40	8,44 88
Civil Administration	16,89 80	16,61 80	19,23·02
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	95 83	93 94	97 90
Miscellaneous (net)	1,55 57	1,90 46	1,54 64
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	27,07 43	23,11 90	30,86·72
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,11,06 03	1,09,55 55	1,21,51 69
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	8,60 36	8,64 82	9,10 95
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,14 42	7,12 42	7,13 94
Debt Services (net)	12,53 57	13,11 92	13,74 22
General Administration	2,99·00	3,12 12	3 29 00
Administration of Justice	1,10 69	1,14 82	1,19 88
Jails	44 85	47 98	56 85
Police	4,95 47	5,23 65	5,43 77
Ports & Pilotage	6 02	6 00	8 00
Scientific Departments	16 97	15 80	22 84
Education	21,91 50	21,93 93	24,98 79
Medical	3,81 91	3,76 91	4,22 91
Public Health	3,49 35	2,95·91	4,02 95
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,80·51	3,72 57	4,92 98
Animal Husbandry	2,14·91	1,63 22	2,86·47
Co-operation	71 56	69 10	92 01
Industries and Supplies	10,91·03	11,35·95	12,32·49
Miscellaneous Departments	3,27·55	3,41 64	4,37·56
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,54·19	12,20·61	12,30·47
Miscellaneous	8,79 62	8,83·38	9,29 69
Extraodinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,55 54	3,33 42	4,43 16
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,10,99 02	1,12,95 67	1,25,42·93
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)7 01	(—)3,40·12	(—)3,91·24

NAGALAND

Area. 16,487 84 sq km. *Population* : 3,69,200 *Capital* : Kohima

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
P. Shilu Ao	Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, Confidential Department, Secretariat Administration, Political and Election, Planning and Co-ordination, Councils and Revenue
Hokishe Sema	Finance, P W D of Roads and Buildings including Army Constructions
Jasokie Angami	Supply and Transport, Forests and Relief and Rehabilitation
R C Chiten Jamir	Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Registration and Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries and Commerce, Law and Parliamentary Affairs]
Akum Imlong	Tuensang Affairs, Publicity and Information
Mhondamo Kithan	Education, Town Planning and Town Committees
Luthipru Vasa	Medical and Public Health, Community Development
Deputy Minister	
N L Odyuo	Tribal, Area and Range Councils, Co-ordination, Electricity, Excise and Jails and any other work allotted to him by the Chief Minister
Parliamentary Secretary	
Iheze Sema	

Chief Secretary

U. N. Sharma

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND*

Chief Justice	Gopalji Mehrotra
Judges	C S. R. Nayudu, S K. Dutta
Advocate-General	D M. Sen

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY†

Speaker T N Angami *Deputy Speaker* · K. Shikhu

1. *Aghunato*	Iheze Sema (NNO)
2 *Akuluto*	Hokishe Sema (NNO)
3 *Alongtaki*	Zulutemba (NNO)
4. *Angami Northern* (1)	Vacant
5 *Angami Northern* (2)	Vacant
6 *Angami Southern* (1)	Vacant
7. *Angami Southern* (2)	Vacant
8. *Angami Western*	T. N. Angami (Speaker)
9. *Arkakong*	R. C. Chiten Jamir (NNO)

*As on May 15, 1965.
†As on March 15, 1965. Abbreviations: Nagaland Nationalist Organisation (NNO) ; Independent (Ind.)

10.	*Atoizu*	Kiyekhu Shikhu (NNO)
11.	*Aunglenden*	Vacant
12.	*Bhandari*	Tsenlamo Kikon (NNO)
13.	*Chazouba* (1)	Pudemu Demo (NNO)
14.	*Chazouba* (2)	Netsutso Theyo (NNO)
15.	*Chizami*	Lhusetso (NNO)
16.	*Dimapur*	Deba Lal Mech (NNO)
17.	*Dimapur Town*	Govinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
18.	*Ghaspani*	Langkam (NNO)
19.	*Impur*	P Shilu Ao (NNO)
20.	*Jangpetkong*	Vacant
21.	*Kohima Town*	Jasokie Angami (NNO)
22.	*Koridang*	Vacant
23.	*Meluri*	Amon (NNO)
24.	*Motlan Wozhuro*	Vacant
25.	*Mokokchung Town*	Khelhoshe Sema (NNO)
26.	*Mongoya*	Vacant
27	*Peren*	Vacant
28.	*Pfutsero*	Wezhulhu (NNO)
29	*Phek*	Luthipru Vasa (NNO)
30.	*Pughoboto*	Kiyelho (NNO)
31.	*Sanis*	Mhondamo Kithan (NNO)
32.	*Satakha*	Yeshito (NNO)
33	*Suruhoto*	Nihovi Ayemi (NNO)
34.	*Tening*	Lalkholam (Ind)
35	*Tseminyu*	Vacant
36.	*Tuensang Regional Council*	Akum Imlong (NNO) Kilongba Pire (NNO) Lipikiu Piseklu Sangtam (NNO) Litingse Setongkiu Sangtam (NNO) Sangnyu Yako Konyak (NNO) Tochi Hanso (NNO)
37	*Tuli*	Vacant
38.	*Tyui-Longchum*	Tsanthungo Ngullie (Ind.)
39	*Wokha*	N. L Odyuo (NNO)
40.	*Yisemyong*	Suzumag Imsong (NNO)
41.	*Zhunheboto*	Kihoto (NNO)

ORISSA

Area 1,55,859·21 sq. km.	*Population* : 1,75,48,846	*Capital* : Bhubaneswar
Principal language . Oriya		

Governor : A. N. Khosla

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sadasiva Tripathy	Chief Minister, Finance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Irrigation and Power, Cultural Affairs, Commerce, Planning and Co-ordination, Revenue and Excise and Co-operation and Forestry
Nilamoni Routroy	Home, Political and Services, Supply, Labour, Employment and Housing
Satya Priya Mohanty	Education, Works and Transport
P. V. Jagannatha Rao	Health (excluding Local Self-Government)
Brundaban Nayak	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Toyaka Sanganna	Tribal and Rural Welfare
Banamali Babu	Law, Health (Local Self-Government)
Ram Prasad Misra	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Forestry (excluding Forestry)
Deputy Ministers	
Prahallad Mallick	Irrigation and Power
Smt Saraswati Pradhan	Education
Santoshkumar Sahu	Co-operation, Cultural Affairs, Mining and Geology and Local Self-Government
Chandra Mohan Singh	Labour, Employment, Housing and Home (Jails)
Chittaranjan Naik	Industries and Commerce
Anup Singh Deo	Transport
Madan Mohan Pradhan	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Chief Secretary

A. K. Baren

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	Khaleel Ahmad
Judges	S. B. Barman, R. K Das, G. K. Misra
Advocate-General	D. Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	M L. Pandit
Members	B. C. Das, U. Dass

†As on May 15, 1965.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Lingaraj Panigrahi

Deputy Speaker : Lokanath Misra

1. *Adka* : Lokanath Misra (Con.)
2. *Anandpur* (*R*) Makar Sethi (Con.)
3. *Angul* : Kumud Singh (Con.)
4. *Athamalik* K. M Panigrahi (SWA)
5. *Athgarh* Achutananda Das (Con)
6. *Attabira* Dalaganjan Chhuria (Con)
7. *Aul* : S. N Banja Deo (Con)
8. *Bahalda* Sonaram Soren (Con)
9. *Baisinga* Arjun Patra (PSP)
10. *Balasore* Bijoy Krushna De (Con)
11. *Balikuda* · Bipir Behari Das (Con)
12. *Balipatna* Gopinath Bhi (Con)
13. *Baliguda* · Dubura Podra (SWA)
14. *Banki* Gokulanand Praharaj (Con)
15. *Bangiriposi* (*R*) Prasana Kumar Das (Con)
16. *Banpur* Raghunath Misra (Ind)
17. *Baramba* Bidyadhar Nayak (Con.)
18. *Bargarh* . Gananath Pradhan (PSP)
19. *Baripada* Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con)
20. *Basta* · Maheswar Baug (PSP)
21. *Basudevpur* Nilamani Routray (Con)
22. *Begunia* Gangadhar Paikray (CP)
23. *Berchana* · Dhananjaya Lenka (Con.)
24. *Berhampur* Sisar Kumar Narendradeo (Con)
25. *Bhadrak* Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind)
26. *Bhanjanagar* · Maguni Charan Pradhan (Con)
27. *Bhatali* Smt Saraswati Pradhan (Con)
28. *Bhawanipatna* · Archal Majhi (SWA)
29. *Bhogarai* . Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
30. *Bhubaneswar* . Satyapriya Mohanty (Con)
31. *Bijepur* (*R*) Mohan Nag (Con)
32. *Binjhrpur* Chittaranjan Nayak (Con)
33. *Binka* Anantaram Nanda (SWA)
34. *Bisra* Premchand Bhagat (SWA)
35. *Bissam-Cuttack* · Biswanath Choudhury (SWA)
36. *Bolangir* Chandra Sekhar Singh (SWA)
37. *Bonai* (*R*) · Hemendra Prasad Moha-Patra (SWA)
38. *Boudh* : Anirudha Dipa (SWA)
39. *Brahmagiri* · Gopabandhu Patra (Con.)
40. *Braajrajnagar* Prasanna Kumar Panda (CP)
41. *Champua* · Gurucharan Naik (SWA)
42. *Chandbali* . Bairagi Jena (Con)
43. *Chatrapur* : Lakshman Mahapatra (CP)
44. *Chaudwar* Bijayananda Patnaik (Con)
45. *Chhondipada* · Pada Naiak (Con)
46. *Cuttack City* Biren Mitra (Con)
47. *Cuttack-Sadar* Luxman Mallick (Con)
48. *Dabugam* Jaganath Tripathy (Con)
49. *Dasapalla* · Saheb Naik (Con)
50. *Dhamnagar* Muralidhar Jena (Con)
51. *Dharmagarh* Mukunda Naik (SWA)
52. *Dharmasala* Gadadhar Dutt (Con.)
53. *Deogarh* · Jayadeb Thakur (SWA)
54. *Dhenkanal* . Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (SWA)
55. *Digapahandi* · Raghunath Mahapatra (Con)
56. *Dura* : P. V. Jaganatha Rao (Con.)
57. *Ersama* : Smt. Ratnamali Jena (Con.)
58. *Gondia* : Kalia Dehuri (SWA)
59. *Govindpur* (*R*) . Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)
60. *Gunupur* : Narasimho Patra (Con.)
61. *G. Udaigiri* : Sarangadhar Pradhan (Con)
62. *Hinjili* · Brundaban Nayak (Con)
63. *Jogannath Prasad* : Ladia Nayak (Con)
64. *Jagatsinghpur* Priyanath Dey (Con)
65. *Jaleswar* Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
66. *Jaipur East* : Santanu Kumar Das (Con.)
67. *Jaipur West* . Narayan Chandra Pati (Con.)
68. *Jashipur* : Mochiram Tiriya (Con)
69. *Jeypore* Raghunath Patnaik (Con)
70. *Jharsuguda* Binodbihari Singh Bariha (Con)
71. *Junagarh* Maheshwar Naik (SWA)
72. *Kakatpur* : Upendra Mahanty (Con)
73. *Kamakshanagar* : Brundaban Tripathi (SWA)
74. *Kantabanji* R N. Singh Deo (SWA)
75. *Karanjia* : Prabhakar Behara (Con)
76. *Kahipur* · Smt. Nabakumari Debi (Con.)
77. *Katanarbaga* Bishnu Prasad Misra (SWA)
78. *Keonjhar* · Janardhan Bhanj Deo (SWA)
79. *Kendrapada* : Dhruba Charan Sahu (Con)
80. *Khallikote* . Smt Sugyani Kumari Deo (Con)
81. *Khandapara* Harihar Singh Mardaraj (Con)
82. *Khariar* · Anupsingh Deo (Con)
83. *Khunta* . Prasanna Kumar Das (PSP)
84. *Khurda* Banamali Patnaik (Con)
85. *Kodala East* : Lingaraj Panigrahi (Speaker)
86. *Kodala West* Banamali Maharana (PSP)
87. *Koksara* Dayanidhi Naik (GP)
88. *Koraput* · T. Sanganna (Con)
89. *Kotpad* Mahadeb Bakria (Con)
90. *Loisingha* Ramprasad Misra (Con)
91. *Madanpur-Rampur* : Birakeshari Deo (SWA)
92. *Mahanga* · Surendranath Patnaik (Con)
93. *Malkangiri* · Guru Nayak (SWA)
94. *Melchhamunda* Sachidananda Padhi (Con.)
95. *Mohana* (*R*) · Biswanath Nayak (Con.)
96. *Muruda* . Sakila Soren (PSP)
97. *Nawapara* Ghashiram Majhi (SWA)
98. *Nayagarh* · Brundaban Chandra Singh (Con.)
99. *Nilgiri* · Rajendra Chandra Mardaraj (SWA)
100. *Nimapara* : Govinda Chandra Sethi (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party (CP); Independent (Ind.)

101. *Nowrangpur* (*R*) : Mua Harijan (Con.)
102. *Padwa* · Ganeswar Mahapatra (Con)
103. *Padmapur* : Bira Bikramaditya Singh (Con)
104. *Pal-lahara* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (Con)
105. *Parlakimedi* : Nalla Kumar Naikula (Con)
106. *Patkura* Lokanath Mishra (Con.)
107. *Patna* . Raj Ballabh Misra (SWA)
108. *Patnagarh* (*R*) : Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (Con.)
109. *Patrapur* : Trilochan Jani (Con)
110. *Pattamundei* : Prahalad Mallik (Con)
111. *Pipili* : Ramchandra Patnaik (Con.)
112. *Phulbani* . Himansu Sekhar Padhi (Con)
113 *Pottangi* Pangi Musuri Santa (Con)
114 *Puri* . Bhagaban Pratihari (Con)
115 *Rajnagar* . Padmacharan Nayak (Ind)
116. *Ranakhol* Bhanuganga Tribhuvan Deb (SWA)
117. *Rairangpur* . Chandramohan Singh (Con)
118. *Rajgangpur* (*R*) Ranga Ballabh Amat (Con)
119. *Ramchandrapur* : Murlidhar Kuonr (Con.)
120. *Ranpur* : Ramachandra Ram (CP).
121. *Rayagada* : Madangi Kamayya (Con.)
122. *Saintala* : Aintho Sahu (SWA)
123. *Salepur* · Baidhar Bahera (PSP)
124. *Sambalpur* . Banamali Babu (Con.)
125. *Satyabadi* : Raj Raj Dev (SWA)
126. *Simulia* · Bhagirath Das (Con)
127. *Sonepur* . Daulata Ganda (SWA)
128. *Soro* . Karunakar Panigrahi (Con)
129 *Sukinda* : Baidhar Singh (Con.)
130. *Sundergarh* : Harihar Patel (SWA)
131 *Suruda* : Arjun Naik (Con.)
132. *Talcher* · Madan Mohan Pradhan (Con.)
133 *Talsara* (*R*). Gangadhar Pradhan (SWA)
134 *Telkoi* · Gobinda Munda (SWA)
135. *Tirtol* . Pratap Chandra Mohanty (Con.)
136. *Titiagarh* (*R*) . Achyutananda Mahananda (SWA)
137 *Tusra* Nanda Kishore Misra (SWA)
138 *Udala* : Manmohan Tudu (Con.)
139. *Udayagiri* (*R*) : Rama Chandra Bhoya (Con)
140. *Umerkote* · Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,76 87	4,28·75	4,26 86
Estate Duty	15·05	28·45	30 08
Land Revenue (net)	3,12 21	3,12·72	3,39·67
State Excise Duties	2,01·02	2,03 66	2,09·00
Stamps	1,11 06	1,11 32	1,15 26
Forest	4,10 56	4,13 69	4,17 16
Registration	32 25	32·90	32 95
Taxes on Vehicles	1,62·35	1,70 77	1,82 45
Sales Tax	7,22 60	7,87 50	8,32·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,07·25	2,08 92	1,65 48
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	89 47	37·10	45 23
Debt Services	7,27 06	7,80 74	7,57·08
Civil Administration	2,72·06	3,38 87	3,57 88
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	40 41	43 43	42 58
Miscellaneous (net)	2,67 70	2,92 83	2,77 82
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	32,80 83	31,80·56	35,27 81
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	74,53·26	77,20 77	81,35 20
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,46·51	4,94 98	5,84 91
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,34 39	1,35 33	1,48·94
Debt Services (net)	13,32 56	13,79 44	16,23 15
General Administration	2,92·39	3,27 76	3,63 91
Administration of Justice	45 77	47 78	53 83
Jails	38 31	45 96	48 38
Police	3,10 36	4,00 44	4,66 05
Ports and Pilotage	3·40	3 26	3 69
Scientific Departments	35·64	32 03	28·04
Education	9,95·82	10,00 78	11,15 64
Medical	2,78 00	2,72 66	2,97 91
Public Health	2,75·13	2,66 40	3,68 87
Agriculture and Rural Development	5,85 63	5,93 06	7,12 63
Animal Husbandry	1,31 43	1,42 30	1,84 68
Co-operation	63 45	65 35	73 40
Industries	1,64 55	1,07 71	1,15 65
Miscellaneous Departments	3,15 29	3,18 64	3,71·79
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,20 41	12,34·71	11,87 68
Miscellaneous	5,39 53	7,22 52	6,54 85
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6,36 20	5,88·71	7,34·13
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	78,44 77	81,79·82	91,38·13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,91·51	(—)4,59·05	(—)10,02.93

PUNJAB

Area : 1,22,009·57 sq. km. *Population*: 2,03,06,812 *Capital:* Chandigarh
Principal languages : Punjabi and Hindi

Governor : Mohammad Ibrahim

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Ram Kishan	Chief Minister, General Administration (including Integration), Welfare of Defence Services Personnel, Public Relations, Vigilance, Industries (including Industrial Education and Cottage Industries) and Food and Civil Supplies
Darbara Singh	Home, Community Development (including Panchayats, Panchayati Raj and Development of Hill Areas) and Agriculture
Prabodh Chandra	Education (including Technical Education and Languages)
Kapoor Singh	Finance, Taxation and Small Savings
Gurdial Singh Dhillon	Transport, Rural Electrification, Elections and Parliamentary Affairs
Ranbir Singh	Public Works, Buildings and Roads and Public Health Enginnering and Political Sufferers
Ajmer Singh	Planning, Statistics, Local Government (excluding Panchayats) and Sports
Harinder Singh	Revenue (including Land Reforms), Consolidation of Holdings and Relief and Rehabilitation
Rizak Ram	Irrigation and Power (excluding Rural Electrification), Co-operation (including Industrial Co-operatives) and Labour
Prem Singh Prem	Capital Project and Architecture, Town and Country Planning and Housing and Slum Clearance
Chand Ram	Welfare (including Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), Justice and Jails and Forests
Smt. Om Prabha Jain	Health, Medical Education and Cultural Affairs and Tourism
Ministers of State	
Sundar Singh	Excise, Printing and Stationery, Industrial Co-operatives, Welfare (including Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and Labour
Rattan Singh	Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Game Preservation and Agriculture

*As on June 10, 1965.

Deputy Ministers

Smt. Chandravati	Food and Civil Supplies, Political Sufferers, Cultural Affairs and Tourism
Gurmeet Singh	Community Development and Panchayats and Irrigation and Power
Gian Chand	Industries and Development (Hilly Areas)

Chief Parliamentary Secretary

Ram Partap Garg	Public Relations and Parliamentary Affairs

Chief Secretary

Gyan Singh Kahlon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	D. Falshaw
Judges	S S Dulat, Mehar Singh, S. B. Kapoor, R P. Khosla, A. N. Grover, I. D. Dua, Harbans Singh, D K. Mahajan, J. S. Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P. D Sharma, H R. Khanna, Jindra Lal, S. K. Kapur, R. S. Narula
Advocate-General	Jagan Nath Kaushal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	J. S Basur
Members	Darbari Lal Gupta, Dalbir Singh, Mohan Singh, Bhim Singh

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY†

Speaker · Harbans Lal — *Deputy Speaker* Smt Shanno Devi

1. *Abohar* Chardi Ram Verma (Con.)
2. *Ajnala* Harinder Singh (Con)
3. *Amb* · Mohan Lal Datta (Ind)
4. *Ambala Cantonment* : Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City* Abdul Gaffar Khan (Con)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines* · Jai Inder Singh (Con)
7. *Amritsar City East* Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar City West* Balramji Das (JS)
9. *Amritsar Sadar* (*R*) : Gurmej Singh (Con.)
10. *Anandpur* . Baloo Ram (Con)
11. *Bahadurgarh* : Hardwari Lal (Con)
12. *Ballabgarh* (*R*) . Hira Lal (Con)
13. *Banga* : Dilbagh Singh (Con.)
14. *Barnala* : Sampuran Singh (Con)
15. *Barsar* · Smt Sarla Devi (Con)
16. *Batala* · Mohan Lal (Con.)
17. *Beas* : Sohan Singh (Con)
18. *Bhagapurana* (*R*) · Didar Singh (CPI)
19. *Bhatinda* Harbans Lal (Speaker)
20. *Bhiwani* : Sagar Ram Gupta (Con.)
21. *Budhlada* (*R*) Tej Singh (AD)
22. *Butana* Multan Singh (Con.)
23. *Chandigarh* Niranjan Singh Talib (Con)
24. *Dabwali* (*R*) Kesara Ram (Con)
25. *Dadri* Smt. Chandrawati (Con)
26. *Dasuya* Kartar Singh (Con)
27. *Dera Baba Nanak* Makhan Singh (AD)
28. *Dera Gopipur* Mehar Singh (Con)
29. *Dharamkot* (*R*) Kultar Singh (AD)
30. *Dharamsala* Hari Ram (Con)
31. *Dhariwal* Gurbakhsh Singh (AD)
32. *Dhuri* (*R*) · Bhan Singh (CPI)
33. *Faridkot* Zail Singh (Con)
34. *Fatehabad* Devi Lal (Ind)
35. *Fatehgarh* · Gurmej Singh (AD)
36. *Fazilka* . Satya Dev (JS)
37. *Ferozepur* · Kulbir Singh (JS)
38. *Ferozepur Jhirka* . Tayab Hussain Khan (Con)
39. *Ganaur* : Chiranji Lal Sharma (Ind.)

*As on May 15, 1965.

†As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Akali Dal (AD); Independent (Ind.).

40. *Garhshankar* : Rattan Singh (Con.)
41. *Gharaunda* : Rulya Ram (Con)
42. *Gohana* : Ram Dhari Gaur (Con)
43. *Gurdaspur* · Prabodh Chandra (Con.)
44. *Gurgaon* : Kanhiya Lal Poswal (Con)
45. *Guru Har Sahai* Jaswant Singh (Con.)
46. *Hamirpur* (*R*) : Rup Singh Phul (Con)
47. *Hariana* (*R*) · Guran Dass Hans (Con)
48. *Hansi* : Tek Ram (Ind.)
49. *Hassanpur* · Har Kishan (Con.)
50. *Hissar City* · Hunna Mal (Con)
51. *Hissar Sadar* · Net Ram (SSP)
52. *Hoshiarpur* : Bal Krishan (Con)
53. *Jagadhri* Smt. Shanno Devi (Con)
54. *Jagraon* : Lachhman Singh (AD)
55. *Jahan Khelan* (*R*) Ram Rattan (Con)
56. *Jaitu* · Tirlochan Singh (Con)
57. *Jandiala* : Makhan Singh (CPI)
58. *Jatusana* · Nihal Singh (Con)
59. *Jhajjar* Bhagwat Dyal (Con.)
60. *Jind* Dal Singh (Con.)
61. *Jullundur Cantonment* Karam Singh Kirti (Con)
62. *Jullundur City North-East* Ram Kishan (Con)
63. *Jullundur City South-West* Yash Paul (Con)
64. *Kaithal* Smt Om Prabha Jain (Con)
65. *Kalanaur* . Ranbir Singh (Con)
66. *Kangra* Amar Nath Sharma (Con)
67. *Kamana* (*R*) Banwari Lal (Con)
68. *Kapurthala* Lakhi Singh (Con)
69. *Karnal* Ram Piara (Ind)
70. *Kartarpur* (*R*) Gurbanta Singh (Con)
71. *Khalra* Narain Singh (Con)
72. *Khanna* (*R*) Jagir Singh Dard (Con)
73. *Kulu* Lal Chand Prarthi (Con)
74. *Lambi* (*R*) . Ujagar Singh (Con)
75. *Lehra* (*R*) Pritam Singh (Con)
76. *Ludhiana City* Dina Nath Agarwal (Con)
77. *Ludhiana North* Bachan Singh (Ind)
78. *Ludhiana South* · Shamsher Singh (AD)
79. *Mahal Kalan* . Ranjit Singh (Con)
80. *Mahilpur* (*R*) Gurmail (Con)
81. *Mahendragarh* Nihal Singh (Con)
82. *Majitha* Smt Parkash Kaur (Con)
83. *Malerkotla* Smt Yusuf Zaman Begum (Con)
84. *Malout* Gurmit Singh (Con)
85. *Mansa* Surjit Singh Theri (AD)
86. *Meham* (*R*) Ram Dhari Balmiki (Con)
87. *Moga* Gurcharan Singh (AD)
88. *Molana* (*R*) . Ram Prakash (Con)
89. *Morinda* (*R*) Ajaib Singh (AD)
90. *Mukerian* Rala Ram (Con)
91. *Muktsar* · Harcharan Singh Brar (Con)
92. *Nabha* · Gurdarshan Singh (Con.)
93. *Nagoke* (*R*) Tara Singh (AD)
94. *Nakodar* Darshan Singh (Con)
95. *Nalagarh* (*R*) : Dasondhi Ram (Con)
96. *Naraingarh* · Jagjit Singh (Con.)
97. *Narnaul* : Ram Saran Chand Mittal (Con.)
98. *Narnaund* (*R*) : Amar Singh (Con)
99. *Narot Jaimal Singh* (*R*) : Sunder Singh (Con.)
100. *Narwana* (*R*) : Fakira (Con.)
101. *Nawanshahar* (*R*) : Jagat Ram (Con.)
102. *Nihalsinghwala* . Gurbux Singh (CPI)
103. *Nuh* : Khurshed Ahmed (Con)
104. *Nurmahal* : Darbara Singh (Con.)
105. *Nurpur* : Ram Chandra (Con.)
106. *Pakka Kalan* (*R*) : Hardit Singh (AD)
107. *Palampur* : Partap Singh (Con.)
108. *Palwal* Roop Lal Mehta (Con.)
109. *Panipat* Fateh Chand Bhij (JS)
110. *Pataudi* : Babu Dayal (Con.)
111. *Pathankot* : Bhagirath Lal (Con)
112. *Patiala* Ram Partap Garg (Con)
113. *Patti* Umrao Singh (Con)
114. *Payal* (*R*) · Bhag Singh (Con)
115. *Pehowa* . Piara Singh (Con.)
116. *Phagwara* Om Parkash Agnihotri (Ind.)
117. *Phillaur* Hari Singh (Con)
118. *Phul* Babu Singh (CPI)
119. *Pundri* Ram Pal Singh (Con.)
120. *Radaur* (*R*) Ran Singh (Con.)
121. *Rai* · Rizaq Ram (Con)
122. *Raikot* Gurnam Singh (AD)
123. *Raipur* Jasdev Singh Sandu (Con)
124. *Rajaund* · Smt. Parsani Devi (Con)
125. *Rajpura* Prem Singh Prem (Con.)
126. *Rewari* Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con)
127. *Rohtak* Mangal Sein (JS)
128. *Rupar* Shamsher Singh (CPI)
129. *Sadhaura* Gulab Singh (Con)
130. *Safidon* . Inder Singh Malik (Ind)
131. *Salhaswas* (*R*) Chand Ram (Con)
132. *Samana* (*R*) · Harchan Singh (Con.)
133. *Sambhalka* . Chuhar Singh (Con.)
134. *Sampla* Ram Sarup (Ind)
135. *Samrala* Ajmer Singh (Con)
136. *Sangrur* · Hardit Singh Bathal (CPI)
137. *Sarhali* Vacant
138. *Seraj* (*R*) Jit Ram (Con)
139. *Shahkot* (*R*) Dalip Singh (Con)
140. *Sidhwanbet* (*R*) Ajit Kumar (AD)
141. *Simla* . Gian Chand (Con)
142. *Sirhind* · Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
143. *Sirsa* Sita Ram Bagla (Con.)
144. *Sonepat* Mukhtiar Singh (JS)
145. *Sri Gobindpur* · Satnam Singh (Con)
146. *Sultanpur* Balwant Singh (Con.)
147. *Sunam* · Brish Bhan (Con)
148. *Talwandi Saboo* Jangir Singh Joga (CPI)
149. *Tarn Taran* . Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Con)
150. *Thanesar* · Banarsi Dass (Con)
151. *Tohana* : Manphul Singh (Con.)
152. *Tosham* : Jagan Nath (Ind)
153. *Una* : Surinder Nath (Con.)
154. *Zira* : Jagjit Singh (AD)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Durga Das Khanna — *Deputy Chairman* . Smt. Lekhwati Jain

Member	Constituency	Member	Constituency
	Legislative Assembly	25. Sat Paul Mital	Local Authorities
		26. Beli Ram	
1. Puran Singh Azad	,,	27. Kharati Ram Sarni	,,
2. Smt. Sita Devi	,,	28. Hans Raj Sharma	,,
3. Durga Das Khanna	,,	29. Amar Singh	,,
4. Mohan Lal	,,	30. Amir Singh	,,
5 Des Raj	,,	31. Chanan Singh	,,
6 Birender Singh Rao	,,	32 Kalyan Singh	,,
7 Milkhi Ram Rattan	,,	33. Narinder Singh	,,
8. Kanwar Lal Sharma	,,	34. Harendra Singh Sirohi	,,
9. Hari Singh	,,	35 Vacant	,,
10 Kapoor Singh	,,	36. Smt. Ila Rani Ahooja	Graduates
11 Kartar Singh	,,	37. Siri Chand	,,
12. Nasib Singh	,,	38. Krishan Lal	,,
13. Nihal Singh	,,	39. Nand Lal	,,
14 Sher Singh	,,	40. S L. Chopra	Teachers
15. Sultan Singh	,,	41 Gopal Krishna	,,
16 Teja Singh	,,	42 Prem Chand Markanda	,,
17. Shyam Lal Thapar	,,	43. Gurcharan Singh	,,
18. Smt. Lajja Verma	,,	44. Smt. Savita Behen	Nominated
19. Kundan Lal Ahooja	Local Authorities	45. Sri Chand	,,
		46. S F Deane	,,
20 Premsukh Das	,,	47 Ravinder Nath	,,
21. Chander Bhan Gupta	,,	48 Kartar Singh Qaumi	,,
22. Smt. Lekhwati Jain	,,	49. Yashwant Rai	,,
23. Daya Krishan	,,	50 Daswandha Singh	,,
24 Prem Singh Lalpur	,,	51. Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyarthi	,,

*As on March 1, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,86 22	5,54 ·92	5,51 ·15
Estate Duty	18 00	34 ·28	34 ·28
Land Revenue (net)	4,50 34	5,02 37	4,86 78
State Excise Duties	5,72 27	9,40 ·27	9,83 ·21
Stamps	5,61 83	6,37 61	6,37 ·61
Forest	1,31 26	1,54 48	1,51 ·08
Registration	41 90	47 63	49 ·65
Taxes on Vehicles	1,51 ·88	1,04 ·92	1,13 ·74
Sales Tax	14,66 ·91	16,99 ·84	16,99 ·84
Other Taxes and Duties	9,36 55	9,97 99	10,28 46
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,96 22	4,36 93	4,82 98
Debt Services	15,81 18	15,64 ·72	17,45 76
Civil Administration	5,86 45	6,42 43	6,79 07
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,01 58	84 87	86 ·58
Multi-Purpose Schemes	3,37 87	3,31 ·83	3,53 ·84
Miscellaneous (net)	11,99 40	12,31 33	12,08 02
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,47 33	22,54 57	26,57 32
Extraordinary	0 20	2 27	15 30
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,12,67 39	1,22,22 36	1,29,64 67
REVENUE REXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,49 45	5,21 03	5,75 28
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,20 79	6,35 58	6,92 43
Debt Services (net)	19,39 66	19,28 46	22,48 93
General Administration	3,98 ·79	4,25 21	4,70 46
Administration of Justice	76 00	82 54	93 94
Jails	81 20	80 94	88 56
Police	9,53 28	8,79 73	9,61 62
Scientific Departments	2 74	2 74	4 13
Education	16,83 59	18,38 99	20,11 13
Medical	4,48 38	4,36 20	5,32 17
Public Health	2,02 02	1,93 17	3,05 83
Agriculture	4,50 92	5,16 52	5,84 14
Animal Husbandry	1,57 74	1,47 92	2,47 17
Co-operation	1,26 93	1,00 03	1,30 ·56
Industries and Supplies	2,58 ·78	2,11 24	2,61 ·71
Miscellaneous Departments	3,13 ·05	2,73 ·29	3,87 44
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,17 82	9,43 59	9,99 ·80
Miscellaneous	14,70 74	20,31 18	17,44 58
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,38 89	3,69 02	3,98.17
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,12,90 77	1,16,17 38	1,27,33 04
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)23 ·38	(+)6,04 ·98	(+)2,31 ·63

RAJASTHAN

Area : 3,42,266·43 sq. km. *Population* : 2,01,55,602 *Capital* : Jaipur
Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor : Sampurnanand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohanlal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political (excluding Jails) Appointments, Home and Famine Relief, Mines and Mineral based Industries
Mathura Das Mathur	Planning, Statistics, State Enterprises (Industrial and Mineral), Law, Judicial, Co-operation, Transport, Printing Presses and Jails
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation (Major, Medium, Minor and Flood Control) and Food
Harish Chandra	Public Works, Power, Industries and Civil Supplies
B. K. Kaul	Finance, and Taxation
Bheeka Bhai	Forests, Labour, Ayurveda
Barkatullah Khan	Local Self-Government, Town Planning and Housing
Kumbha Ram Arya	Revenue including Colonisation
Hardev Joshi	Publicity, Elections, Legislative Assembly, Mines and Mineral Industries
Brij Sunder Sharma	Education and Bhasa Vibhag
Damodar Lal Vyas	Panchayati Raj,, Medical and Health, Excise and Devasthan
Amritlal Yadav	Social Welfare, Khadi and Village Industries and Relief and Rehabilitation
Deputy Ministers	
Daulat Ram	Major Irrigation, Local Self-Government and Ayurveda
Smt Kamla Beniwal	Planning and Development, Finance, Famine Relief and State Enterprises and Food
Smt Prabha Misra	Medical, Public Health, Social Welfare, Law and L. R and Public Relations
Paras Ram Maderna	Excise and Taxation, G A D., Relief and Rehabilitation, Judicial, Housing and Urban Improvement Trusts
Bhawani Shankar Nandwana	P W D Labour, Forests, Panchayats and Community Development
Ram Prasad Lodha	Revenue, Col nisati n, Devasthan and Mines
Chandan Mal Baid	Industries (except Khadi and Village Industries), Power, Civil Supplies and Appointments
Dinesh Rai Dangi	Medium and Minor Irrigation, Khadi and Village Industries and Small Savings
Niranjan Nath Acharya	Education and Home, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
Bhim Singh	Transport and Co-operation

Chief Secretary
B Mehta

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	D S Dave
Judges	I. N Modi, D. M Bhandari, J. Narayan, L N Chhangani, C B. Bhargava, B P. Beri, P. N Singhal, V P. Tyagi, Kan Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	V. V. Narlikar
Members	Shyam Lal, B. L. Rawat

†As on May 15, 1965.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ram Niwas Mirdha

Deputy Speaker : Narain Singh

1. *Abu* : Dalpat Singh (Con.)
2. *Ahore* . Chhatar Singh (RRP)
3. *Ajmer City East* ; Bal Krishna Kaul (Con.)
4. *Ajmer City West* : Pohumal (Con)
5. *Aklera* (*R*) : Bheralal Kala Badal (Con)
6. *Alwar* : Rama Nand (CP)
7. *Amber* Man Singh (SWA)
8. *Asin* · Girdhari Lal (Con)
9. *Aspur* · Laxman Singh (SWA)
10. *Atru* (*R*) . Madho Lal (Con)
11. *Bagidora* (*R*) : Nathuram (Con)
12. *Bairath* · Smt. Kamla Devi (Con)
13. *Bali* · Mohan Raj (Con)
14. *Bandikui* ; Mathuresh Behari (SWA)
15. *Banera* Umrao Singh (Ind)
16. *Bansur* : Badri Prasad Gupta (Con)
17. *Banswara* Vithala (SP)
18. *Baran* (*R*) Daya Chand (JS)
19. *Bari* · Raghubir Singh (Ind.)
20. *Barmer* : Umed Singh (Ind)
21. *Bassi* : Abhai Singh (SWA)
22. *Bayana* Mukut Behari Lal (SF)
23. *Beawar* Kumar Nand (CP)
24. *Begun* : Chosar Singh (SWA)
25. *Behror* Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
26. *Bhadesar* (R) Ganesh Lal (Con)
27. *Bharatpur* . Nathi Singh (Ind)
28. *Bhilwara* · Smt Nirmala Devi (Con)
29. *Bhim* . Smt. Lakshmi Kumari (Con)
30. *Bhinai* (*R*) Chhotu (SWA)
31. *Bhinmal* Malam Singh (Con)
32. *Bhopalsagar* (*R*) Amritlal (Con)
33. *Bikaner* · Murlidhar Vyas (PSP)
34. *Bilara* . Chandra Singh (Ind)
35. *Bundi* Brij Sunder (Con)
36. *Chaksu* Nathu Lal (SWA)
37. *Chechat* Jujhar Singh (Con.)
38. *Chhabra* · Smt. Nagendra Bala (Con)
39. *Chittorgarh* : Chaturbhuj Upadhyaya (Con.)
40. *Chohtan* : Fateh Singh (RRP)
41. *Chomu* (*R*) Bhanu Prasad (SWA)
42. *Churu* · Mohar Singh (Ind)
43. *Dag* (*R*) Jai Lal (JS)
44. *Danta-Ramgarh* . Jagan Singh (Con)
45. *Dausa* Mool Chand (SWA)
46. *Deedwana* Moti Lal (Con)
47. *Deeg* Man Singh (SWA)
48. *Degana* · Smt. Gori Poonia (Con)
49. *Desuri* (*R*) Dinesh Rai (Con.)
50. *Dholpur* Hari Shankar (SP)
51. *Digod* : Mahendra Singh (JS)
52. *Dudu* : Amar Singh (SWA)
53. *Dungargarh* · Daulat Ram (Con)
54. *Dungarpur* (*R*) Vijay Pal (SWA)
55. *Fatehpur* · Balu Ram (Ind.)
56. *Ganganagar* : Kedarnath (Ind.)
57. *Gangapur* · Govind Sahai (JS)
58. *Ghatol* · Haridev Joshi (Con.)
59. *Girwa* . Jodh Singh (JS)
60. *Gogunda* (*R*) : Lalit Mohan (SWA)
61. *Govindgarh* : Nathu Singh (Ind.)
62. *Gudha* · Jiv Raj (SWA)
63. *Gura-Malani* ; Ganga Ram (Con)
64. *Hanumangarh* : Kumbha Ram Arya (Con)
65. *Hawamahal* · Durga Lal (SWA)
66. *Hindaun* (*R*) : Sarawan (JS)
67. *Hindoli* . Gangasingh (Con)
68. *Jahazpur* · Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
69. *Jaisalmer* Hukam Singh (Con)
70. *Jalore* (*R*) Virda Ram (Con)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh* (*R*) · Durga Ram (SWA)
72. *Jayal* Ganga Singh (SWA)
73. *Jhalrapatan* . Harish Chandra (Con.)
74. *Jhunjhunu* Smt. Sumitra (Con)
75. *Jodhpur City I* . Anand Singh Kachhwaha (Con.)
76. *Jodhpur City II* : Barkatullah Khan (Con)
77. *Johri Bazar* Satish Chandra (JS)
78. *Kaman* Majlis (Con)
79. *Kapasin* . Bhawani Shankar Nandwana (Con)
80. *Karanpur* . Jawad Singh (Ind)
81. *Karauli* · Brijendrapaul (Con.)
82. *Kathumar* : Gokul Chand (Con)
83. *Kekri* · Haribhau Upadhyaya (Con)
84. *Khandhar* (*R*) · Harphool (SWA)
85. *Khanpur* Prabhu Lal (Ind)
86. *Kharchi* · Kesree Singh (Con)
87. *Khetri* Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
88. *Kishangarh* · Bal Chand (SWA)
89. *Kishanpole* Bheron Singh (JS)
90. *Kolayat* · Manik Chand (PSP)
91. *Kotah* : Krishna Kumar (JS)
92. *Kotputli* Mukti Lal (Con)
93. *Kumbhalgarh* · Govind Singh (SWA)
94. *Kushalgarh* · Hira (SP)
95. *Lachmangarh* · Kishan Singh (Con.)
96. *Ladnu* : Mathuradas (Con.)
97. *Lalsot* (*R*) Ram Sahai (SWA)
98. *Lasadi* · Udai Lal (SWA)
99. *Luni* . Swroop Singh (Ind)
100. *Lunkaransar* : Bhimsen (Con)
101. *Mahuwa* · Mandhata Singh (SWA)
102. *Malarna-Chour* (*R*) Bharat Lal (Con.)
103. *Malpura* · Jai Singh (SWA)
104. *Mandal* Gokul Prasad (Con)
105. *Mandalgarh* : Ganpati Lal (Con)
106. *Mandawa* · Raghubir Sing (SWA)
107. *Mandwar* . Hari Prasad (Con)
108. *Masuda* : Narayan Singh (Con.)
109. *Mavi* Sampat Lal Bohra (JS)
110. *Merta* : Nathu Ram (Con)
111. *Nodbai* (*R*) · Natthi Lal (Ind.)
112. *Nadoti* (*R*) . Chuttan Lal (Con)
113. *Nagaur* : Ram Niwas (Con.)
114. *Nasirabad* : Jwala Prasad (Con.)
115. *Nathdwara* . Vijaya Singh (JS)
116. *Nawalgarh* : Bhim Singh (Con)
117. *Nawan* : Hanuman Singh (Ind.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra (SWA) Praja Socialist Party (PSP) Communist Party (CP); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind)

118. *Neem-Ka-Thana* (*R*) : Chhotu (Con.)
119. *Newai* (*R*) · Jai Narain (SWA)
120. *Nimbahera* : A. Jabbar (JS)
121. *Nohar* · Vacant.
122. *Nokha* Rooparam (Ind.)
123. *Osian* . Parash Ram (Con.)
124. *Pachpadra* Amar Singh (Ind.)
125. *Pali* Kesri Singh (SWA)
126. *Parbatsar* Jeth Mal (Con.)
127. *Patan* Hari Prasad (JS)
128 *Phagi* (*R*) · Gopi Lal (SWA)
129. *Phalasia* Nana (SWA)
130. *Phalodi* (*R*) Lal Ram (Con.)
131. *Phulera* Sagar Mal (SWA)
132. *Pilani* Hajari Lal (Ind)
133. *Pindwara* Ravi Shankar (Con.)
134. *Pipalda* (*R*) Laxmi Chand (JS)
135 *Pirawa* Govind Singh (Con.)
136 *Pratapgarh* (*R*) Harlal (Con)
137. *Pushkar* · Smt. Prabha Misra (Con.)
138 *Raipur* Mangi Lal (Ind.)
139. *Raisinghnagar* · Yogendranath (CP)
140. *Rajgarh* (*R*) Hari Kishan (Con)
141. *Rajakhera* . Damodar Lal Vyas (Con)*
142 *Rajsamand* . Niranjan Nath Acharya (Con)
143 *Ramgarh* Smt. Uma Mathur (Con.)
144 *Raniwara* Bhag Raj (Con)
145 *Ratangarh* . Mohan Lal (Ind.)
146. *Rawatsar* (*R*) Juga Lal (Ind.)
147 *Rupbas* (*R*) . Sawalia Ram (SWA)
148. *Sadari* : Shanker Lal Jat (Con.)
149. *Sadulpur* (*R*) : Rawat Ram (Con.)
150. *Sagwara* (*R*) . Bheeka Bhai (Con.)
151. *Sahada* (*R*) : Devender Kumar (Con.)
152. *Salumber* (*R*) · Mawa (SWA)
153. *Sanchore* : Raghunath Vishnai (Con.)
154. *Sarada* (*R*) : Devi Lal (Con.)
155. *Sardar-Shahar* : Chandan Mal (Con.)
156. *Sawai Madhopur* Ram Singh (SWA)
157. *Shahpura* (*R*) : Kana (Con.)
158. *Shergarh* · Sobhag Singh (RRP)
159. *Sikar* : Swaroop Narain (Con).
160. *Sikrai* (*R*) : Laxman Prasad (SWA)
161. *Singrawat* · Ram Deo Singh (Con)
162 *Sirohi* (*R*) : Dharmaram (Con.)
163 *Siwana* (*R*) : Hari Ram (Con)
164. *Sojat* · Tej Ram (Con.)
165 *Sri Madhopur* Ram Chandra (Con.)
166. *Sumerpur* (*R*) Aldaram (Con)
167. *Sujangarh* : Phool Chand (Con.)
168 *Surajgarh* (*R*) : Shiv Narain Chhachhia (SWA)
169. *Suratgarh* . Phool Singh (Con.)
170 *Thana Gazi* · Jai Krishana (Con.)
171. *Thoi* · Gyan Chand (Con)
172. *Tijara* (*R*) · Hari Ram (CP)
173. *Tonk* : Radha Krishna (SWA)
174. *Udaipur* : Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con)
175 *Uniara* Digvijai Singh (SWA)
176 *Wei* : Ram Kishan (SP)

*Elected on May 10, 1965.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	4,33 91	4,94·00	4,91·32
Estate Duty ..	19·00	33·00	30·00
Land Revenue (net) ..	8,85 30	8,91·00	9,40 00
State Excise Duties ..	6,00 00	6,12·00	6,45 00
Stamps ..	1,60 00	1,45 00	1,50·00
Forest ..	86 23	87 10	91 00
Registration ..	17 00	17·00	18·00
Taxes on Vehicles ..	1,53 00	1,60 00	1,75·00
Sales Tax ..	10,75 00	10,75·00	11,67·00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	2,52·30	2,48 47	2,78 45
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	87·50	83 50	95 19
Debt Services ..	5,04·35	4,32 47	4,50·80
Civil Administration ..	4,53·75	4,75 29	5,03 07
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	84 30	86·85	89 92
Miscellaneous (net) ..	2,52·35	1,26·26	52 32
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	20,73·81	24,43·50	24,34·78
Extraordinary ..	1,93 70	1,38·23	3,56·20
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	73,31 50	75,48 67	79,68 04
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	4,14·46	4,50 50	5,13·58
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,32 03	1,38·66	1,39 86
Debt Services (net) ..	10,32 92	11,32 58	15,20 77
General Administration ..	2,77·94	2,86·99	3,17 75
Administration of Justice ..	66·89	66 63	73 02
Jails ..	37·93	40·71	42 71
Police ..	6,12 21	5,65·00	6,16 00
Scientific Departments ..	49·73	45 84	55·32
Education ..	14,83·84	15,30·76	17,92·40
Medical ..	4,53 66	4,74 98	5,35·97
Public Health ..	2,69 75	3,90 48	4,01·07
Agriculture ..	2,42 98	2,61 20	2,54 23
Animal Husbandry ..	1,80·72	1,62·52	1,97 57
Co-operation ..	77·36	74 89	87·26
Industries ..	54 90	43·17	51 11
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2,78·80	2,81·30	2,98·79
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	5,95 41	4,01 03	7,68·28
Miscellaneous ..	6,61·33	5,72 34	4,98·98
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,31·03	3,26 82	3,49·58
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	72,80·89	74,46 40	86,14·25
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)50·61	(+)1,02·27	(—)6,46·21

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 2,94,365·08 sq km *Population* : 7,37,46,401 *Capital* : Lucknow
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : Biswanath Das

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Chief Minister, General Administration (excluding Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research), Industries (including Village and Small-Scale Industries, Marketing of Cane and Gur Development), Planning (excluding Community Development, Panchayati Raj and P.R.D.), Information, Economics and Statistics and Finance
Hukam Singh Visen	Revenue, Scarcity and Government Estate Office
Girdhari Lal	Irrigation and Power
Charan Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests
Ali Zaheer	Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs
Hargovind Singh	Home (excluding Jails), Civil Defence and Home Guards
Muzaffar Hasan	Transport (including Tourism), and Political Pensions
Ram Murthi	Community Development, Panchayati Raj (including Village Panchayats, Zila Parishads and Kshettra Samities) and Prantiya Raksha Dal)
Chaturbhuj Sharma	Local Self-Government, Municipal Housing (Scheme of Municipal and Imporovement Trusts and Correspondence regarding Central Assistance) and Jails
Jagmohan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies
Sita Ram	Social Welfare (including Juvenile Delinquency), Harijan Welfare, Cane Development, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (including Museums and Arts Colleges), Relief and Rehabilitation
Dau Dayal Khanna	Medical, Public Health and Excise
Banarsi Das	Co-operation, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs
Kailas Prakash	Education
Jagan Prasad Rawat	Public Works
Deputy Ministers	
Shanti Prapanna Sharma	Information, Power, Irrigation, Marketing
Baldeo Singh Arya	of Cane and Gur Development, Agriculture and Forests
Jairam Varma	Judicial, Legislative and Finance
Ram Narain Pandey	Medical and Education
Shiva Prasad Gupta	Industries and Home
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Smt. Tara Agarwal	Local-Self-Government, Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare
Hari Datt Kandpal	Civil Supplies and Transport
Ajai Kumar Basu	Irrigation, Public Works, Industries and Information

*As on May 15, 1965.

Banshidhar Pandey	Planning, Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Devendra Pratap Singh	Community Development, Co-operation, Labour and Transport
Ram Kumar Shastri	Revenue

Chief Secretary

K. K. Dass

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	M. C. Desai
Judges	V. Bhargava, N Beg, V. G. Oak, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J. N. Takru, B. N. Nigam, S. S. Dhavan, S. K. Verma, W Broome, D S. Mathur, D. P Uniyal, S N. Dwivedi, R. A. Misra, S. C. Manchanda, T. Ramabhadran, B D. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar, R S. Pathak, D. D. Seth, M. Chandra, M. H Beg, R. N. Sharma, G. D Sahgal, S. D Khare, G. C. Mathur, G. Prasad, C. B Capoor, S. Chandra, H. C. P. Tripathi, L P. Nigam, S. N. Singh, U. S. Srivastava
Advocate-General	K. L. Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	Radha Krishna
Members	R. D. Misra, R. P. Verma, J. N. Ugra, H. A. Siddiqi, C. M. N. Chak

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker . Madan Mohan Verma *Deputy Speaker* : Hoti Lal Agrawal

1 *Afzalgarh* : Basant Singh (JS)
2. *Agota* Jagbir Singh (Con)
3 *Agra City I* Baloji Agrawal (Ind.)
4. *Agra City II* : Khem Chandra (Ind.-RPI)
5 *Agra Rural* (*R*) . Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con)
6 *Ahraura* · Vishwa Nath Pandey (Con)
7 *Akbarpur* : Balwan Singh (SSP)
8. *Akbarpur* : Smt. Ramrati Devi (Con)
9 *Ajitmal* (*R*) : Sukh Lal (Con)
10 *Aldemau* (*R*) · Shanker Lal (Con)
11. *Allahabad City North* : Smt. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai (Con)
12. *Allahabad City South* : Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (SSP)
13. *Aliganj* Lokpal Singh (JS)
14. *Aligarh* : Abdul Bashir Khan (Ind.-RPI)
15. *Almora* : Ganga Singh Bisht (Con.)
16. *Amethi* : Baij Nath Singh (Con)
17. *Amroha* : Sharafat Hussain Rizvi (CPI)
18. *Amsin* · Raja Ram (Con)
19. *Anupshahr* : Chunni Lal (Con)
20. *Aonla* : Nawal Kishore (Con.)
21 *Atheha* : Tej Bhan Singh (SSP)
22. *Atrauli* : Babu Singh (SSP)
23. *Atraulia* · Brij Behari Misra (Con.)
24 *Auraiya* : Badri Prasad Paliwal (Con.)
25. *Azamgarh* : Bhima Prasad (SSP)
26. *Baberu* : Deshraj Singh (Ind)
27. *Bachhrawan* (*R*) Bhagwan Din (SSP)
28 *Badrinath* : Yogeshwar Prasad Khanduri (Con.)
29. *Baghra* (*R*) : Nain Singh (SSP)
30. *Baghpat* . Shaukat Hameed Khan (Con)
31 *Bah* : Smt Vidya Vati Rathore (Con)
32. *Baheri* : Ram Murti (Con.)
33. *Bahjoi* Bishan Lal Yadav (Con.)
34. *Bahraich North* . Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
35. *Bahraich South* Daljeet Singh (Con.)
36. *Ballia*. Ram Anan Pandey (Con.)
37. *Balrampur North* (*R*) Sukdeo Prasad (JS)
38. *Balrampur South* : Babban Singh (Con.)
39. *Banda* : Brij Mohan Lal Gupta (Con.)
40. *Banganga East* : Chandrapal Rawat (JS)
41. *Banganga West* · Madhav Prasad Tripathi (JS)
42. *Bangar Mau* · Sewa Ram (Con)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations. Indian National Congress (Con.); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.)

43. *Bansdih East* : Kashi Nath Misra (SSP)
44. *Bansdih West* : Shiv Mangal (Con.)
45. *Bansgaon* : Ganesh Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bansi North* : Tameshwar Prasad (Con.)
47. *Bansi South* (*R*) . Sohan Lal Dhusia (Con.)
48. *Bansi West* · Ram Kumar (Con.)
49. *Bara* (*R*) : Raghunath Prasad (Con.)
50. *Baraunsa* . Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
51. *Baraut* . Mool Chandra Shastri (Con.)
52. *Bareilly Cantonment* : Mohd. Husain (Con.)
53. *Bareilly City* : Jagdish Saran (Con.)
54. *Bari* (*R*) : Baijoo Ram (Con.)
55. *Barnawa* : Jamadar Singh (Ind.)
56. *Barsathi* · Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con.)
57. *Basti* · Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
58. *Beyalsi* . Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
59. *Bhadohi* Banshidhar Pandey (Con.)
60. *Bhagwantnagar* : Dev Datt Misra (Con.)
61. *Bharthana* : Sahdeo Singh (SSP)
62. *Bharwari* (*R*) · Gokul Prasad (Ind.)
63. *Bhawan* Ram Chandra Singh (Con.)
64. *Bhawapar* . Ram Lakhan Shukla (Con.)
65. *Bhinga* : Munna Singh (SWA)
66. *Bhitauli* : Ram Asrey Verma (SSP)
67. *Bhognipur* Raj Narain Misra (Con.)
68. *Bhojeepura* Harish Kumar Gangwar (JS)
69. *Bhojpur* Mahiam Singh (Con.)
70. *Bhokerheri* (*R*) · Shugan Chandra Mazdoor (Con.)
71. *Bhogaon* Subedar Singh (Con.)
72. *Bidhuna* Vijai Shanker (Con.)
73. *Bijnor* Satyavir Kunwar (Con.)
74. *Bikapur* Akhand Pratap Singh (Con.)
75. *Belari* (*R*) Het Ram Singh (Con.)
76. *Bilgram* · Smt Kala Rani Misra (Con.)
77. *Bihaui* (*R*) Murli Dhar Kureel (Con.)
78. *Binaikpur* Ram Avadh Singh (Con.)
79. *Bindki* Jagannath Singh (Con.)
80. *Birapur* Shyam Sunder Shukla (Con.)
81. *Birhar* (*R*) Sukhram Das (Con.)
82. *Bisalpur* (*R*) . Durga Prasad (Con.)
83. *Bisauli* . Shiv Raj Singh (Con.)
84. *Biswan* . Gaya Prasad Mehrotra (JS)
85. *Bithoor* · Smt Brij Rani Misra (Con.)
86. *Bela Daultabad* (*R*) · Chhangur Ram (CPI)
87. *Boodpur* (*R*) : Girdhari Lal (Con.)
88. *Budaun* Rukum Singh (Con.)
89. *Budhana* . Vijaipal Singh (CPI)
90. *Bulandshahar* · Irtiza Husain (Con.)
91. *Chail* · Naunihal Singh (SSP)
92. *Chakia* (*R*) : Ram Lakhan (Con.)
93. *Champawat* (*R*) Khushi Ram (Con.)
94. *Chanda* (*R*) · Mata Prasad (Con.)
95. *Chandauli* : Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
96. *Chandausi* : Narendra Singh (Con.)
97. *Chandpur* : Nardeo Singh (Ind.)
98. *Charda* : Prem Singh (SWA)
99. *Charkhari* (*R*) : Mohan Lal Ahirwar (Con.)
100. *Chhata* : Lakhi Singh (SSP)
101. *Chhatari* (*R*) : Dharam Singh (Con.)
102. *Chhibramau* · Kotwal Singh Bhadauria (Con.)
103. *Chillupar* : Kalpnath Singh (Con.)
104. *Chunar* : Raj Narain Singh (Con.)
105. *Dadri* · Ram Chandra Vikal (Con.)
106. *Dalmau* : Mahabir Prasad (Con.)
107. *Danpur* . Mohan Singh Mehta (Con.)
108. *Dariyabad* · Dwijendra Narain (JS)
109. *Dasna* : Megh Nath Singh Shishodia (Ind.)
110. *Dataganj* · Narain Singh (JS)
111. *Debai* Himmat Singh (JS)
112. *Dehra Dun* : Brij Bhusan Sharan (Con.)
113. *Deoband* : Phool Singh (Con.)
114. *Deogaon* : Satyadeo (Con.)
115. *Deoprayag* . Smt. Vinaya Laxmi (Con.)
116. *Deoria North* Ram Lal (Con.)
117. *Deoria South* : Krishna (SSP)
118. *Derapur* Nitya Nand Pandey (Con.)
119. *Dhampur* · Khub Singh (Con.)
120. *Dhaurhara* . Tej Narayan (Con.)
121. *Dhuiganwas* (*R*) Ram Swaroop (Con.)
122. *Dhuriapar* (*R*) Smt Yashoda Devi (Con.)
123. *Domariaganj North* : Bhanu Pratap Singh (SWA)
124. *Domariaganj South* . Qazi Jalil Abbasi (Con.)
125. *Dudhi* (R) Ram Pyare (Con.)
126. *Dwaba* : Manager Singh (SSP)
127. *Etah* Ganga Prasad Verma (JS)
128. *Etawah* Hoti Lal Agrawal (Con.)
129. *Etmadpur North* (*R*) Shiv Charan (SSP)
130. *Etmadpur South* Multan Singh (SSP)
131. *Faizabad* Madan Mohan Verma (Con.)
132. *Fakharpur* Abdul Haseeb Khan (SWA)
133. *Faridpur* (*R*) Hem Raj (JS)
134. *Farrukhabad* . Daya Ram Shakya (JS)
135. *Fatehabad* Banwari Lal Vipra (Ind.-RPI)
136. *Fatehpur* (*R*) · Badri Prasad (Con.)
137. *Fatehpur Sikri* . Smt Champawati (Con.)
138. *Firozabad* · Bhagwan Das Yadvendu (Ind.- RPI)
139. *Gangapur* Rishi Narain Shastri (Con.)
140. *Gangasalan* : Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con.)
141. *Gangiri* · Sri Niwas (Con.)
142. *Garh Mukteshwar* (*R*) : Vir Sen (Con.)
143. *Garotha* : Kashi Prasad Dwivedi (Con.)
144. *Garwara* : Bhagwati Din Tewari (Con.)

145. *Gaura Jamo* : Rudra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
146. *Gauri Bazar* (*R*) : Sita Ram (Con.)
147. *Ghatampur East* : Shiv Nath Singh (SSP)
148. *Ghatampur West* : Jwala Prasad (Con.)
149. *Ghaziabad* : Tej Singh (Con.)
150. *Ghazipur* : Krishna Nand Rai (Con.)
151. *Ghiror* : Madho Narain (Con.)
152. *Ghosi* · Jharkhande Rai (CPI)
153 *Gokul* (*R*) : Kanahiya Lal (Con.)
154. *Gonda East* : Ishwar Saran (Con)
155. *Gonda North* : Navrang Singh (SWA)
156 *Gonda West* : Ganga Prasad (Con)
157. *Gondwa* · Mohan Lal Verma (Con.)
158. *Gopalpur* : Uma Shanker (Con)
159. *Gopa Mau* (*R*) : Parmai (JS)
160. *Gorakhpur* : Niamatullah Ansari (Con.)
161. *Gobardhan* : Jugal Kishore (Con.)
162. *Gunnaur* · Jugal Kishore (Con)
163 *Gyanpur* (*R*) : Harigain Ram (Con.)
164. *Haiderabad* : Ram Bhajan (Con.)
165. *Haidergarh* : Ram Kishore (Ind)
166. *Hamirpur* : Surendra Datt Bajpai (Con)
167. *Hapur* Prem Sunder (Ind.)
168. *Hardoi* Mahesh Singh (Con.)
169. *Hardwar* . Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con)
170. *Harouda* Jaigopal (Con.)
171 *Harriya East* Ram Lakhan Singh (Con)
172 *Harriya West* · Ranbahadur Singh (Con)
173 *Hasanganj* (*R*) · Bhikha Lal (CPI)
174. *Hasanpur North* : Jagdish Prasad (Con)
175. *Hasanpur South* (*R*) · Sukkhanlal (Con)
176. *Hastinapur* : Pitam Singh Pradhan (Con)
177. *Haswa* (*R*) : Raghubir Sahai (Ind)
178. *Hata* Bankey Lal (SSP)
179. *Hathras* Nand Kumar Deo Vashishtha (Con)
180 *Iglas* Shivadan Singh (Ind.)
181. *Inhauna* Pashupati Nath Saran Singh (Ind.)
182. *Ikauna* . Mangal Prasad Arya (SWA)
183. *Islamnagar* · Suraj Pal Singh (Con)
184 *Issauli* Ram Bali Misra (Con)
185. *Jagdishpur* (*R*) Indrapal (Con)
186. *Jalalabad* · Kesho Singh (Con)
187. *Jalaun* Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con)
188. *Jalesar* (*R*) : Chiranji Lal Jatav (SWA)
189. *Jamaur* . Ram Murti Anchal (Con)
190. *Jansath* : Ahmad Bakhsh (Con)
191. *Jasrana* · Balbir Singh (SWA)
192. *Jaswant Nagar* : Nathu Singh (SSP)
193. *Jaunpur* · Yadvendra Datt Dube (JS)
194. *Jewar* (*R*) · Jas Ram Singh (Con)
195 *Jhalotar Ajgain* : Shri Ram (Con)
196. *Jhangaha* (*R*) : Ram Surat Prasad (Con.)
197. *Jhansi* : Lakhpat Ram Sharma (Ind.)
198 *Jhusi* (*R*) · Banshi Lal (Con.)
199. *Jwalapur* : Sayeed Ahmad (Con.)
200. *kadipur* : Shripat Misra (Con.)
201. *Kaimganj* : Siya Ram Gangwar (Con)
202. *Kairana* : Chardan Singh (Ind)
203. *Kaiserganj* : Hukum Singh Visen (Con.)
204. *Kalpi* : Shiv Sampatt Sharma (Con.)
205. *Kannauj* (*R*) : Pati Ram Aharwar (Con)
206. *Kanpur City I* : Smt. Tara Agarwal (Con.)
207. *Kanpur City II* : Sant Singh Yusuf (CPI)
208. *Kanpur City III* : Hamid Khan (Con)
209. *Kanpur City IV* : S G. Datta (Con.)
210. *Kanpur City V* : Smt. Sushila Rohatgi (Con)
211. *Kanpur Rural* . Shashi Bhusan Singh (SSP)
212. *Kanth* : Dau Dayal Khanna (Con.)
213. *Kantit North* Aziz Imam (Con)
214. *Kantit South* (*R*) : Bechan Ram (Con)
215. *Karanda* : Ram Sunder Shastri (CPI)
216. *Karari* (*R*) : Nathu Ram (JS)
217. *Karchhana* : Satya Narain Pande (SSP)
218 *Karhal* (*R*) : Ram Singh (SWA)
219. *Karwi* . Din Dayal Karwaria (Con)
220. *Kashipur* : Debi Datt (Con)
221. *Kasganj* : Girwar Prasad (JS)
222. *Kaswar* : Gaya Prasad (SSP)
223. *Katehar* : Raghunath Singh (SSP)
224. *Kedarnath* : Ganga Dhar (Con)
225. *Kerakat* (*R*) : Ram Samjhawan (Con.)
226. *Kewai* : Baij Nath Pandey (Con.)
227 *Khaga* : Rakshpal Singh (JS)
228. *Khair* : Chetanya Raj Singh (SWA)
229. *Khairabad* : Tambreshwar Prasad (JS)
230 *Khalilabad* (*R*) · Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
231. *Khera Bajhera* : Surendra Vikram (Con)
232. *Kheragarh* : Jagan Prasad Rawat (Con)
233 *Kheri* : Bankata Singh (Con)
234. *Khurja* . Mahabir Singh (Con)
235. *Khutar* (*R*) : Kandhai Lal (Ind.)
236. *Kishanpur* : Dip Narain Singh (Ind.)
237. *Kishni* : Ganesh Chandra Kachhi (Con.)
238. *Kithor* : Kum. Shraddha Devi (Con.)
239 *Kol* . Bhoop Singh (Ind-RPI)
240 *Kolasalah* · Udal (CPI)
241. *Konch* Vijai Singh (SWA)
242. *Konhdour* · Onkar Nath (JS)
243. *Kopachit* : Mandhata Singh (Con.)
244. *Kopaganj* : Z. A Ahmad (CPI)
245. *Kot* (*R*) · Kesho Ram (Con)
246. *Kotana* Charan Singh (Con)
247. *Kunda* · Niaz Hasan Khan (Con.)
248. *Kursi* · Nattha Ram Rawat (SSP)
249. *Laharpur* : Bipin Behari Tewari (JS)
250. *Lakhana* (*R*) : Ghasi Ram Jatav (Con.)
251. *Lalitpur* (*R*) : Ayodhya Prasad (Con.)
252. *Lambhua* : Uma Datt (Con.)
253. *Lansdowne* : Mukardi Lal (Con.)

254. *Lucknow Cantonment* : Balak Ram Vaish (Con.)
255. *Lucknow City Central* · Mahabir Prasad Srivastava (Con)
256. *Lucknow City East* . Kishori Lal Agarwal (Con)
257. *Lucknow City West* : Saiyed Ali Zaheer (Con.)
258. *Machhlishahr* · Keshari Prasad (SSP)
259. *Machhrehta* (*R*) : Dalla Ram (Con.)
260. *Maghar* · Kesh Bhan (Con.)
261. *Mahadeva* : Vishnu Pratap Singh (Con)
262. *Mahaich* Raj Narain Singh (Con)
263. *Mahrajganj* (*R*) · Duryodhan (Con.)
264. *Mahmudabad* : Shivendra Pratap (JS)
265. *Mahoba* : Madan Pal Singh (Con.)
266. *Mahona* (*R*) : Sukh Lal (JS)
267 *Mahroni* Krishna Chandra (Con)
268 *Mahsi* (*R*) . Ram Adhar Kanaujia (SWA)
269. *Mahul* Daulat Lal (SSP)
270 *Mahuli East* . Kashi Nath Bahadur (SWA)
271 *Mahuli West* : Shyam Lal (Ind-RPI)
272 *Mainpuri* : Brijeshwar Sahai (Con)
273. *Malihabad* · Rampal Trivedi (Con.)
274. *Mallawan* J P. Misra (Con.)
275. *Mangalsi* (*R*) : Dhoom Prasad (JS)
276 *Manikpur* (*R*) · Smt. Siya Dulari (Con)
277 *Mani Ram* · Avedhya Nath (JS)
278 *Mankapur* · Anand Singh (Con)
279 *Marehra* Raghubir Singh (Con)
280 *Mariyahun* Jagannath Rao (JS)
281 *Mat* Radhey Shyam Sharma (SSP)
282. *Mathura* Kedar Nath Bhargava (Con)
283 *Mau* (*R*) Smt Beni Bai (Con)
284 *Maudaha* Brij Raj Singh (Con)
285 *Meerut Contonment* Smt Prakashwati Sood (Con)
286 *Meerut City* Jagdish Saran Rastogi (Con)
287 *Meerut Rural* (*R*) Hari Singh (Con)
288 *Meja* Salig Ram Jaiswal (SSP)
289. *Mendhawal* Smt Sucheta Kripalani (Con)
290 *Minjhaura* Mahadeo (Ind)
291. *Mirzapur* Bhagwan Das Barnawal (JS)
292. *Misrikh* Avadesh Kumar Saiha (SSP)
293 *Mubarkpur* (*R*) · Surjan Ram (CPI)
294. *Modinagar* . Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con)
295. *Moghalsarai* Uma Shanker Tiwari (SSP)
296. *Mohanlalganj* (*R*) Khyali Ram (SSP)
297 *Mohamdi* (*R*) : Manna Lal (JS)
298. *Mohammadabad Gohna* : Chandrajeet Yadav (CPI)
299. *Moradabad City* . Halimuddin (Ind-RPI)
300. *Moradabad Rural* Riasat Husain (SSP)
301. *Moth* : Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
302 *Muhammadabad* : Vijai Sankar Singh (Con)
303 *Mussoorie* : Gulab Singh (Con.)
304. *Muzaffarabad* : Sardar Singh (Ind.)
305. *Muzaffarnagar* : Keshav Gupta (Con)
306. *Nagal* (*R*) : Ram Singh (Con.)
307. *Nagar* · Smt. Shakuntala Nayyar (JS)
308 *Nagina* : Govind Sahai (Con.)
309. *Naini Tal* : Devendra Singh (Con.)
310. *Najibabad* : Shri Ram (JS)
311. *Nakur* : Yashpal Singh Verma (Con.)
312. *Nanpara* : Basant Lal Sharma (Con.)
313. *Naraini* . Matola Singh (JS)
314. *Nathupur* . Ram Sunder Pandey (SSP)
315. *Naugarh* : Jagdish Prasad Pandey (JS)
316. *Nawabganj* · Naurang Lal (Con.)
317. *Nawabganj* (*Barabanki Dist*) . Jamilur Rehman Kidwai (Con.)
318. *Nidhpur* Rajendra Singh (JS)
319. *Nighasan* : Ramcharan Shah (JS)
320. *Nigohan* · Vijai Kumar Tripathi (Con.)
321 *Nizamabad* · Amjad Ali (Con)
322 *Pacchimrath* : Hari Nath Tewari (JS)
323. *Pachottar* (*R*) Jhilmit Ram (CPI)
324. *Padrauna East* Genda Singh (Con.)
325 *Padrauna North* · Chandradeo (Con.)
326 *Padrauna South* · Ramayan Rai (Con)
327. *Padrauna West* Mangal (Con)
328. *Paharpur* Shanti Chandra (Con)
329 *Pali* Sharda Bhakt Singh (JS)
330. *Palia* (*R*) Chheda Lal Chaudhri (Con)
331. *Patti* (*R*) Ram Kinker (Con)
332. *Pauri* Chandra Singh Rawat (Con)
333. *Pharenda East* Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con)
334. *Pharenda West* Narsingh Narain Pandey (Con)
335 *Phulpur* Muzaffar Hasan (Con)
336 *Pilibhit* Ram Rup Singh (Con)
337 *Pipraich* Achhaibar Singh (Con)
338. *Pithoragarh* · Narendra Singh (Con)
339. *Puwayan* · Vikram Shah (Ind)
340. *Pratapgarh North* Balendu Bhushan Piatap Singh (JS)
341 *Pratapgarh South* Babu Lal (JS)
342. *Puranpur* · Mohan Lal Acharya (Con)
343. *Purwa* . Ram Adhin Singh (Con.)
344 *Rae Bareli North* . Krishna Pal Singh (JS)
345. *Rae Bareli South* Rati Pal (SSP)
346. *Ramkola* · Rajdeo (Con)
347 *Rampur City* · Smt Kishwar Ara Begum (Con.)
348. *Rampur Rural* . Kalyan Rai (Con)
349 *Ranikhet North* : Hari Dutt (Con.)
350. *Ranikhet South* . Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con.)
351. *Rari* · Sripal Singh (JS)
352. *Rasra* (*R*) : Raghunath (CPI)
353. *Rath* : Doongar Singh (Con)
354 *Robertsganj* : Ram Nath Pathak (Con.)
355 *Rokha* : Wasi Navi (Con)
356. *Roorkee* : Jagdish Narain Sinha (Con)
357. *Rudauli* : Mukut Behari Lal (JS)
358. *Rudrapur* : Chandra Bali (SSP)

359. *Sadabad* : Ashraf Ali Khan (Con.)
360. *Sadullanagar* : Avadh Narain Pratap Singh (Con.)
361. *Safipur* : Gopi Nath Dikshit (Con.)
362. *Sagri* : Indrasan Singh (Con.)
363. *Saharanpur* : Brahm Datt Mayor (Ind.)
364. *Sahaswan* : Ulfat Singh (JS)
365. *Sahawar* : Bed Ram (JS)
366. *Saidpur* : Kamla Singh Yadav (SSP)
367. *Salempur East* : Kailash (Con.)
368. *Salempur South* : Awadesh Pratap (Con.)
369. *Salempur West* · Ugrasen (SSP)
370. *Salon* (*R*) : Pitai Ram (SSP)
371. *Sambhal* : Mahmood Hasan Khan (Ind.-RPI)
372. *Sandila* (*R*) : Pancham Das (Con.)
373. *Sanha* : Rameshwar Nath (Ind.)
374. *Saraimeer* (*R*) : Mangal Deo (SSP)
375. *Sardhana* (*R*) : Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.)
376. *Sareni* : Guptar Singh (Con.)
377. *Sarju* . Girja Prasad (SSP)
378. *Sarsawa* (*R*) : Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
379. *Sasni* (*R*) : Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con)
380. *Satrikh* (*R*) : Mendi Lal (SSP)
381 *Saurikh* : Hori Lal Yadav (SSP)
382. *Shadiabad* · Rajnath Singh (Con.)
383. *Shahabad* (*R*) . Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
384. *Shahabad* . Pyarey Lal Misra (JS)
385. *Shahganj* : Lakshmi Shankar (Con)
386 *Shahjahanpur* · Mohd. Rafi Khan (Con)
387. *Shamsabad* · Rajendra Singh Yadav (Con.)
388 *Shikarpur* : Shugan Chand Sharma (Con)
389. *Shikohabad* : Mansa Ram (Ind.)
390. *Shiroman Nagar* (*R*) : Pooran Lal (JS)
391 *Shivpur* . Lal Bahadur Singh (Con)
392. *Shyamdeurwa* : Shibban Lal Saxena (Con.)
393 *Saina* Mumtaz Mohd. Khan (SSP)
394 *Siar* : Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
395. *Siddhaur* (*R*) . Ghanshyam Das (Con.)
396. *Sidhuwa Jobna* (*R*) : Dasarath Prasad (Con.)
397. *Sikandarpur* : Jagannath (Con.)
398. *Sikandrabad* : Banarsi Dass (Con.)
399. *Sikandra Rao* : Nek Ram Sharma (Ind.)
400. *Sirathu* : Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (Con.)
401. *Siroli* : Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con.)
402. *Sirhpura* : Ram Singh Shakya (JS)
403. *Sitapur* : Sharda Nand (JS)
404. *Soraon East* : Shiva Murti (Con.)
405. *Soraon West* : Mewa Lal Jaiswal (SSP)
406. *Sri Nagar* : Banshi Dhar Mishra (Con.)
407. *Suar-Tanda* : Zulfikar Ali Kan (Con)
408 *Sultanpur* : Abdul Sami (Con.)
409. *Surhurpur* : Jagdamba Prasad (Ind.)
410. *Tambaur* (*R*) : Ganeshi Lal (Con.)
411. *Tanakpur* (*R*)b : Anisur Rahman (Con.)
412. *Tanda* : Jairam Varma (Con.)
413. *Tappajar* : Ram Kishore Verma (Ind.)
414. *Tappal* : Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
415. *Tarabganj* : Sital Prasad (Con)
416. *Tehri* : Trepan Singh (Con.)
417. *Thakurdwara* : Ram Pal Singh (Con.)
418 *Tilhar* : Bhagwan Sahai (Ind.)
419. *Tilpur* : Yadwendra Singh (Con.)
420. *Tulsipur* : Baldeo Singh (JS)
421. *Ujhani* : Purshotum Lal Badhwar (Ind.)
422 *Umari* (*R*) : Basant Lal (Con.)
423. *Unnao* : Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
424 *Usehat* : Narottam Singh (Ind.)
425. *Utraula* : Suraj Lal Gupta (JS)
426. *Uttarkashi* . Krishna Singh (Con.)
427. *Varanasi City North* : Vishwanath Prasad (JS)
428. *Varanasi City South* : Girdhari Lal (Con)
429. *Zhurabad* (*R*) : Raghubir (CPI)
430. *Zamania* : Vashisth Narain Sharma (Con.)
431. *A C* : Grice—Nominated

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Darbari Lal Sharma

Deputy Chairman : Vacant

	Legislative Assembly		Legislative Assembly
1. H. Ansari	Assembly	13. Vasudeo Misra .	”
2. A.K. Basu..	”	14. Smt. Shivarajwati Nehru	”
3. Kalyan Chand	”	15. G N. Saxena *alias* Palanji	”
4. Smt. Sunita Chauhan ..	”	16 G.D. Paliwal	”
5. Pitamber Das	”	17. R.D. Pandey	”
6. R.D. Giri	”	18. Nathu Ram	”
7. R P. Gupta	”	19. Sita Ram	”
8. M S. Fakhiri	”	20. Ram Sagar .. .	”
9. A.J. Faridi	”	21. C.L. Sathi	”
10. M.A. Hussain	”	22. Virendra Shah	”
11. Gend Lal	”		
12. B.P. Madhav	”		

*As on May 1, 1965.

Name	
23. Smt. Shanti	Legislative Assembly
24. D.L. Sharma . ..	,,
25. Algu Rai Shastri	,,
26. Smt. Savitri Shyam ..	,,
27. B.D. Shukla	,,
28. S.A. Siddiqi .. .	,,
29. G.N. Singh	,,
30. Khushal Singh	,,
31. L.S. Singh	,,
32. Mahabir Singh	,,
33. Maharaj Singh	,,
34. R P Singh	,,
35. S.P Singh	,,
36. H P. Singhania	,,
37. Smt. Rani Tandan ..	,,
38. Ramji Verma	,,
39. Smt. Daya Vati ..	,,
40. Jagannath Acharya ..	Local Authorities
41. L.S. Adhikari	,,
42. H.L Agarwal .. .	,,
43. Tej Bahadur	,,
44. Smt. Kudsia Begum ..	,,
45. Shugan Chand . ..	,,
46. V.B. Singh Chandel ..	,,
47. Keshav Datt	,,
48. Ram Ghulam .. .	,,
49. P.L Gupta . ..	,,
50. S.P. Gupta	,,
51. Saeedul Hasan . ..	,,
52. A.R. Khan . ..	,,
53. M.A Kidwai	,,
54. Smt. M.K Kidwai ..	,,
55. Ram Lakhan	,,
56. M.M. Lal	,,
57. M P Mehrey ..	,,
58. Kr. Guru Narain ..	,,
59. S.S. Pachori . ..	,,
60 C.L Paliwal . ..	,,
61. M.P. Pandey	,,
62. R.N Pandey	,,
63 Kailash Prakash ..	,,
64. Kr. J Prasad ..	,,
65. Mangla Prasad	,,
66. Bindhyachal Roy ..	Local Authorities
67. D P. Singh	,,
68. H.G. Singh	,,
69. Jagannath Singh ..	,,
70. P.N. Singh	,,
71. Raghuraj Singh	,,
72 S N. Singh	,,
73. P C. Sharma	,,
74. D D. Shastri	,,
75. S.N. Tripathi	,,
76. O.N. Upadhyaya ..	,,
77. B L. Vashishtha	,,
78. N.S. Yadav .. .	,,
79. Ahsanullah	Teachers
80. B.P. Bajpai	,,
81. L.S. Chauhan	,,
82. Smt. Maya Choudhry ..	,,
83. V S Dikshit . ..	,,
84. R R. Pande	,,
85. Devi Prasad	,,
86. H.N Singh	,,
87. H.R. Singh	,,
88. K.P. Bhatnagar	Graduates
89. N.C. Chaturvedi .. .	,,
90. Madan Mohan ..	,,
91 Ishwari Prasad . ..	,,
92. B.P S Rastogi	,,
93 R N. Sanyal	,,
94. Shyamanarayan . .	,,
95. Shyam Sunder . ..	,,
96. V Swarup..	,,
97. S.P Awasthi	Nominated
98 K N Gairola	,,
99. Rauf Jafri . .	,,
100 Smt. Shanta Bai Kher ..	,,
101. V.R. Mohan . ..	,,
102. M.M. Naseer	,,
103 Ramchandra Gupta ..	,,
104 L N. Sarin ..	,,
105. R.R. Shastri ..	,,
106. Smt. Prabha Shome ..	,,
107. S K. Singh Visen ..	,,
108 P.D. Tandon	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16,10·54	18,01·17	17,97·06
Estate Duty	63·00	1,10·00	1,14·00
Land Revenue (net)	22,29·04	19,91·60	21,82·52
State Excise Duties	10,72·98	11,67·39	11,40·60
Stamps	5,10·00	6,00·00	6,20·00
Forest	9,93·93	10,64·20	11,01·82
Registration	85·67	99·77	1,01·73
Taxes on Vehicles	3,84·35	3,91·70	4,02·50
Sales Tax	18,19·02	19,53·33	20,52·10
Other Taxes and Duties	14,77·89	13,04·52	17,51·39
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	15,28·96	16,26·97	13,39·85
Debt Services	18,23·07	18,50·79	22,79·75
Civil Administration	17,34·52	16,89·40	17,40·51
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	80 40	1,07 27	1,01·25
Miscellaneous (net)	17,08·78	17,62·74	18,41·27
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	52,62·24	49,77·84	62,07·14
Extraordinary	0 07	6,60·04	·07
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,23,84·46	2,31,59·67	2,47,73·54
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	16,90·15	16,96·02	19,38·55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	20,48·58	21,43·42	19,35·52
Debt Services (net)	33,11 70	32,56 39	33,67 93
General Administration	10,84 87	11,56·54	13,03·73
Administration of Justice	2,13·21	2,21·12	2,44·10
Jails	1,73·11	1,87·47	1,90·94
Police	13,82·48	13,23·42	15,05·55
Scientific Departments	22·20	22 10	25·37
Education	33,77·61	33,60·99	43,36·16
Medical	7,33 93	7,10 54	9,26 77
Public Health	7,27·90	6,48·97	8,84 32
Agriculture	8,03·50	7,85·08	8,94 58
Animal Husbandry	3,98·21	3,00 19	4,15·77
Co-operation	2,45 80	2,20·53	2,42 59
Industries	10,62·66	10,26·61	9,88·84
Miscellaneous Departments	11,66·77	11,90·92	13,37 48
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,82·07	9,82·54	12,12·05
Miscellaneous	26,90·87	26,49·22	29,20·60
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	15,27·78	12,77·60	15,93·74
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,35,43·40	2,31,59·67	2,62,64·59
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)11,58·94	—	(—)14,91·05

WEST BENGAL

Area : 87,675.91 sq. Km *Population* : 3,49,26,279 *Capital* : Calcutta
Principal language : Bengali

Governor : Km. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers		*Portfolios*
Prafulla Chandra Sen	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Police, Defence, Special, Home (Anti-corruption and Enforcement) Food and Supplies, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning and Development
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	..	Public Works and Housing
Iswar Das Jalan	..	Excise and Judicial and Legislative Departments
Rabindra Pal Sinha	..	Education
Tarun Kanti Ghosh	..	Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Co-operation, Commerce and Industries
Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay	..	Health
Shyamadas Bhattacharyya	..	Land and Land Revenue, Irrigation and Waterways
Jagannath Kolay	..	Jails, Press and Passport Branches of the Home Department and Parliamentary Affairs
Saila Kumar Mukherjee	..	Transport Branch of the Home Deptt. and Finance
Smt. Abha Maiti	..	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Social Welfare, and Constitution and Election Branches of the Home Department
S. M. Fazlur Rahman	..	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Fisheries, Local Self-Government and Panchayats
Bijoy Singh Nahar	..	Labour and Publicity Branch of the Home Department
Ministers of State		
Sourindra Mohan Misra	..	Education and Panchayat
Tenzing Wangdi	..	Co-operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Fisheries and Tribal Welfare
Smarajit Bandopadhyay	..	Agriculture and Community Development
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	..	Excise and Home (Police and Defence)

Chief Secretary

R. Gupta

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice	..	H. K. Bose
Judges	..	P. B. Mukherjee, D. N Sinha, P. N. Mukherjee, G K. Mitter, P. C. Mullick, S. K. Datta, U. C. Law, B. N. Banerjee, A. N. Ray, S P Mitra, S. K Niyogi, D. N. Das Gupta, K. C. Sen, P. Chatterjee, A. C. Roy, C. N. Laik, B. Mukherjee, A. K. Mukherjee, R. N. Dutt, A. C. Sen, B C. Mitra, D. D. Basu, T. P. Mukherjee, A. C. Gupta, S. S. A. Masud, A. K. Das
Advocate-General	..	S. M. Bose

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	..	A. B. Chatterjee
Members	..	K. P. Sen, P. C. Rakshit

†As on May 15, 1965.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Keshab Chandra Bose

Deputy Speaker : Asutosh Mullick

1. *Alipore* : Somnath Lahiri (CP)
2. *Alipur Duars* : Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.)
3. *Amta* : Tarapada Pramanik (Con.)
4. *Arambagh East* : Prafulla Chandra sen (Con.)
5. *Arambagh West* : Radha Krishana Pal (Con.)
6. *Arsa* : Daman Kuiry (FB)
7. *Asansol* : Bejoy Pal (CP)
8. *Ausgram* : Monoranjan Baksi (Ind.)
9. *Baduria* : Mohammed Ziaul Haque (Con.)
10. *Bagnan* : Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdhury (Con.)
11. *Bagdah* (*R*) : Manindra Bhushan Biswas (Con.)
12. *Balagarh* : Brindaban Chattopadhyay (Con.)
13. *Balrampur* : Padak Mahata (LSS)
14. *Bally* : Sankar Lal Mukherjee (Con.)
15. *Ballygunge* : Anil Maitra (Con.)
16. *Balurghat* : Sushil Ranjan Chattopadhyay (Con.)
17. *Banduan* (*R*) : Kandru Majhi (LSS)
18. *Bankura* : Abani Bhattacharya (CP)
19. *Barabani* : Haridas Chakravorty (CP)
20. *Barabazar* : Iswar Das Jalan (Con.)
21. *Baranagar* : Jyoti Basu (CP)
22. *Barasat* : Ashoka Krishna Datta (Con.)
23. *Barjora* : Manik Chandra Mukhopadhayay (Con.)
24. *Baruipur* (*R*) : Sakti Kumar Sarkar (Con.)
25. *Basanti* . Smt. Shakila Khatun (Con.)
26. *Basirhat* : Bijesh Chandra Sen (Con.)
27. *Behala* : Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyay (CP)
28. *Beldanga* . Deb Saran Ghosh (RSP)
29. *Belgachia* : Ganesh Ghosh (CP)
30. *Belighata North* : Jagat Basu (CP)
31. *Belighata South* (*R*) : Ganesh Prasad Roy (Con.)
32. *Berhampur* : Sanat Kumar Raha (CP)
33. *Bhadreswar* : Girija Bhushan Mukherjee (CP)
34. *Bhagabangola* : Sailendra Nath Adhikary (SSP)
35. *Bhagabanpur* : Smt. Abha Maiti (Con.)
36. *Bhangar* : A.K.M. Isahaque (Con.)
37. *Bharatpur* : Shambu Gopal Das (RSP)
38. *Bhatar* : Aswani Roy (CP)
39. *Bhatpara* : Dayaram Beri (Con.)
40. *Bhowanipur* : Siddhartha Shankar Ray (Ind.)
41. *Bijpur* : Manoranjan Roy (CP)
42. *Binpur* (*R*) : Mangal Chandra Saren (Con.)
43. *Bishnupur East* (*R*) : Smt. Santilata Mondal (Con.)
44. *Bishnupur West* : Jugal Charan Santra (Con.)
45. *Bolpur* : Radhakrishna Singha (Ind.)
46. *Bongaon* : Smt. Charu Shila Dhar (Con.)
47. *Bow Bazar* : Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
48. *Budge Budge* : Hiralal Haldar (Con.)
49. *Burdwan* : Benoy Krishna Choudhury (CP)
50. *Burtola North* : Nikhil Das (RSP)
51. *Burtola South* : Amarendra Nath Basu (CP)
52. *Canning* (*R*) : Adhar Chandra Haldar (Ind.)
53. *Chakdah* : Smt. Santi Das (Con.)
54. *Chhatna* (*R*) : Kamala Kanta Hembram (Con.)
55. *Chandernagore* : Bhabani Mukhopadhyay (CP)
56. *Chanditala* : Kanai Lal Dey (Con.)
57. *Chandrakona* : Indrajit Roy (Con.)
58. *Chapra* (*R*) : Mahananda Haldar (Ind.)
59. *Chinsurah* : Sambhu Charan Ghosh (FB)
60. *Chopra* : Mohammad Afaque Choudhury (Con.)
61. *Chowringhee* : Naresh Nath Mookerjee (Con.)
62. *Contai North* : Bijoy Krishna Maity (Con.)
63. *Contai South* : Sudhir Chandra Das (PSP)
64. *Cooch Behar North* : Sunil Das Gupta (FB)
65. *Cooch Behar South* (*R*) : Sunil Basunia (FB)
66. *Cossipore* : Susil Kumar Das Gupta (Con.)
67. *Dantan* : Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)
68. *Darjeeling* : Deo Prakash Rai (Ind.)
69. *Daspur* : Mrigendra Bhattacharyya (CP)
70. *Debra* : Santosh Kumar Mukherjee (Con.)
71. *Deganga* : Bazlur Rahman Dargapuri (Con.)
72. *Dhaniakhali* : Birendra Choudhury (Con.)
73. *Diamond Harbour* : Jagdish Chandra Halder (Con.)
74. *Dinhata* . Kamal Kanti Guha (FB)
75. *Domjur* : Tarapada Dey (CP)
76. *Dubrajpur* : Bhakti Bhusan Mandal (FB)
77. *Dum Dum* : Tarun Kumar Sen Gupta (CP)
78. *Durgapur* : Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con.)
79. *Egra* : Hrishikesh Chakravarty (Con.)
80. *Ekbalpur* : Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
81. *Englishbazar* . Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
82. *Entally* : Abu Asad Mohammed Obaidul Ghani (CP)
83. *Falakata* : Hiralal Singha (Con.)
84. *Falta* : Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.), Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Revolutionary socialist Party (RSP); Communist Party (CP); Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP); All-India Forward Bloc (FB); Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS); Independent (Ind.) .

85. *Farakka* : Abul Hossain (Con.)
86. *Fort* : Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.)
87. *Galsi* (*R*) : Kanai Lal Das (Con.)
88. *Gangajalghati* (*R*) : Sishuram Mondal (Con.)
89. *Gangarampur* (*R*) : Mangla Kisku (CP)
90. *Garden Reach* : S.M. Abdullah (Con.)
91. *Garbeta* (*R*) : Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
92. *Ghatal* (*R*) : Nagen Dolai (CP)
93. *Golapokhar* : Mohammed Hayat Ali (Con.)
94. *Gopiballavpur* Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
95. *Habibpur* (*R*) : Nimai Chand Murmu (CP)
96. *Hanskhali* : Ramendra Kishore Mallick (Con.)
97 *Habra* · Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
98 *Haritarpara* : Adbul Latif (Con.)
99. *Haringhata* : Narendranath Sarkar (Con.)
100. *Harishchandrapur* : Birendra Kumar Maitra (Con.)
101. *Haroa* · Jehangir Kabir (Con.)
102. *Hasnabad* : Dinabandhu Das (Con.)
103. *Hirapur* . Gopika Ranjan Mitra (Con)
104 *Howrah East* : Bijoy Krishna (Con.) Bhattacharya
105 *Howrah North* : Saila Kumar Mukherjee (Con)
106 *Howrah South* : Kanai Lal Bhattacharya (FB)
107. *Howrah West* : Anadi Das (RCP)
108. *Hura* : Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh Deo (Con)
109 *Indupur* (*R*) : Ashutosh Mullick (Con.)
110. *Itahar* : Joynal Abedin (Con.)
111. *Jagat Ballavpur* : Satyanarayan Khan (Con)
112. *Jaipur* (*R*) · Adwaita Mandal (LSS)
113. *Jalangi* : Abdul Bari Moktar (Con)
114. *Jalpaiguri* : Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con)
115 *Jamalpur* (*R*) . Puranjoy Pramanik (Con)
116 *Jamuria* (*R*) : Amarendra Mandal (Con.)
117. *Jangipara* (*R*) : Biswanath Saha (Con.)
118. *Jangipur* : Mukti Pada Chatterjee (Con)
119. *Jhalda* . Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
120. *Jhargram* : Mahendra Nath Mahato (Con)
121. *Jorabagan* : Nepal Ch. Roy (Con)
122 *Jorasanko* : Badri Prasad Poddar (Con)
123. *Jorebungalow* : Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CP)
124. *Joynagar North* : Jnantosh Chakravarty (Con)
125. *Joynagar South* (*R*) : Anadi Mohan Tanti (Con.)
126. *Kakdwip* : Smt. Maya Banerjee (Con)
127. *Kalchini* : Nani Bhattacharjee (RSP)
128. *Kaliachak* : Promode Ranjan Bose (Con.)
129. *Kalighat* : Smt. Biva Mitra (Con.)
130. *Kaliganj* (*E*) : Shyama Prasad Burman (Con.)
131. *Kalimpong* : Lakshmi Ranjan Josse (Ind.)
132. *Kalinagar* (*R*) : Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
133. *Kalna* : Hare Krishna Konar (CP)
134. *Kandi* : Jagdish Chandra Sinha (Con.)
135. *Karandighi* : Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
136. *Karimpur* : Smarajit Bandopadhyaya (Con.)
137. *Kashipur* (*R*) : Budan Majhi (Con.)
138. *Katwa* : Subodh Chowdhury (CP)
139. *Keshpur* : Bankim Roy (Con.)
140. *Khajuri* (*R*) : Abanti Kumar Das (Con.)
141. *Khanakul* (*R*) : Krishna Pada Pandit (Con.)
142. *Khandaghosh* : Jaharlal Banerjee (Con)
143. *Kharagpur* : Narayan Choubey (CP)
144. *Kharagpur Local* : Mrityunjoy Jana (Con)
145. *Kharba* : Golam Yazdani (CP)
146 *Khardah* · Gopal Banerjee (CP)
147. *Kharagram* (*R*) : Abhoy Pada Saha (RSP)
148. *Kharia* (*R*) : Bhupendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
149. *Ketugram* : Sreemohan Thakur (CP)
150 *Krishnagar* : Kashi Kanta Maitra (SSP)
151. *Kotulpur* · Jaganath Kolay (Con.)
152 *Kulpi* Hrishikesh Haldar (Ind)
153. *Kulti* Jayanarayan Sharma (Con.)
154. *Kushmandi* : Khalil Sayed (Ind)
155. *Labhapur* : Radhanath Chattoraj (CP)
156. *Lalgola* : Syed Kazim Ali Meerza (Con.)
157. *Madarihat* (*R*) : A H. Besterwitch (RSP)
158. *Magrahat East* (*R*) : Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar (Con)
159. *Magrahat West* : Abdul Hashem (Con.)
160. *Mahammadbazar* (*R*) : Bhushan Hansdah (Con)
161. *Mahestola* : Ahamed Ali Mufti (Con.)
162. *Mahishadal* : Sushil Kumar Dhara (Con)
163. *Mainaguri* (*R*) : Kamini Mohan Ray (Con.)
164. *Mal* : Barendra Krishna Bhowmick (Con.)
165. *Malda* : Kamal Krishna Ray (Con.)
166. *Manbazar* : Girish Mahato (LSS)
167. *Mangalkot* (*R*) . Narayandas Das (CP)
168. *Manikchak* : Sowrindra Mohan Misra (Con)
169. *Maniktola* : Smt. Ila Mitra (CP)
170. *Mathabhanga* (*R*) : Mahendra Nath Dakua (Con)
171. *Mathurapur North-West* (*R*) : Brindaban Gayen (Con)
172. *Mathurapur South-East* : Bhushan Chandra Das (Con.)
173. *Manteswar* : Syed Abul Mansur Habibullah (CP)
174. *Mayna* · Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
175. *Mayureswar* (*R*) : Gobardhan Das (CP)
176. *Memari* (*R*) : Suchand Soren (CP

177. *Mekliganj* : Amarendra Nath Roy Pradhan (FB)
178. *Midnapore* : Syed Shamsul Bari (Con.)
179. *Muchipara* : Pratap Chandra Chunder (Con)
180. *Murarai* : Ahammad Shamsuddin (Con.)
181. *Murshidabad* : Birendra Narayan Ray (Ind.)
182. *Nabadwip* : Debi Prosad Basu (CP)
183. *Nagarakata* (*R*) : Budhu Bhagat (Con.)
184. *Naihati* : Gopal Basu (CP)
185. *Nakashipara* : S M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Nalhati* (*R*) : Siromani Prasad (Con)
187. *Nandigram North* : Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con.)
188. *Nandigram South* : Probir Chandra Jana (Con)
189. *Naoda* Mohammad Israil (Con.)
190. *Narayangarl* (*R*) : Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con.)
191. *Nayagram* (*R*) : Debnath Hansda (Con.)
192. *Naopara* : Jamini Bhusan Saha (CP)
193. *Onda* : Gokul Behari Das (Con)
194. *Panchla* : Apurba Lal Majumdar (FB)
195. *Pandua* (*R*) : Radha Nath Das (Con.)
196. *Panskura East* : Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
197. *Panskura West* : Shyamdas Bhattacharya (Con.)
198. *Para* (*R*) . Nepal Bauri (Con.)
199. *Pataspur* : Radha Nath Dasadhikari (Con.)
200. *Patrasayer* (*R*) : Gurupada Khan (Con)
201. *Phansidewa* (*R*) : Tenzing Wangdi (Con)
202 *Purbasthali* : Bimalananda Tarkatirtha (Con)
203. *Purulia* : Tarapada Roy (Con.)
204. *Raghunathpur* : Sankar Narayan Singh Deo (Con)
205. *Rajnagar* (*R*) : Siddheswar Mondal (FB)
206. *Raiganj* Ramendra Nath Dutt (Con)
207. *Raina* . Prabodh Kumar Guha (Con)
208. *Raipura* : Smt. Sudha Rani Dutta (Con.)
209. *Rajarhat* (*R*) : Pranab Prosad Roy (Con.)
210. *Ramnagar* : Balai Lal Das Mahapatra (PSP)
211. *Rampurhat* : Smt. Niharika Majumdar (Con.)
212. *Ranaghat* : Gour Chandra Kundu (CP)
213. *Rani banda* (*R*) : Jaleswar Hansda (CP)
214. *Raniganj* (*R*) : Lakhan Bagdi (CP)
215. *Raninagar* : Syed Zani Mirza (Ind.)
216. *Rashbehari Avenue* : Bejoy Kumar Banerjee (Ind.)
217. *Ratua* (*R*) : Dhaneswar Saha (Con.)
218. *Sabang* : Aditya Kumar Bankura (Con.)
219. *Sagardighi* (*R*) : Ambika Charan Das (Con.)
220. *Salbani* : Niranjan Khamrai (Con.)
221. *Saltora* : Anant Bandhu Ray (Con.)
222. *Sandesh Khali* (*R*) : Ananta Kumar Baidya (Con.)
223. *Sankrail* (*R*) : Dulal Chandra Mondal (CP)
224. *Santipur* : Kanai Paul (Ind.)
225. *Serampore* : Panchu Gopal Bhaduri (CP)
226. *Siliguri* : Arun Kumar Moitra (Con.)
227. *Singur* . Prabhakar Pal (Con.)
228. *Sitalkutchi* (*R*) : Bijoy Kumar Roy (FB)
229. *Shampukur* : Hemanta Kumar Bose (FB)
230. *Shyampur* : Murari Mohan Manya (Con.)
231. *Sonarpur* : Khagendra Kumar Ray Chowdhry (CP)
232. *Sujapur* : Ashadulla Choudhry (Con)
233. *Sukeas Street*. Keshab Chandra Bose (Speaker)
234. *Suri* : Baidyanath Banerjee (Con.)
235. *Sutahata* (*R*) : Mahatab Chand Das (Con)
236 *Suti* . Lutfal Haque (Con.)
237. *Swarupnagar* : Abdul Gafur (Con.)
238. *Taldangra* : Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay (Con.)
239. *Taltola* : Karam Hossain (Con.)
240. *Tamluk* : Ajoy Kumar Mukherji (Con)
241. *Tapan* (*R*) : Nathaniel Murmu (RSP)
242. *Tarakeshwar* : Parbati Charan Hazra (Con.)
243. *Tehatta* : Sankardas Banerji (Con.)
244. *Titagarh* : Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con)
245. *Tollygunge* : Niranjan Sen Gupta (CP)
246. *Tufanganj* : Jiban Krishna Dey (CP)
247. *Udayanarayanpur* : Arabinda Roy (Con)
248. *Uluberia North* (*R*) : Bijoy Bhushan Mondal (FB)
249. *Uluberia South* : Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
250. *Uttarpara* : Monoranjan Hazra (CP)
251. *Vidyasagar* : Narayan Chandra Roy (CP)
252. *Vishnupur* (*R*) : Radhika Dhibar (CP)
253. *Nominated* : Smt. O. Pemantle
254. *Nominated* : R E. Platel
255. *Nominated* : C.L. Blanche
256. *Nominated* : Clifford Noronha

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : P.C. Guha Roy   *Deputy Chairman :* Vacant

Member	Constituency	Member	Constituency
1. S.K. Acharya	Legislative Assembly	37. B.B. Ghatak	Local Authorities
2. S.K. Banerjee	"	38. K. Ghosh	"
3. U. Barman	"	39. P.C. Ghosh	"
4. N.K. Bose	"	40. R.N. Ghosh	"
5. A.P. Chakrabarty	"	41. P. Jha	"
6. J Chakrvorty	"	42. R.N. Majumdar	"
7. Smt. Abha Chatterjee	"	43. P.N. Maliah	"
8. K.K. Chatterjee	"	44. R.R. Mohanta	"
9. M.R. Choudhuri	"	45. D.N. Moitra	"
10. N.N. Das	"	46. M.K. Moitra	"
11. K.L. Dhandhania	"	47. D.K. Mukhopadhyay	"
12. S. Dutta	"	48. R B. Pal	"
13. E. Ebrahim	"	49. S.C. Paul	"
14. A. Gosh	"	50. R.S. Prasad	"
15. M. Gupta	"	51. B. Roy	"
16. N Gurung	"	52. C. Roy	"
17. Abdul Halim	"	53. S.S. Sanyal	"
18. R Karim	"	54. R Sinha	"
19. M.S Mia	"	55. S.K. Bhattacharya	Teachers
20. Dhajadhari Mondal	"	56. R.K. Chakravarty	"
21. B. Mukerjee	"	57. Smt. A. Devi	"
22. L. Prodhan	"	58. M. Sen Gupta	"
23. Abdullah Rasul	"	59. S.P. Roy	"
24. P C. Guha Roy	"	60. J. Sinha	"
25. D. Sarawgi	"	61. N. Bagchi	Graduates
26 S. Sen	"	62. N C. Bhattacharya	"
27. R.L. Singh	"	63. N.K. Ghosh	"
28. D. Bhattacharya	Local Authorities	64. G C Haldar	"
29. J B Bhattacharjee	"	65. R.R. Manna	"
30. S. Bhattacharjee	"	66. C. C. Sanyal	"
31. B. Chakravarty	"	67. S. Banerjee	Nominated
32. L M. Chatterjee	"	68. A.C. Banerjee	"
33. Vacant	"	69. P.N. Bisi	"
34. Vacant	"	70. Smt Labanyaprova Dutt	"
35. S.N. Mukhejee	"	71. A. Hossain	"
36. H. Dhara	"	72. M. Hossain	"
		73. S. Mohammed Jan	"
		74. G N. Khaitan	"
		75. Smt. Reba Sen	"

*As on March 1, 1965

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakh s of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	13,84 33	15,59·86	15,06·35
Estate Duty	29·80	56·40	56.40
Land Revenue (net) ..	8,63·30	6,76·30	6,76·48
State Excise Duties ..	8,03·02	9,03 74	9,27·06
Stamps	6,18 93	5,68·22	5,80·29
Forest ..	2,07·53	2,07 96	2,15 20
Registration .	1,08·78	1,30 46	1,35·96
Taxes on Vehicles .	4,44 85	5,05·80	5,28·80
Sales Tax	32,70·21	34,00 52	35,68 52
Other Taxes and Duties	12,12·04	12,48·52	12,86·07
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	64·43	62 64	62 20
Debt Services ..	5,20 55	4,53 17	8,51 87
Civil Administration	9,32·04	9,87·22	10,40·58
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,40 62	1,72·84	1,79 62
Miscellaneous (net) .	3,04·82	3,19 03	3,05 39
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	26,46·86	26,01·12	32,76·73
Extraordinary	—	1 00	2 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,35,52 11	1,38,54·80	1,51,99·52
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	8,21·55	8,36 51	9,06 68
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,53 40	2,87 76	2,97 57
Debt Services (net)	14,98·75	15,03·97	22,22·41
General Administration	3,78 35	4,13·03	4,41·96
Administration of Justice	1,50·29	1,64 69	1,80 97
Jails	1,13·48	1,30·75	1,30·85
Police ..	10,52·34	12,76·03	14,16·67
Ports and Pilotage	14·92	20·23	17·33
Scientific Departments	0 77	0·78	0·77
Education	22,26 89	26,47·34	28,82·85
Medical	9,22·28	9,74·46	10,74 91
Public Health ..	4,00 64	3,73·86	3,96 81
Agriculture and Fisheries	11,19·06	10,19·91	11,92·65
Animal Husbandry ..	1,56·50	1,57·63	2,78·71
Co-operation ..	86 52	87·51	97 03
Industries	5,22·85	4,58·32	4,85·79
Miscellaneous Departments	6,17·29	7,32·43	8,69·94
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,47·37	12,64·49	17,31·60
Miscellaneous	13,67·68	16,74·35	17,71·39
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,50·02	4,69·61	5,85·93
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,29,90 95	1,44,93·66	1,69,82·82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)5,61·16	(—)6,38 86	(—)17,83·30

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area : 8,292 73 sq Km *Population :* 63,548 *Headquarters :* Port Blair

Chief Commissioner : B. N. Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	5 19	5·06	5 01
State Excise Duties	0 02	0 01	0 01
Stamps	0 45	0 45	0 45
Forest	1,32·68	1,48 73	1,54 20
Registration	0 02	0 02	0·02
Taxes on Vehicles	0·22	0 15	0·16
Other Taxes and Duties	0·21	0 26	0·21
Debt Services	0 43	0 38	0 36
Civil Administration	1·77	2·11	1 84
Miscellaneous (net)	56 13	54 07	50 69
Electricity Schemes	6·00	6·50	7·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,03·12	2,17 74	2,19·95
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1 97	2 02	2 08
General Administration	12·17	12·82	13 98
Administration of Justice	0 03	0 01	0 02
Jails	0 82	0 92	0 94
Police	27 11	26 18	29 46
Ports and Pilotage	64·67	64 29	91 21
Education	18·54	18 10	21·72
Medical	13 22	13·12	16 01
Public Health	5 24	4·07	5·69
Agriculture	13 45	12 31	14·07
Animal Husbandry	2 78	2 42	2 87
Co-operation	1 06	1·12	1·56
Forest	1,15·82	1,32·98	1,19·56
Industries	1·92	1·84	1·77
Miscellaneous Departments	22·24	19·47	24 87
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	8·64	8·95	10·53
Miscellaneous	8·84	10·50	10·90
Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7 85	8·73	7·66
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,26·37	3,39·85	3,74·90

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area. 488·96 sq. km. *Population* : 57,963 *Headquarters* : Silvassa

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0 98	0·89	0·93
State Excise Duties	4 92	5 70	5 75
Stamps	0·13	0·07	0 03
Forest	7 14	7 40	8·53
Registration	0 01	0 01	0 01
Debt Services	0 09	0·05	0 04
Civil Administration	0·32	0 82	0 32
Public Works	0 10	0·15	0 22
Miscellaneous (net)	0 13	0·32	0·32
Electricity Schemes	0 15	0 15	0·15
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	13 97	15·56	16 30
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2 52	3 50	3·28
General Administration	1·42	1 67	1·96
Administration of Justice	0 30	0·40	0 50
Jails	0 12	0·12	0·15
Police	1 42	1·21	1 77
Education	2 91	2 91	3·06
Medical	0·39	0 99	1·00
Public Health	0 23	0 03	0 03
Agriculture	0·25	0 30	1 52
Animal Husbandry	0 10	0·25	0 27
Co-operation	0 16	0 01	0 18
Forest	1 34	1 34	1 50
Industries	0 03	0 02	0·10
Miscellaneous	1·78	1·20	1 38
Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5·56	4 58	8 48
Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0 25	0·25	0·25
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	18 78	18 78	25 43

DELHI

Area : 1,483·05 sq. km. *Population* : 26,58,612 *Headquarters* : Delhi
Principal languages : Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner : V. Vishwanathan

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	9·60	11·50	14 54
State Excise Duties	1,68 74	1,30·15	1,48 15
Stamps	1,26·40	1,29·67	1,34 00
Forest	0·20	0·14	0·14
Registration	13 49	9·35	9 56
Taxes on Vehicles	1,30·01	1,31·00	1,50·00
Sales Tax	9,78·51	10,90 03	12,00·03
Other Taxes and Duties	3,16 98	3,49·33	3,66 98
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	0·04	0·04	0·04
Debt Services	94 32	80 77	94·73
Civil Administration	90 35	1,05 25	1,12 58
Miscellaneous (net)	18·82	13·00	19·51
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	19,47·46	20,52 22	22,50·26
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	54 91	56·52	58·85
General Administration	68 21	72·21	74 15
Administration of Justice	25 03	27 65	28 83
Jails	11 39	13·15	12·92
Police	2,99·35	3,14 80	3,38·40
Education	6,53 08	6,80 29	7,51·92
Medical	1,17 26	1,15 66	1,35 08
Public Health	0·57	3 35	2·94
Agriculture	12 44	17·81	18·67
Animal Husbandry	14 37	9 77	14·85
Co-operation	8 42	8·69	9·98
Industries	9 58	10 30	11·40
Miscellaneous Departments	1,02·42	1,05·49	1,16·61
Miscellaneous	7,40 38	7,63·96	7,80·81
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	4·51	4·71	6·43
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	22·92	10·17	12 29
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	21,44·84	22,14·75	23,74·13

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area : 3,733·07 sq. km.	*Population* : 6,26,667	*Capital* : Panjim

Lt. Governor : Hari Sharma

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dayanand B. Bandodkar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance
Vithal S. Karmali	Information and Tourism, Education, Public Healt and Public Works
Tony Fernandes	Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

M. C. Sharma

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Pandurang P. Shirodkar *Deputy Speaker* : Achyut K. Usgaonkar

1.	*Aldona*	O. S Lobo (UG)
2.	*Beranlim*	M. Furtado (UG)
3.	*Bicholim*	K V. S Kadkade (MG)
4.	*Calangute*	J M. D'Souza (UG)
5.	*Canacona*	G B. Desai (MG)
6	*Cortalim*	L. P Barfosa (UG)
7.	*Cuncolim*	S Mazarelo (UG)
8.	*Curchorem*	V. S. Karmali (MG)
9.	*Curtrim*	E A. Pimenta (UG)
10.	*Daman*	K P. Patel (Con)
11.	*Diu*	M. R Jivani (Ind)
12.	*Mandram*	V M. Kamulkar (MG)
13.	*Mapuca*	R A. Tople (MG)
14.	*Marcaim*	D. B. Bandodkar (MG)
15.	*Margao*	V. N Sarmalkar (UG)
16.	*Marmagao*	Smt. U. Mascarenhas (UG)
17.	*Navelim*	A. L. Furtado (UG)
18.	*Pale*	A. K Usgaonkar (MG)
19.	*Panjim*	J Sequeira (UG)
20.	*Pernem*	C. A. X. Gawncar (MG)
21.	*Ponda*	G. G Raicar (Ind)
22.	*Quepan*	O. P. Desai (MG)
23.	*Saint Estevam*	D K Chopdekar (MG)
24.	*Sangeum*	T Fernandes (MG)
25.	*Santa-Cruz*	J. L. G. Araujo (UG)
26.	*Santo-Andre*	T F. Pereira (UG)
27.	*Satari*	J. V. Rane (Ind.)
28.	*Siolim*	P. X. Sirodcar (MG)
29.	*Siroda*	P. S. Naik (MG)
30.	*Tivim*	X N. Palienker (MG)

*As on April 1, 1965. Abbreviations : United Goans (UG); Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (MG).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Estate Duty	0·10	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	18·00	8·00	9·86
State Excise Duties	52 50	30·00	50·00
Stamps	10·00	16·55	17·00
Forest	1 00	8·00	10·00
Registration	0 40	0 09	0 09
Taxes on Vehicles	29 00	6·70	28·25
Sales Tax	30·00	10 00	30·00
Other Taxes and Duties	18·50	18 50	5·15
Debt Services	0 07	0 23	0 37
Civil Administration	3 66	7·11	13·27
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	25 00	16·53	31 14
Miscellaneous (net)	86 77	1,33·67	72 96
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	3,20·00	4,15 31	4,70·78
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	5,95 00	6,70·70	7,57·20
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	25 77	26 56	34·85
Debt Services (net)	7 77	8 36	10 00
General Administration	35 05	42 18	43·59
Administration of Justice	14 70	14 76	13 09
Jails	1 30	1 30	2·16
Police	46 00	81·24	59 30
Scientific Departments	2 07	1 90	2 75
Education	82·64	97·35	1,19·19
Medical	16 65	22 77	64·77
Public Health	27·84	39 68	33·60
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	49 62	48 89	56 15
Co-operation	5·00	4 00	7 69
Miscellaneous Departments	44 99	29 97	18 41
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	96 90	73·44	64·45
Miscellaneous	1,04 24	1,31·18	1,90·10
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	27 00	30·85	16·07
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	7 46	16·18	38·38
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	5,95·00	6,70 62	7,63·02

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area : 28,194·60 sq. km. *Population* : 13,51,144 *Capital* : Simla
Principal languages : Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor : Bhagawan Sahai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Yeshwant Singh Parmar	Chief Minister
Karam Singh	Revenue
Hari Das	Development

Chief Secretary

T. S. Negi

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker. Des Raj Mahajan *Deputy Speaker* : Tapindra Singh

1.	*Ajmerpur*	Khazan Singh (Con.)
2.	*Arki*	Hari Das (Con)
3.	*Banikhet*	Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
4.	*Bharmour*	Ram Chand (Ind)
5.	*Bhattiyat*	Daya Chand (Con)
6.	*Bilaspur*	Dina Nath (SWA)
7.	*Chachiot (R)*	Gopi Ram (Con)
8	*Chamba*	Smt. Devindra Kumari (Con)
9.	*Chauntra*	Anoop Singh (Con)
10.	*Chopal*	Mohan Lal (Con)
11	*Churah (R)*	Chuni Lal (SWA)
12	*Dharampur*	Sant Ram (Con)
13.	*Dehar*	Sarju Singh (Con)
14	*Geharwin (R)*	Nikoo (Con)
15.	*Ghumarwin (R)*	Gurdittoo (Con.)
16.	*Jogindernagar*	Tara Chand (CPI)
17.	*Karsog*	Keshav Ram (Ind)
18.	*Kasumpti*	Hira Singh (Con)
19.	*Kinnaur*	Gian Singh (Con)
20	*Kot-Kahloor*	Hargobind Singh (SWA)
21.	*Kotkhai*	Ram Lal (Con)
22.	*Kumarsain*	Hardyal Singh (Con)
23.	*Mandi-Sadar*	Sukh Ram (Ind)
24.	*Nahan*	Tapindra Singh (Con)
25.	*Pachhad (R)*	Mata Ram (Con)
26.	*Pangi*	Dhian Singh (Con)
27.	*Paonta*	Kalyan Singh (Con)
28.	*Rainka (R)*	Zalim Singh (Con)
29	*Rajgarh*	Nehar Singh (Con)
30	*Rajnagar (R)*	Vidya Dhar (Con)
31.	*Rampur (R)*	Basant Ram (Con)
32.	*Rawalsar (R)*	Piru Ram (Con)
33	*Rohru*	Padam Dev (Con)
34.	*Sangrah*	Yeshwant Singh Parmar (Con)
35	*Sarkaghat*	Kashmir Singh (Con)
36.	*Shillai*	Guman Singh (Con)
37.	*Siraj*	Karam Singh (Con)
38.	*Solan (R)*	Keshav Ram (Con)
39.	*Sundernagar (R)*	Nakbinoo (Con.)
40.	*Suni*	Rajindra Singh (Con)
41.	*Theog (R)*	Nek Ram (Con)
42.	*Nominated*	Smt. Subhadra Amin Chand
43.	*Nominated*	Balwant Singh Negi

*As on May 15, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	19 43	25·80	30·68
State Excise Duties	26 63	36 65	36·65
Stamps	5 15	5·14	5·38
Forest	3,18 96	3,18 96	4,00·00
Registration	0·42	0 48	0·50
Taxes on Vehicles	2 80	3 40	3 50
Sales Tax	2 61	5 90	5·90
Other Taxes and Duties	8 07	8 57	8 57
Debt Services	20·20	18·80	20·63
Civil Administration	31 98	27 46	32 37
Public Works	14 24	10 40	8 44
Electricity Schemes	22 10	22 10	27 05
Miscellaneous (net)	1,77 66	1,68·45	1,47·29
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	7,35·34	7,79 60	8,40 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	13,85 59	14,31 77	15,66 96
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,34 91	2,20 28	3,06 00
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	5 13	5 52	6 40
Debt Services (net)	4·22	18 41	34 66
General Administration	63 39	62 25	68 27
Administration of Justice	6 70	6·77	7·18
Jails	2 58	2 54	2 77
Police	99 43	1,07 57	1,13 27
Scientific Departments	0 26	0 27	0 28
Education	1,88 69	2,15 77	2,46 29
Medical	72 01	75 42	78 59
Public Health	32 31	31 40	38 13
Agriculture	92 09	90 92	98 87
Animal Husbandry	48 00	45 34	45 65
Co-operation	13·68	13 88	15·22
Industries	35·55	33 46	38·07
Miscellaneous Departments	30·20	29 22	35 25
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,31 02	1,00 10	66 34
Electricity Schemes	36·03	45·62	50 85
Miscellaneous	2,00 39	2,29·06	2,17·49
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	89·00	1,00·14	97 38
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	13,85 59	14,33·94	15,66·96

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area. 27·87 sq. km.	*Population* : 24,108	*Headquarters* : Kavarathy

Administrator : M. Ramunny

MANIPUR

Area. 22,345·96 sq. km.	*Population* : 7,80,037	*Capital* : Imphal

Chief Commissioner. Baleswar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mairenbam Koireng Singh	Chief Minister
Athiko Daiho	Finance
Seram Angou Singh	Development and Planning
Deputy Ministers	
Sinam Bijoy Singh	P.W.D.
Pauneikhai	Tribal Welfare

Chief Secretary

R. B Saksena

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Khongbantabam Ibetombi Singh *Deputy Speaker* : L. Solomon

	Constituency	Member
1.	*Aimol*	D Athuibo (Con)
2	*Bishenpur Moirang*	R. K Irabot Singh (Con.)
3	*Chairangpat Khongjom*	Md Chaoba (Ind)
4	*Churachandpur*	Pauneikhai (Con)
5	*Hiyanglam Sugnu*	H Kanhai Singh (Con)
6	*Irinbung Yairipok Top Chingtha*	Ashraf Ali (Ind.)
7	*Jiribam*	S Bijoy Singh (Con.)
8	*Kakching Wanging*	M Ibotombi Singh (Con.)
9.	*Keisamthong*	L Thambou Singh (Con)
10	*Khurai*	K Borthakur Sharma (SSP)
11	*Kumbi Thanga*	M Koireng Singh (Con.)
12	*Lamlai Keirao*	S Angou Singh (Con)
13.	*Lilong*	Md Alimuddin (Con)
14.	*Mao East*	Ng Thoiso (Ind)
15	*Mao West*	A Daiho (Con)
16.	*Nambol Keinou*	Y Yaima Singh (Con.)
17.	*Phaisat*	K Envy (Con.)
18	*Sagolband*	N. Ibomcha Singh (Ind.)
19	*Sagolmong Pukhao*	L Birachandra Singh (Con)
20.	*Salam Khumbong*	Ak Kulachandra Singh (Ind)
21	*Sekmai Lamsang*	Kh. Chaoba Singh (Con.)
22	*Singjamei*	Th Chandrasekhar Singh (SSP)
23.	*Tamenglong*	Kakhangai (Ind.)
24	*Tengnoupal*	Khersung Anal (Con.)
25	*Thanlon*	Goukhenpao (Con.)
26.	*Thoubal Chandrakhong*	W Mani Singh (Con.)
27.	*Ukhrul*	L Solomon (Con.)
28.	*Khwai Lalambung*	Kh Ibetombi Singh (Speaker)
29.	*Wangkhei Kongba*	L Achaw Singh (SSP)
30	*Wangoi Mayang Imphal*	Th. Toyaima Singh (Con.)
31.	*Nominated*	Smt. Lhingjanang Gangte
32.	*Nominated*	Smt. R. K. Mukhara Devi

*As on January 31,1965 Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.)

PONDICHERRY

Area : 472·51 sq. km. *Population* · 3,69,079 *Capital* : Pondicherry
Principal languages : Tamil and French

Lt. Governor · S L Silam

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Appointments, General Administration, Industries, Five-Year Plans, PWD and Electricity, Ports and Fisheries and any other business not allocated to any other Minister
A S Kangeyan	Finance, Education, Local Administration, Food and Legislative and Judicial Department
P. Shanmugham	Development, Agriculture, Co-operation, Community Development, Local Development Works, Statistics and Town Planning, Medical and Public Health and Harijan Welfare
V. M. C. Varada Pillay	Labour, Government Press, Animal Husbandry, Social and Child Welfare and Information and Publicity

Chief Secretary
K. J. Somasundram

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker. M O H. Farook Maricar *Deputy Speaker*. V. N. Purushothaman

1	*Ariancoupom*	P Rathinavelu (Con)
2	*Bahour (R)*	C. Thangavelu (PF)
3	*Bussy*	C M. Achraff (Ind)
4	*Calapeth*	Jeevarathina Udayar (Con)
5.	*Cassicade*	A S Kangeyan (Con)
6.	*Courousoucoupom*	K Thiruvengadam Dubois (Con)
7.	*Courouvinattam*	Subramanya Padayachi (Ind)
8.	*Cotchery*	G. Nagarajan (Con)
9	*Embalom (R)*	Smt P Angammal (Con.)
10	*Grand 'Aldee'*	V M C Varada Pillai (Con)
11.	*Karikal North*	M O H. Farook Maricar (Speaker)
12.	*Karikal South*	Mohd Ibrahim Maricar (Ind)
13.	*Mahe*	Valavil Keshavan (Con.)
14.	*Mannadipet*	Marickavasaga Reddiar (Con)
15.	*Modeliarpeth*	Kailassa Subbiah (PF)
16.	*Mouttalpeth*	T N Sethuraman Chettiar (Con)
17.	*Nedouncadou*	P Shanmugham (Con)
18.	*Nellitope*	N Rangnathan (PF)
19.	*Neravy*	Nagamouttou Pillai (Con.)
20.	*Nettapacom*	V Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con.)
21.	*Olugaret*	S Govindassamy (Con)
22.	*Oupalam*	G Perumal Raja (Ind)
23	*Oussoudou (R)*	N Harikrishnan (Con)
24.	*Palloor*	V N. Purushothaman (Con)
25.	*Poudousaram*	N. Gurusamy (PF)
26.	*Rai Nivas*	Edouard Goubert (Con.)
27.	*Tirunallar*	Subbarayalau (Con.)
28.	*Tirouhouvane (R)*	R. Kulandai (Con)
29.	*Villianour*	S Thillai Kanakarassu (Con)
30.	*Yanam*	Kamichetty Sri Parasourama Vara Prassada Rao Naidu (Con)

*As on January 31, 1965 Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con.), People's Front (PF); Independent (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0 50	0 50	0·50
Land Revenue	5·10	4 60	4·60
State Excise Duties	46·14	58·90	60·38
Stamps	1·84	2·00	2·00
Registration	7 00	7 00	7·00
Taxes on Vehicles	1 00	1 00	1 00
Sales Tax	8 73	8 65	8 70
Other Taxes and Duties	4·55	2·76	2 76
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	50·59	56 00	64·50
Debt Services	6 29	6 50	7 00
Civil Administration	16 41	14 93	19·93
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3·55	4 25	4 35
Miscellaneous	0 98	1 07	1·07
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	1,50 00	1,40 65	1,53 52
Extraordinary	—	04	04
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,02 08	3,08 85	3,37·35
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	11 71	12 41	12 60
Debt Services (net)	—	2·27	5 85
General Administration	17 06	18 21	18·18
Administration of Justice	4 59	4·59	4 70
Jails	1 75	1 75	1·80
Police	20 17	20 47	22 03
Scientific Departments	79	79	·83
Education	57 74	61 27	69 14
Medical	45 26	45·26	51·05
Public Health	5·21	3 92	6·23
Agriculture	12 50	13 32	12 83
Animal Husbandry	3 37	3 32	4·03
Co-operation	4 76	4 75	4·74
Industries	4 60	2·10	2·83
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	44 45	47 48	44 59
Miscellaneous Departments	7 63	7 62	10 94
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	22 35	22 74	24 41
Miscellaneous	29·09	27·16	31·39
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6·55	6·46	6·52
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,02 68	3,08 85	3,37·35

TRIPURA

Area: 10,450·93 sq. km | *Population:* 11,42,005 | *Capital:* Agartala

Chief Commissioner : S. P. Mukerjee

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister
S. M. Sen Gupta	Development Minister

Deputy Ministers

R. P. Choudhury
Binode Behari Das
Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Chief Secretary

D. K Guha

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Upendra Kumar Roy | *Deputy Speaker* : Ershad Ali Choudhury

No.	Constituency	Member
1.	*Agartala Old* (*R*)	Hemanta Deb (CPI)
2.	*Agartala Sadar* (*i*)	Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.)
3.	*Agartala Sadar* (*ii*) (*R*)	Benode Behari Das (Con)
4	*Agartala Sadar* (*iii*) (*R*)	Sudhanwa Deb Barma (CPI)
5.	*Agartala Town* (*i*)	Krishna Das Bhattacharjee (Con)
6.	*Agartala Town* (*ii*)	Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Con.)
7.	*Belonia*	Upendra Kumar Roy (Speaker)
8	*Birganj* (*R*)	Dasami Riang (Con)
9.	*Bishalgarh*	Umesh Lal Singh (Con)
10.	*Charilam* (*R*)	Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)
11.	*Dharmanagar North*	Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
12.	*Dharmanagar South*	Monoranjan Nath (CPI)
13.	*Dambarnagar* (*R*)	Bulu Kuki (CPI)
14.	*Fatikroy*	Goseph Ranjan Deb (Con.)
15.	*Kailashahar*	Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Con)
16.	*Kalyanpur* (*R*)	Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
17.	*Kamalpur*	Sunil Chandra Datta (Con)
18.	*Kanchanpur* (*R*)	Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con)
19.	*Khowai*	Nripendra Chakraborty (CPI)
20.	*Kulaihour*	Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)
21.	*Kurti*	Abdul Wazid (Con)
22.	*Mohanpur*	Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
23.	*Muharipur* (*R*)	Hlura Aung Mug (CPI)
24.	*Radhakishorepur*	Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con.)
25.	*Sabroom*	Sunil Kumar Choudhury (CPI)
26.	*Salgarh*	Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con.)
27.	*Sonamura North*	Atiquel Islam (CPI)
28.	*Sonampura South*	Munchor Ali (Con)
29.	*Takarajala* (*R*)	Birchandra Deb Barma (CPI)
30.	*Teliamura* (*R*)	Prafulla Kumar Das (Con.)

*As on March 15, 1965. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1964-65	Revised Estimates 1964-65	Budget Estimates 1965-66
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Agricultural Income Tax	1·00	1 00	0·75
Land Revenue (net)	16·95	16 95	16·95
State Excise Duties	3 00	4 00	4·25
Stamps	6 50	9·00	9 00
Registration	2·00	2·00	2 00
Taxes on Vehicles	3·50	3 50	4·25
Sales Tax	3 00	3·00	3·00
Other Taxes and Duties	12·00	12·00	13 00
Debt Services	1·69	1·69	1·69
Civil Administration	16·10	15·34	17 67
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	4·07	4·76	5·18
Miscellaneous (net)	8 20	9·24	9·29
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments . ..	4 45	7,13 67	8,41·01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	82·46	7,96·15	9,28 04
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	31·78	34·47	30 33
Debt Services (net)	—	12·64	25 03
General Administration	32 00	38 10	34·96
Administration of Justice	3 73	4 77	4 36
Jails	4 64	5 76	4·70
Police	1,48 19	1,65·69	1,49·34
Education	2,10 59	2,22 10	2,45·48
Medical . .	48·03	53·65	59·80
Public Health . ..	19 81	17 19	27·49
Agriculture	34 30	33·55	36 48
Animal Husbandry . .	14 71	16 61	18 62
Co-operation	5 27	6 78	7 26
Industries	24·57	19 23	21·03
Miscellaneous Departments .	18·47	21 74	21·65
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements . . .	2,38 65	2,63 49	2,55·61
Multi-purpose River and Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	21 38	25 24	26·83
Miscellaneous . ..	93·47	97 69	1,00·55
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	25·70	28 21	30 61
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,79 23	10,71·85	11,04·59

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (*i*) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (*ii*) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination and (*iii*) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1964 are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan.—India's relations with Afghanistan continued to be friendly.

Burma.—India-Burma relations have been friendly and cordial. On most important international issues such as peaceful co-existence, non-alignment with power blocs, support to the United Nations and disarmament, the two countries have similar views. The presence of nearly 5 lakh persons of Indian origin in Burma has, on occasions, tended to be a disturbing factor in the friendly relations between the two countries. As a result of the nationalisation of shops in March-April 1964, and other restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma, Indian nationals have been leaving that country in large numbers. Soon after taking over as Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, accompanied by the Commonwealth Secretary, paid a goodwill visit to Burma in the first week of September, 1964 The visit helped to bring about a better mutual appreciation of the points of view of both the Governments and to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Ceylon.—Sardar Swaran Singh visited Ceylon from September 11 to 13, 1964 for discussion on subjects of mutual interest Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike, the then Prime Minister of Ceylon, visited India from October 22 to 30, 1964 accompanied by two of her Cabinet colleagues. The Indian delegation consisted of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, Shri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works, Government of Madras, and senior officials. An agreement was reached according to which the number of "Stateless' persons has been estimated at 9.75 lakh. Of this, the Government of India have agreed to the repatriation to India of 5.25 lakh persons, together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of Ceylon have agreed to grant Ceylon citizenship to 3 lakh persons, together with the natural increase. It was agreed that this process should be spread over a period of 15 years and that the two processes should keep pace with each other. The status of the remaining 1.50 lakh persons has been left for determination at a subsequent meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

Nepal.—The cordial and friendly relations existing between India and Nepal were further strengthened during the year by visits at official and

ministerial levels. The then Minister for International Trade, (now Minister for Commerce) Manubhai Shah paid a visit to Nepal from February 19 to 22, 1964. The Minister assured Nepal of India's co-operation in diversifying Nepal's trade in accordance with the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. The Indian Trade Exhibition which was inaugurated in Nepal in November 1964 stimulated trade between the two countries. Sardar Swaran Singh, paid a two-day goodwill visit to Nepal from August 23 to 25. Cultural contacts between the two countries continued to be maintained, especially on important occasions like the Republic Day, Independence Day, etc., when Indian troupes visited Nepal. A number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on self-financing basis. A delegation led by Shri K. B. Milla, Secretary for Commerce in His Majesty's Government of Nepal came to Delhi in January-February 1964, for talks with Indian officials. As a result of these talks India agreed to facilitate border trade in reasonable quantities, of essential consumer goods, not in short supply in the country. A Telecommunication Agreement between India and Nepal was signed on June 25, 1964 which has since been ratified by the two Governments. This Agreement provides for the establishment of an independent wireless and telegraph service by the Government of Nepal and for the withdrawal of the facilities hitherto provided in this respect by the Government of India in Kathmandu.

An agreement for the construction of the Chatra Canal, which is estimated to cost Rs 4 crores, was signed on November 2, 1964

Harishwar Dayal, Ambassador of India in Nepal, passed away on May 19, 1964 at Gorakhchep, a remote mountainous region of Nepal while on tour. Shriman Narain was appointed Ambassador of India in Nepal on September 29, 1964. Prime Minister Shastri's goodwill visit to Nepal in April 1965 demonstrated afresh the close co-operation and identity of views which exist between the two countries.

Pakistan.—Relations with Pakistan in 1964 fall into two parts. The first five months of the year were a period of great tragedy and bitterness in the relations between the two countries Widespread communal disturbances broke out in the district of Khulna on January 5 in the course of which members of the minority community were subjected to arson and violence and deprivation of their elementary human rights. The way these disturbances came about clearly showed that communal frenzy against the minority community had been whipped up over several weeks prior to these disturbances. The disturbances soon spread to other parts of the district and resulted in hundreds of casualties and widespread arson.

The Khulna disturbances were soon followed by large-scale disturbance in Dacca city and Narayanganj in the district of Dacca and in other districts of East Pakistan, namely, Noakhali, Comilla, Barisal, Sylhet, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Rajshahi. In all these areas the minorities were subjected to unprecedented harassment and violence. There was no security of life, property or honour of the minorities and casualties among them ran into several thousands. The minorities, having lost all sense of security, began trekking into India for refuge and asylum in large numbers at the beginning of the year. The daily average of influx varied from 1,141 in January to the peak of 3,801 in May, 1964. There have been days when the influx was as high as 5,000 per day. It slowed down somewhat in the later months though at the close of the year 1,500 persons on a daily average were coming into India as refugees. At the end of the year, over 9 lakh persons had already arrived of whom 8.20 lakh were Hindus, 52,000 Christians and 29,000 Buddhists and tribals.

The conference of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan which began on April 7 was unable to arrive at an agreement on the question of protection of minorities, though the Government of India made several

specific proposals for implementation by both the countries. The Joint Communique at the end of the meeting provided for a reconvening of the Conference of Home Ministers at an early date for continuation of the discussion. In the second half of the year it appeared likely that Indo-Pakistan relations might take a better turn. There were expressions of spontaneous sorrow in Pakistan on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. The President of Pakistan spoke of the need for fresh efforts to resolve Indo-Pakistan differences and to put the relations between the two countries on a footing of good neighbourliness.

On his way back from Cairo after the Conference of Non-aligned countries, Prime Minister Shastri made a brief halt at Karachi and had discussions with the President of Pakistan. As a result of this meeting, a joint communique was issued stating that the two leaders were "firmly of the view that these (Indo-Pakistan) relations needed to be improved and conducted to their mutual benefit as good neighbours". The two leaders stressed the need to "promote better understanding between the two countries and to settle outstanding problems and disputes on an honourable and equitable basis". It was also agreed that "discussions between the two governments at appropriate levels should be held at the earliest possible moment so as to give effect to their common desire to develop friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries".

From November onwards, when Pakistan was in the throes of election fever and India was unjustifiably dragged in, anti-Indian propaganda was indulged in by the ruling party as well as the opposition. Pakistani leaders launched a campaign to misinterpret Indian policies and malign Indian leadership. The ruling party in Pakistan inserted anti-Indian advertisements in their newspapers. The Home Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Information Minister, the Governor of East Pakistan and other leaders of the ruling party, by their statements, contributed no less to the anti-Indian campaign. The Government of India protested strongly against such statements. The Pakistan Government also took the unprecedented step of calling off the talks between the Home Ministers of the two countries when only a week was left for the meeting to begin and after the Indian delegation to these talks had been announced.

After the failure of her efforts to force the Kashmir issue in the Security Council, Pakistan stepped up her violent and unlawful activities across the cease-fire line During the first five months, Pakistani armed forces and their agents committed 134 breaches of the Cease-Fire Agreement; and this number had increased to 1,522 by the end of the year.

Meanwhile, without having any common border with China and with the *locus standi* of an aggressor in Kashmir, Pakistan continued with China the work of demarcation of Kashmir's border with Sinkiang. In February, when Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen-yi were State guests in Pakistan, Chen-yi told a Pakistani correspondent : "Pakistan and China will continue to be friends even after you get Kashmir and we take Taiwan". Pakistan was assured by Premier Chou En-lai that the "majestic Karakoram have become bonds of friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan's peoples".

EAST ASIA

China.—The India-China relations have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

Japan—During the year relations between Japan and India were cordial and friendly and economic, cultural, educational and social ties between the two countries were strengthened in many ways.

A scholarship to a Japanese student for studies and research in an Indian university was granted by the Government of India and four scholarships to Indian students for research and study in Japan were granted by the Japanese Government.

In May 1964, Transport Minister Raj Bahadur, visited Japan to conduct negotiations for the establishment of the second shipyard in Cochin and to hold discussions in regard to tourism and foreign collaboration in hotel industry and shipping. A contingent of 58 Indian athletes and officials of the Indian Olympic Association visited Japan for participation in the 18th World Olympic Games held in Tokyo from October 10 to 24, 1964. The Indian Hockey team won the gold medal for hockey.

Korea.—Discussions were held in New Delhi from January 20 to 22, 1964, between a trade delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea and a delegation of the Ministry of International Trade, Government of India to expand trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. A trade arrangement was concluded.

The Government of India gave training facilities in statistics to four South Korean nominees at the International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta, and in forestry (diploma course) to five candidates from the Republic of Korea at the Forest Rangers College, Dehra Dun, during the year 1964-65.

The Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking visited North Korea in August 1964 and visited many industrial establishments and other institutions there. He also had discussions with the authorities in North Korea on matters of mutual interest.

Mongolian People's Republic—The Indian Ambassador in Moscow, who is concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Mongolia, visited Ulan Bator in July 1964. During his visit he had useful discussions with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and other leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic The new Mongolian Ambassador, Mr Oyuny Khosbayar, presented his credentials to the President of India on October 1, 1964.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Thailand—India purchased 25,000 tons of rice from Thailand in 1964. In March-April, 1964, the Government of Thailand sponsored the visit of a group of Thai officials to study the development of small scale industries in India. Mr. Bunchana Athakor, the Deputy Minister for National Development of Thailand, also paid an official visit to this country in March 1964.

Australia and New Zealand.—Both Australia and New Zealand revealed an increasing awareness and interest in the affairs of the Asian continent Relations between India and these two fellow-member countries of the Commonwealth have continued to be close and friendly. An Australian trade delegation visited India, and an Indian trade delegation later visited Australia for talks on trade between the two countries. A Parliamentary Delegation from Australia visited India in June-July 1964

In July 1964, a Silver Shield was presented in memory of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Adelaide University Debating Club, Adelaide, South Australia The shield, which is called the "Nehru Challenge Shield", will be competed for at an annual debate organised by the Club

Laos.—India continued to be Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos. The Government of India have strongly supported, and continue to support, the convening of a 14-Nation International Conference on Laos. For any settlement of Laos to be achieved, the three parties or factions have to meet again; and in these efforts the Commission, under the Chairmanship of the Indian Commissioner, as also the diplomatic representatives of the Governments of Britain and U S.S.R. as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, continued to render constant assistance.

Renewed hostilities in Laos caused suffering to the civilian population. His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Laos, sent an urgent message in May 1964 to the Prime Minister of India requesting medical assistance for the civilian population affected by the

renewed hostilities. An Indian Medical Team, consisting of 6 Medical Officers and 37 Other Ranks was sent to Laos on humanitarian grounds.

Cambodia.—The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, with India as Chairman, continued to function effectively in Cambodia.

Vietnam.—The Government of India firmly support the Geneva Agreement of 1954 on Vietnam which envisages the peaceful reunification of the country. Contrary to the expectations of the Government of India the situation there has shown signs of deterioration.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

India has embarked on an extensive programme of economic and scientific collaboration with the countries of West Asia and North Africa by providing training facilities of all kinds, lending experts and initiating plans for joint industrial ventures During 1964, one of the important schemes in this sphere was a technical and economic aid programme for the Yemen.

In international affairs, India shares with the Arab world and Afghanistan, common principles of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, disarmament, anti-colonialism, anti-racialism, and secularism. Adherence to these principles was reflected in the resolutions adopted at the Non-aligned Nations' Conference in Cairo in October 1964 Indo-Arab understanding on the question of the Jordan waters issue and the problem of Palestinian refugees was reiterated in the Joint Communiques issued after the State visits to India of President Aref of Iraq, President Abboud of the Sudan and the Crown Prince of Kuwait and the visit to the U A.R. by the Prime Minister of India

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's close and friendly relations with the African countries were further strengthened during 1964 by exchanges of visits, the opening of new diplomatic missions in Malawi and Somalia and the decision to appoint Indian envoys to Zambia and Guinea. India welcomed the emergence of Malawi and Zambia as independent States within the Commonwealth. A Ministerial Delegation, headed by A. K. Sen, Union Minister of Law and Social Security, and Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, represented India at the independence celebrations of Malawi in July and the late H. C Dasappa, Minister of Industry and Supply led the Indian Delegation to the independence celebrations of the Republic of Zambia in October.

A number of distinguished visitors from African countries visited India during 1964. A party delegation from the Kenya African National Union toured India on a goodwill visit A Press delegation representing the various newspapers of Nigeria also paid a visit

The services of Indian technical personnel, doctors, teachers, etc, were made available in increasing numbers to Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and other countries. The most significant step towards Indo-African collaboration was taken by the conclusion of an agreement in Kampala, Uganda. for setting up of four new sugar mills with Indian technical assistance and equity capital participation A delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries visited a number of independent African countries to explore the possibilities of joint collaboration in the industrial field.

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe : *USSR.*—The relations between India and the Soviet Union, based upon the policies of respect for each other's national integrity, peaceful co-existence and cooperation in economic and cultural fields, continued to remain firm and friendly. The economic and cultural relations between the two countries continued to expand. The Cultural Exchange Pro-

gramme, signed in February-March 1964, in New Delhi by the Soviet delegation provided for the exchange of scholars, scientists, technicians and artists between the two countries. In the field of economic collaboration, the Soviet Government will afford assistance for the construction of another major steel plant at Bokaro. A trade Delegation from the Soviet Union visited India in October-November, 1964 and an agreement to increase the trade between the two countries by one and a half times during 1965-66 was signed. The Soviet Minister for Power and Electrification visited India in July 1964 to attend the inauguration of the Neyveli Thermal Plant in Madras. The plant has been constructed with Soviet collaboration Mr A. I. Mikoyan, formerly the First Deputy Prime Minister and now the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR paid a short visit to India in June 1964 on his way to Indonesia and assured India of the continuance of the Soviet Union's policy of friendly relations and cooperation.

In September, 1964 an Indian Youth Delegation consisting of members of various Youth Organisations of India went to Moscow to participate in the World Youth Conference.

Yugoslavia.—Relations between India and Yugoslavia, based upon the policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, mutual understanding and common belief in the relaxation of international tensions, remained friendly and cooperative. Yugoslavia continued her support for India on the Sino-Indian border issue.

Other East European Couhtries.—India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania were further strengthened with increasing trade, cultural exchanges and exchange of visits. New trade agreements were signed with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in October-November, 1964 Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, visited Rumania in August 1964 for talks on Rumanian collaboration in India's oil industry Minister of Education, M. C. Chagla, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria in July 1964 on an invitation from the Bulgarian Government.

Federal Republic of Germany.—There was an increased exchange of visits between Germany and India which covered persons from many and varied walks of life German scholars are well known for the keen interest they have been taking in India's classical literature and philosophy.

France.—The friendly relations between India and France were further strengthened by the visit of the French Prime Minister M. Pampidou in February 1965.

The Government of France offered nine scholarships for higher studies and research at post-graduate level for Indian nationals during 1964-65. The Government of India under its French Fellowship Scheme, 1964-65, offered six fellowships to French nationals for post-graduate study and research in India.

Holland.—The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, offered 8 fellowships to Indian nationals for studies in Holland.

Italy.—Dr. Michele Lanza has been appointed Italy's Ambassador to India.

Belgium.—The Government of Belgium offered four fellowships of one year's duration to the Indian nationals during the academic year 1964-65. The Government of Belgium also offered five scholarships for post-graduate and research work for the academic year 1964-65. India has offered two scholarships.

Finland.—India participated in the Helsinki International Trade Festival, held in the second half of September. India's pavilion was considered to be the best and made a great cultural and trade impact.

Sweden.—An Indo-Swedish financial development cooperation agreement was signed in Stockholm. The agreement allocates Sw. Kr. 36 million to India, out of which Sw. Kr. 12 million will be in the form of grants in kind, mainly paper for textbooks, forestry equipment and the study of grain storage system in India.

Norway.—The Indo-Norwegian fisheries project in Kerala has made further progress. The Norwegians have so far spent more than five crores of rupees on the project.

Switzerland.—Five scholarships for post-graduate studies in science and English were offered by the Swiss Government and availed of by Indian students under the Cultural Exchange agreement.

Turkey.—His Excellency, Mr. Lebit Yurdoglu, Minister of Rural Areas and Community Development in Turkey visited India in May, 1964. The Government of India and the Indian Red Cross Society sent relief supplies in the form of medicines and clothing valued at approximately Rs 15 lakhs for use amongst Cypriot victims.

United Kingdom.—Relations between India and United Kingdom continued to be cordial, while the Labour Government has given indications of still closer contacts. This was stressed during the Prime Minister's visit to London in the first week of December 1964. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Indira Gandhi, visited London in October 1964 She met the Prime Minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues. Defence Minister, Y. B. Chavan, visited Britain in connection with India's defence requirements

Ireland.—India and Ireland strengthened their existing friendly ties during the year under review An Irish Embassy was opened in New Delhi in April, 1964, and the first Irish Ambassador, Mr. William Warnock, presented his credentials on April 14, 1964.

THE AMERICAS

Canada—India and Canada have the closest cooperation and understanding. The two countries have been working together in different international commissions in South East Asia. Both these countries have also been successfully participating in the U N Peace Keeping operations Canada's aid to India under the Colombo Plan alone has exceeded 238 million dollars. The Education Minister, M. C. Chagla, attended the Commonwealth Education Ministers Conference at Ottawa in August, 1964, as a result of which it is expected that Canada will offer increased collaboration to the Commonwealth countries in the educational field.

U S A—The Government of India contributed $ 100,000 to the Kennedy Memorial Library to be set up in Boston The Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan, visited the USA in May 1964, for negotiating aid for India to build up her defensive potential against external aggression. India participated in the New York World Fair where the Indian pavilion attracted a large number of visitors The pavilion was inaugurated by Smt. Indira Gandhi in April.

Mexico.—Cultural exchanges between India and Mexico are on the increase. A number of professors, artists and musicians from Mexico visited India to give talks and performances.

Cuba—India sent medicines, clothes and other relief supplies for the victims of a hurricane which caused widespread devastation in Cuba.

An Indian trade delegation visited Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Venezula and Columbia in June-July, 1964. The delegation found that India's trade with these countries could be considerably increased.

West Indies.—India's relations with the countries in the Carribean area continued to be good. Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago and Lady Hochoy visited India in June, 1964.

International Cooperation Year

India constituted a National Committee for the International Cooperation Year to organise suitable programmes for the occasion. It also sent a report to UN, outlining the various plans and projects to be undertaken in the country in observance of the year.

Cairo Conference

India took part in the preparatory meeting of ambassadors at Colombo in March, 1964, which determined the time, venue, composition and other details of the second conference of non-aligned nations at Cairo. Prime Minister Shastri attended the conference, which began in Cairo on October 5 and concluded on October 10. The deliberations and the outcome of the conference fully justified India's attitude towards the desirability and the urgency of holding it. In 1961, there were only 25 participating countries and 3 observers at the first conference of non-aligned nations in Belgrade, while at Cairo there were no less than 47 participating countries, together with 10 observers, representing four continents. The conference helped to endow non-alignment with a new sense of purpose and inspired confidence in its ability to promote international peace and understanding.

Eucharistic Congress

The International Eucharistic Congress, which is held every fourth year, was held in Bombay from November 28 to December 6, 1964. His Holiness Pope Paul VI visited India to take part in the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Economic and Social Organisations

India is a member of the U.N. Economic and Social Council for the three-year term 1962 to 1964. The 37th Session of the Council was held in Geneva in July-August, 1964 and India was represented by a delegation led by R. K. Nehru. In the elections held during this Session, India was elected to the following functional Commissions of the Council :

(1) Population Commission (elected for a term of 4 years from January 1, 1965). A. K. Mitra, Registrar General of India has been designated to represent India on this Commission.

(2) Commission on Human Rights, (Re-elected for a term of 3 years from January 1, 1965). B. N. Chakravarty, Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. New York, has been designated to represent India on this Commission.

Conference on Trade and Development

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development was held at Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964. It was convened by the UN Economic and Social Council primarily to suggest and adopt practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing countries and generally to consider problems involved in the expansion of international trade. The Conference adopted its Final Act and elected 55 members to a proposed Trade and Development Board, planned as a permanent organ of the Conference and part of the United Nations continuing machinery recommended by the Conference. India is a member of the Board.

The Conference approved general and special principles governing trade relations and policies, and principles on the transit rights of land locked countries and adopted recommendations relating to international commodity arrangements and preferences.

A Special Committee on Conciliation Procedures was also constituted by the Secretary-General. India was a member of this Committee. It held meetings in New York in September-October, 1964.

Commission on Human Rights

India participated in the 20th Session of the Commission on Human Rights held in New York during February-March, 1964.

The 15th session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was opened by the Indian Chairman Dr. Krishnaswami in New York on January 13, 1964. The session which ended on January 31 devoted most of its time towards the preparation of a Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and a Draft Declaration and Conventions on thé Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

A UN Seminar on Human Rights in developing countries was held in Kabul from May 12 to 15, 1964. Delegates from 16 countries took part in the seminar, which discussed the promotion of human rights in developing countries and urged for a study of the special problems relating to human rights in these areas. India was represented by Smt. Chandrasekhar.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on practically all the important organs of FAO, *viz.* the Council, the Committee on commodity problems, Committee on constitutional and legal matters and Inter-governmental Committee of the world food programme. India also took part in the various training centres, courses, symposia, seminars and study groups jointly organised by the FAO and other organisations of the United Nations. During 1964 the 6th and 7th International FAO Dairy Training Centres were organised in Bombay and the Asian Regional conference on Epizootics was held in New Delhi. C. Subramanian, Minister for Food and Agriculture, led India's delegation to the 7th session of FAO Regional Conference, held in Manila in November, 1964.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference at its 48 sessions held so far, has adopted 122 Conventions and 122 Recommendations. Of these India has ratified 29 Conventions Apart from formal ratification, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are also being implemented to the extent possible.

Besides attending the three meetings of the Governing Body and the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference in June 1964, tripartite delegations from India participated in the Seventh Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee (Geneva, May, 1964), Eighth Session of the Coal Mines Committee (Geneva, October, 1964), the Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry (Geneva, September-October 1964) and the Twelfth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee (Geneva, May-June 1964).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, organised a three-month course each for (i) Educational Planners and Administrators, and (ii) Educational Supervisors. The Fourth Training Course for Educational Planners and Administrators held from July 31 to October 28, 1964, was attended by 27 trainees representing 13 Asian countries. The Fifth Training Course for Educational Supervisors from November 20, 1964 to February 18, 1965 was attended by 22 trainees from 10 Asian countries. The Centre has initiated a survey of wastage and stagnation in education in certain selected primary, middle and higher secondary schools and colleges of Punjab in collaboration with the Directorate of Education of the State.

Indian delegations participated in the 67th, 68th and 69th Sessions of the Executive Board of UNESCO and the Thirteenth General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris. The Indian delegation to the General Conference which was held from October 20 to November 20, 1964, was led by M. C. Chagla, Education Minister. The Indian delegation gave strong support to the proposals adopted by UNESCO to initiate a world campaign for eradication of mass illiteracy and to promote the application of science and technology for development of the backward countries. P. N. Kirpal, Education Secretary to the Government of India was elected to the Executive Board of UNESCO.

India continued to participate in the UNESCO's Emergency Programme of Assistance to Member States in Africa for Educational Development. Training facilities in India were offered to African University personnel and the services of a number of Indian experts were made available for African Governments

India played host to the following Training Courses and International Conferences organised under the auspices of UNESCO; (i) UNESCO Regional Training Course in Soil Biology, (ii) UNESCO Regional Training Course in Plant Physiology, (iii) UNESCO Training Course for Sociologists, and (iv) UNESCO's sponsored Meeting on Adult Literacy and Adult Education

India was represented at the following Seminars and meetings etc. organised under the auspices of UNESCO; (i) Second Regional Symposium on Medical Plants held at Kandy, Ceylon, (ii) Conference on Principles and Methods of Integration of aeriel Survey Studies on Natural Resources for Potential Development held in Toulouse, France; (iii) Meeting of the Steering Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre, Delhi; (iv) Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre held in Paris; and (v) 6th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia at Cairo.

India paid Rs. 16.4 lakh as its contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO for 1964. It has also offered to contribute Rs. 4 lakh as share of expenditure for 1963-64 towards the campaign to save the monuments of Nubia from inundation from the rising waters of the Aswan Dam.

India entered into an agreement with UNESCO regarding the continuance of the UNESCO Research Centre, Delhi, for a further period of two years ending December 31, 1966. An annual contribution of Rs. 1.67 lakh towards the expenses of the Centre during 1964-65 was paid by India.

An agreement with UNESCO was also entered into for the establishment of a Central Adult Education Organisation as a part of the National Fundamental Education Centre, New Delhi. The UNESCO will render assistance to the extent of $ 30,000 towards the establishment of this organisation.

India participated in the Annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva in July, 1964.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During the year 1964, several Indian medical and public health workers were appointed as members of the W.H.O. Expert Committees and Advisory Panels on Leprosy, Environmental Health, Tuberculosis, Nutrition in Pregnancy and Lactation, Human Genetics, Biology of Human Reproduction, Professional and Technical Education of Medical and Auxiliary Personnel and Cancer.

The W.H.O. provided a sum of $ 5,63,949 under its regular budget and $ 9,84,803 under its technical assistance budget for the implementation of programmes in India during the year 1964. During 1965, it has provided

$ 7,06,983 under its regular budget and $ 6,98,663 under its technical assistance budget. The Government of India's contributions to the W.H.O. during 1964 amounted to Rs. 29.13 lakh.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meetings held in January and June 1964 approved allocation to India totalling $ 77,34,100. The sum covers a large number of projects, varying from a national trachoma control programme to rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. The Government of India proposed to contribute to the UNICEF a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs during the year 1964-65, besides a grant of Rs. 7,29,900 released to its local office. The next session of the UNICEF Executive Board will be held in June 1965. India was re-elected as a member to the Board on completion of the previous tenure, which expired in December 1964.

GATT and Kennedy Round Talks

A Special Session of GATT was held in November 1964 to finalise the new Chapter on Trade and Development and the documents relating to the establishment of a Committee to review the operation of the provisions contained in the Chapter. The second part of the Special Session was convened on February 8, 1965 to approve the new Chapter and the documents drawn up for bringing it into force. India was represented at the session by the Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah. The Chapter on Trade and Development represents the revolutionary culmination of the efforts made by less-developed countries in the GATT during the last two years, and India had played a leading role in the formulation of these provisions which will change the character and policies of the GATT in the coming years. These changes in favour of trade policies which will help the developing countries to expand their exports should be brought into force as quickly as possible so that advantage could be taken of the opportunity afforded by the Kennedy Round of GATT Trade talks to give practical effect to the provisions relating to reduction and removal of tariff and other restrictions existing in the markets of the advanced countries for trade with developing countries and for making special arrangements for increased exchange of goods with the developing countries. The Government of India, therefore, strongly supported the proposal for giving effect to the new Chapter pending its formal ratification by Governments according to their constitutional procedures.

The GATT convened the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations in Geneva from May 1, 1964 and these negotiations are expected to continue up to the middle of 1965. India is taking part in the negotiations. The Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations is intended to provide scope for securing reductions in the tariff as well as non-tariff barriers. The GATT has also set up negotiating groups of countries interested in the removal of particular forms of trade restrictions. India has been participating in all these group discussions for elimination of barriers which are particularly restrictive of India's trade.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 20th Session of the ECAFE was held at Tehran from March 2 to 17, 1964. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of Commerce. The Conference, among other things, considered the reports of the ECAFE Committees on Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, Transport and Communications, Irrigation and Power etc.

The most outstanding event in this Annual Session of the ECAFE was the unanimous adoption of the resolution known as Tehran Resolution on U.N. Conference on Trade and Development which called for a dynamic

policy in international trade. The resolution underlined the unanimous approach of the developing countries in the ECAFE region to problems of trade and development facing them and served as a very valuable base on which the case of all the developing countries in the world was ultimately built up at the U.N. Conference held at Geneva during March-June, 1964. The resolution which was sponsored by India and ten other countries was piloted in the Conference by the leader of the Indian Delegation.

During January-February, 1965, the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) organised three meetings at Bangkok, *viz.*, 7th Series of Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks (January 14 to 22), 8th Session of Committee on Trade (January 25 to February 2) and 17th Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (February 4 to 15). These meetings reviewed the work of the members and associate member governments of the region in the fields of trade and industry. India as usual participated in these meetings.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31. 1964, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 274 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 178.52 crores was repaid.

The Indian delegation to the nineteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Tokyo in September 1964 was attended by the Minister of Finance.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 403.4 crores for various projects in the public and private sectors. Out of this, a sum of Rs 353.66 crores was actually drawn up to that date The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include : (i) import of essential materials and components like points and crossings for Indian Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (x) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP)

India sent out approximately 1,450 trainees and received approximately 1,600 experts and equipment worth approximately Rs. 3.97 crores ($ 83,28,000) up to December, 1964. During 1963 India contributed Rs. 40,47,619 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The contribution for the year 1964 is constant at the level of 1963. Rs. 10,91,283.73 were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during the year.

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD, has granted sixteen credits amounting to Rs. 230.86 crores ($ 485.00 million) to India for the following projects : (i) construction of national

highways; (ii) installation of 800 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) completion of Shetrunji Irrigation Project in Gujarat; (iv) completion of Salandu Irrigation Project in Orissa; (v) Punjab Flood and Drainage Project; (vi) additions to the power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation; (vii) Sone Barrage in Bihar; (viii) Purna Irrigation Project in Maharashtra; (ix) second stage of Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra; (x) development of Bombay Port; (xi) Expansion Programme of P & T Department I; (xii) Railway development programme; (xiii) installation of a thermal power station at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh; (xiv) Industrial Imports; and (xv) Expansion Programme of P & T Department II. A sum of Rs. 90.36 crores ($ 189.83 million) had been utilised up to December 31, 1964.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1963 was $ 21,50,000 (Rs. 1,02.38,098) in non-convertible rupees. The contributions for the years 1964 and 1965 have, however, been maintained at the 1963 level. Up to December, 1964, India contributed rupee equivalent of $ 1,03,55,000 (Rs 4,93 crores) as its contribution to the Special Fund.

Up to January 1965, 31 Indian projects for (i) assistance to regional engineering colleges; (ii) establishment of logging training centres; and (iii) Survey of India training programme had been approved involving a total commitment of $ 3,02,18,631 (Rs. 14 39 crores) on account of assistance from the Special Fund.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities to 2,783 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1964. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Toule Sap sector of Mekong river valley project.

Up to the end of September, 1964 India received the services of 325 foreign experts and training facilities for 3,529 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, printing etc.

Since the beginning of the Plan, India has received financial assistance in the following order: from Australia Rs 15.28 crores (A. £ 14.329 million) and from New Zealand Rs. 3.77 crores (N. £ 2.830 million) up to June 30, 1964; from Canada Rs. 179.29 crores ($ 388.712 million) and from U.K. Rs. 1.44 crores (£ 1.085 million) up to December 31, 1964.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1964

Sl. No	Bill	When intro-duced	When passed by the initiat-ing Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Initiating Chamber*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Appropriation (Rail-ways) Bill, 1964.	2-3-64	3-3-64	9-3-64	14-3-64	L.S.
2	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1964.	10-3-64	10-3-64	17-3-64	18-3-64	L S.
3	The Appropriation Bill, 1964	11-3-64	11-3-64	17-3-64	19-3-64	L S.
4	The Appropriation (Rail-ways) No. 2 Bill, 1964	10-3-64	10-3-64	17-3-64	19-3-64	L S
5	The Finance Bill, 1964	29-2-64	21-4-64	27-4-64	28-4-64	L S
6	The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1964	17-4-64	18-4-64	29-4-64	29-4-64	L S
7	The Companies (Profits) Surtax Bill, 1964.	29-2-64	22-4-64	29-4-64	2-5-64	L.S
8	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964.	25-4-64	27-4-64	30-4-64	5-5-64	L S.
9	The Armed Forces (Spe-cial Powers) Conti-nuance Bill, 1964.	25-3-64	24-4-64	30-4-64	9-5-64	L S
10	The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1964	19-3-64	24-4-64	30-4-64	9-5-64	L S.
11	The Taxation Laws (Con-tinuation and Valida-tion of Recovery Pro-ceedings) Bill, 1964	29-4-64	1-5-64	7-5-64	12-5-64	L.S
12	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	9-12-63	21-4-64	5-5-64	12-5-64	R.S.
13	The Drugs and Cosme-tics (Amendment) Bill, 1964	10-5-63	21-4-64	5-5-64	12-5-64	R S.
14	The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1964	22-8-63	29-8-63 4-5-64†	30-4-64	12-5-64	R S.
15	The East Punjab Ayur-vedic and Unani Prac-titioners (Delhi Amend-ment) Bill, 1964	29-4-64	4-5-64	7-5-64	12-5-64	L S
16	The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commis-sioner's Court (Decla-ration as High Court) Bill, 1964.	18-12-63	25-4-64	5-5-64	16-5-64	L.S.
17	The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	24-4-64	30-4-64	7-5-64	16-5-64	L.S.

*L.S.—Lok Sabha; R.S.—Rajya Sabaha.

†Having passed the Bill once, the initiating Chamber considered the amendments made by the other Chamber and finally passed it on this date.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
18	The Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, 1964.	27-2-64	30-4-64	7-5-64	16-5-64	L.S.
19	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	25-4-64	28-4-64	6-5-64	16-5-64	L.S.
20	The Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	18-11-63	26-11-63 7-5-64†	6-5-64	16-5-64	R S.
21	The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	18-4-64	25-4-64	5-5-64	16-5-64	L.S
22	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1964.	2-6-64	2-6-64	6-4-64	10-6-64	L S
23	The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964.	26-11-63	4-5-64	3-6-64	16-6-64	L.S.
24	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	25-4-64	29-4-64	3-6-64	16-6-64	L.S
25	The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	20-12-63	1-5-64	6-6-64	16-6-64	L S.
26	The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1964.@	27-5-64	2-6-64	5-6-64	20-6-64	L.S
27	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	10-4-64	24-4-64 25-9-64†	18-9-64	29-9-64	L S
28	The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1964).	2-3-64	24-9-64	29-9-64	30-9-64	L.S.
29	The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill, 1964.	10-2-64	22-9-64	28-9-64	30-9-64	L S
30	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1964.	23-9-64	24-9-64	29-9-64	3-10-64	L S
31	The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964.	21-9-64	24-9-64	30-9-64	5-10-64	L S.
32	The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	10-9-64	29-9-64	1-10-64	6-10-64	L.S.
33	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	7-9-64	21-9-64	28-9-64	9-10-64	L S
34	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	7-9-64	22-9-64	29-9-64	9-10-64	L.S
35	The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	22-4-64	6-5-64	28-9-64	10-10-64	L.S.
36	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	21-12-63	5-6-64	1-10-64	10-10-64	L.S.
37	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	2-12-63	8-9-64 30-11-64†	17-11-64	9-12-64	R.S.
38	The Food Corporations Bill, 1964.	17-11-64	25-11-64	2-12-64	10-12-64	L S.

@The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 1964". The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1964" when passed by the Lok Sabha.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
39	The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	18-11-64	26-11-64	7-12-64	10-12-64	R.S.
40	The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1964.	1-12-64	2-12-64	14-12-64	17-12-64	L.S.
41	The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	24-9-64	20-11-64	8-12-64	18-12-64	L.S.
42	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1964.	17-11-64	3-12-64	15-12-64	18-12-64	L.S
43	The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1964.	9-12-64	10-12-64	16-12-64	20-12-64	L.S.
44	The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1964.	17-9-63	3-6-64	10-12- 4	20-12-64	L S.
45	The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1964 ‡	22-2-63	4-12-64	11-12-64	20-12-64	L S.
46	The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	28-9-64	27-11-64	15-12-64	22-12-64	L S.
47	The Wealth-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	11-9-64	2-12-64	15-12-64	22-12-64	L S.
48	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	1-12-64	9-12-64	17-12-64	24-12-64	L S.
49	The Official Trustees (Amendment) Bill, 1964	17-11-64	30-11-64	21-12-64	25-12-64	R.S.
50	The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	20-12-63	26-11-64	17-12-64	25-12-64	L S.
51	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1964	18-12-64	18-12-64	23-12-64	25-12-64	L S
52	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	18-12-64	21-12-64	24-12-64	28-12-64	L S.
53	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964	21-9-64	25-11-64	21-12-64	29-12-64	R S.
54	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1964.	4-5-64	1-12-64	21-12-64	30-12-64	L.S.
55	The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1964	23-3-64	2-12-64	24-12-64	30-12-64	L S
56	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment), Bill, 1964.	17-9-64	3-12-64	23-12-64	30-12-64	L.S

‡This was a Private Member's Bill.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1964

[*Note : Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations are given separately under Appendices*]

JANUARY

2 Two units of Barauni Thermal Power Plant commissioned.
— Punjab Government introduces old-age pension scheme.
— Gen Rajendrasinghji passes away.
3 17th annual conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics inaugurated at Jaipur.
— First INDIA-UAR shipping pact signed at Cairo.
— Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power opens in Delhi.
4 Holy relic of Hazratbal Shrine in Kashmir recovered.
— 26th International Congress of Orientalists inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan in Delhi
— Banaras Diesel Locomotive Works turn out first diesel locomotive.
— Air Marshall Engineer leaves on a goodwill visit to UAR.
5 Foundation stone of Tikkarpara Dam across the Mahanadi laid by Nehru
— 68th Congress session begins at Gopabandhunagar.
7 Rear Admiral B. A. Samson takes over as Flag-Officer commanding the Indian Fleet from Rear Admiral A. K Chatterji.
8 India's second rocket launched successfully from Thumba.
9 The first elected legislature of Goa, Daman and Diu meets at Panjim.
10 Congress session at Gopabandhunagar concludes.
— Orientalists Congress in Delhi ends.
12 Third rocket launched from Thumba.
18 Dr Paranjpe submits report for better pay scales of technical staff in public sector.
19 Nagaland's first general election results announced
20 India and Afghanistan sign a new trade pact
22 Lal Bahadur Shastri back in Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio.
— D. Sanjivayya appointed Union Minister for Labour and Employment.
— India and South Korea sign trade pact.
24 Lal Bahadur Shastri and D. Sanjivayya sworn in as Cabinet Ministers
25 New Nagaland Ministry headed by P. Shilu Ao sworn in at Kohima
27 12th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs opens at Udaipur.
30 The first Avro-748 Series II aircraft makes successful maiden flight

FEBRUARY

1 P. B Gajendragadkar sworn in as Chief Justice of India.
2 Assam's second longest railway bridge over the river Subansiri declared open.
3 UN Security Council meets to consider Kashmir question.
4 The Commonwealth Honorary Magistrates Conference begins its two-day session in Delhi.
6 Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur passes away.
7 Union Government announces more D.A. for Central employees.
— P R. S. Mani appointed Commissioner for India to Mauritius.
— East-West Music Conference opens in Delhi.
8 Gen. Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, arrives in Delhi.

- — India and Hungary sign a one-year cultural pact.
- — Avro-748 'Subroto' formally handed over to the Indian Air Force.
- 9 Sir M. Visvesvaraya Memorial Lectures delivered by Dr. K. L. Rao at Hyderabad.
- 10 Vice-President opens the Budget session of Parliament.
- — H. N. Kunzru submits Railway Accidents Committee report.
- 12 East-West Music Conference ends.
- 13 V. T. Krishnamachari passes away in Madras.
- — Santhanam Committee on Corruption submits its special report
- — Commemoration stamp issued in honour of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.
- 15 Indian Navy's first establishment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands commissioned.
- — Asoka Mehta appointed Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- 16 Magsaysay Shishu Bhavan opened by Mrs. Luz Magsaysay at Agra.
- — 495-ft. long bridge over the Uttangan river, near Agra, opened.
- 22 India agrees to give Nepal a loan of Rs. 1 crore for industrial development.
- — Dr. Verrier Elwin, noted anthropologist, passes away in Delhi.
- 23 L N. Mishra appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- — Indo-Yugoslav accord on promotion of trade signed.
- — Sanjiva Reddy's resignation from Chief Ministership of Andhra endorsed by Andhra Pradesh Legislature.
- 24 India-USA agreement for Rs. 107-crore loan for industrial production signed.
- — Soviet Parliamentary delegation arrives in Delhi.
- 25 Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, arrives in Delhi
- 29 Union budget presented to Parliament
- — Compulsory Deposit Scheme withdrawn; Annuity Deposit Scheme introduced.
- — New Andhra Cabinet headed by K. Brahmananda Reddy sworn in
- — G. M. Sadiq becomes Premier of Kashmir; new portfolios announced.

MARCH

- 1 Separate Departments of Education and Science under Ministry of Education abolished
- 2 King Mahendra inaugurates Indian-aided irrigation project at Dandawa in Nepal
- — India and Russia sign a new cultural pact.
- 4 Zaildari system in Punjab revived.
- — Phillips Talbot, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, arrives in Delhi.
- — Lt. Gen. P. S. Gyani appointed Commandant of U N. peace force for Cyprus.
- — J L. Hathi appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- — R M. Hajarnavis appointed Minister of Supply
- 7 The Naval establishment in Goa, INS *Gomantak*, commissioned
- — Conference of State Information Ministers ends in Delhi.
- — The 37th session of F I.C C.I. opens in Delhi.
- 8 Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim appointed Governor of Punjab.
- 9 Prabodh Chandra, Punjab Speaker, resigns.
- 11 Indo-Iranian trade pact signed in Teheran
- — New India-Poland shipping pact signed in Delhi.
- 12 State Chief Ministers confer in Delhi on official language issue.
- — US Government announces a gift of 20,000 tons of wheat for Rajasthan famine relief.

17 India signs three agreements with U.K. on loans amounting to £ 12.5 m.
19 Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri arrives in Cairo on a week's visit.
20 Indo-UAR pact on shipping signed.
— Dr. Zakir Hussain arrives in Car Nicobar on a two-week visit to Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.
23 Defence Minister announces a 5-year plan for defence.
24 Dr. Carlos P. Romulo delivers Azad Memorial Lectures.
25 Harbans Lal becomes new Punjab Speaker.
26 President Aref of Iraq arrives in Delhi on a week's State visit.
28 A protocol stepping up Soviet economic aid to India signed in Moscow.
30 Gen J. N. Chaudhuri awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order o Merit by President Nasser.

APRIL

1 L.I.C begins general insurance business.
— President Aref's State visit to India concludes.
2 Decision taken to extend CHS to some non-Government employees.
— Santhanam Committee's report on Prevention of Corruption placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— Arjuna Awards presented.
3 Kenya African National Union delegation arrives in Delhi.
5 Bhutan Premier, Jigme Dorji, shot dead in Phuntsolong.
— The Union Education Ministry reorganised
7 Indo-Pakistan Home Ministers' Conference begins in Delhi.
8 Sheikh Abdullah released from jail; Kashmir conspiracy case against him withdrawn
— Union Education Ministry signs an agreement with a UK firm for publication of low-cost text books.
10 Union Education Minister assures full opportunity to teachers to participate in the formulation of Government's education policy.
11 Indo-Pak Home Ministers' Conference adjourned without reaching an agreement
— Ganesh Himal, 7406-metre high peak of Himalayas, climbed.
— Foreign Minister of Kuwait arrives in Delhi.
— President Radhakrishnan opens the silver jubilee session of the Indian Public Schools Conference in Delhi.
13 US businessmen's delegation arrives in Delhi
15 Home Minister assures full protection to minorities
— Dr Ralph Bunche, UN Under Secretary for Political Affairs, arrives in Delhi.
16 Six-man Commission headed by K. C. Das Gupta appointed to enquire into monopolies and concentration of power in the country.
— Mahavir Tyagi sworn in Cabinet Minister for Rehabilitation.
17 Tax concessions for low-income groups announced by Finance Minister.
— Planning Commission's study team on prohibition submits its report.
— Jagjit Singh, first Asian selected for Kalinga Prize for 1963 for popularising science.
18 Four bridges on national highway No. 31—across the rivers Beki, Bhalukdoba, Manas and Ai—in Assam opened.
19 Churk (UP)—Garhwa (Bihar) rail link opened.
20 Hill Leaders' Conference accept Nehru's offer of dyarchy for Hill areas in Assam.
— Mahalanobis Committee reports on concentration of economic power.
23 Shakespear's 400th birth anniversary celebrated all over the country.

24 P. L. Bhandari appointed concurrently India's Ambassador to Cameroon and Dahomey.
25 Film Awards distributed.
— Three-year pact for closer trade ties with S. Vietnam signed in Delhi.
28 India and Canada sign agreement in Ottawa for a loan of $ 37 million for an atomic power plant in India.
29 NEFA and Ladakh heroes decorated.

MAY

1 Five agreements of the order of Rs. 1.2 crores worth Indian aid to Nepal signed in Kathmandu.
— Govind Ballabh Pant hospital declared open by Prime Minister Nehru in Delhi.
2 S. N. Haksar appointed Ambassador to U.A.R.
4 King Mahendra lays foundation of Gandak Project.
— Jayachamaraj Wadiyar sworn in Madras Governor.
— P. Thanu Pillai sworn in Andhra Governor.
— Gen. S. M. Srinagesh sworn in Mysore Governor.
— Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim sworn in Punjab Governor.
5 Security Council meets to debate Kashmir question.
— Dr. P. V. Rajamannar appointed Chairman of Fourth Finance Commission.
7 Increase in D A. and children's education allowance for Central Government employees announced.
— India signs agreement with a W German firm for the expansion of Rourkela.
8 India signs agreement with a U.S. firm for building atomic power unit at Tarapore.
10 HF-24 planes go into I.A.F. service.
11 Indo-US arms aid negotiations begin in Washington.
12 India signs second economic collaboration agreement with Czechoslovakia.
18 Government issues orders for compulsory army service for doctors and engineers
— Vice Admiral Ramdas Katari appointed India's envoy to Burma
— Work on port at Parambur in Mangalore harbour inaugurated
19 UN Kashmir debate ends
20 President Abboud of Sudan arrives in Delhi on a 5-day State visit
— Harishwar Dayal passes away in Nepal
23 Yogendra Krishna Puri appointed envoy to Morocco
— India signs agreement with Soviet Union for the supply of Rs. 23 crores worth of equipment for Heavy Electrical Plant at Ranipur (Hardwar).
24 Burma bans Indian nationals from leaving Burma.
26 Government classifies Burma's 3,00,000 Indian nationals as refugees.
27 Jawaharlal Nehru passes away in Delhi.
— Gulzari Lal Nanda sworn in interim Prime Minister.
28 Nehru's body cremated near Rajghat at Delhi.

JUNE

1 Indo-French memorandum on collaboration in the manufacture of sounding rockets signed.
— Defence Minister gives details of 5-year plan to modernise army.
2 Lal Bahadur Shastri unanimously elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
— The Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

2 Burma lifts ban on Indians.
3 All the statues of Britishers in Delhi to be removed.
5 The Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill passed by Rajya Sabha.
— M. K. Kidwai appointed High Commissioner for India to Malaysia.
9 Nehru's ashes immersed in the holy Sangam at Allahabad.
— Lal Bahadur Shastri sworn in Prime Minister.
— New Union Cabinet announced.
10 I.D.A. announces $90 million credit to India for the manufacture of vehicles.
— Large scale arson in Vijayawada; hundreds of houses burnt.
— Air Marshal A. M. Engineer appointed Indian envoy to Iran.
11 Das report on Kairon submitted.
— Two more rockets fired from Thumba.
— Government accepts recommendations of Swaminathan Committee on industrial development procedures.
— Indo-Czech accord for technical aid for Tiruchi boiler plant signed.
— Nehru's ashes strewn over the Himalayas and the farms and fields in the plains all over the country
— Nehru Memorial stamp released.
13 New theory on Gravity announced by Fred Hoyle and Jayant Narlikar
14 Punjab Chief Minister Kairon sends resignation to Kamaraj.
— Allocation of business to new Council of Ministers announced.
15 Resignation of Pratap Singh Kairon accepted.
— Union Deputy Ministers sworn in.
— ONGC signs agreement with Russia for carrying out seismic survey of Kutch Gulf and the Madras coast.
16 Lal Bahadur Shastri takes over as Chairman of the Planning Commission.
21 Kairon Ministry resigns. Dr. Bhargava appointed temporary Chief Minister.
23 U.S. authorises Rs. 11.9 crore credit to India.
— India signs pact with a Japanese firm for building shipyard at Cochin.
— Ceiling of Central loan for L.I.G. housing raised to Rs. 10,000.
24 Vice President leaves Delhi on a 3-week goodwill visit to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.
— India and Japan agree to promote mutual tourism.
— Nanda Devi, 25,645-foot summit, scaled.
25 Government agrees to suspend operations in Nagaland.
— Union Food Minister announces setting up of rice mills in public sector and a new credit scheme for farmers.
— UNICEF grants $7 million to India for 1964-65.
26 Nehru Memorial Fund formally launched.
27 Government announces conversion of Teen Murti House as Nehru Memorial.
28 A four-point plan to insulate Assam border against Pakistan infiltration submitted.
— Bridge at Mahanadi connecting Calcutta and Madras by road opened at Cuttack.
29 Special postage stamp in memory of Asutosh Mukerjee issued.
30 Ram Kishan unanimously elected leader of Punjab Congress Legislature party.
— Gen. P. N. Thapar appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan.

JULY

1 Unit Trust Scheme comes into being.
2 Gate of Harike barrage opened to let out water to Rajasthan desert.

3 The Development Bank inaugurated at Bombay.
4 India signs agreement with Russia for import of oil against rupee payment.
5 A. P. Jain Committee on Communalism suggests total ban on communal parties.
6 I.D.A. announces $33 million loan to India for improvement of Indian Telephone network.
— New Punjab Cabinet sworn in.
8 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opens in London.
— Gen. K. Thimayya takes over command of U.N. force in Cyprus from Gen. P. S. Gyani proceeding on retirement.
9 Union Education Ministry approves a Rs. 7-crore programme for improvement of science education in schools.
10 The Bangalore University inaugurated.
13 Union Home Ministry bans acceptance of business houses' hospitality by Government officials.
14 Weather rocket fired from Thumba.
18 Swaran Singh appointed Foreign Minister.
21 Agreement for American loan of Rs. 2 crores for production of bearings signed.
22 T. N. Singh appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Supply.
25 Indian Oil Company signs another pact with USSR for supply of petroleum products.
— India signs pact with a W. German firm for the import of photographic films.
27 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates symposium on Science and the Nation
28 Agreement for £10 million U.K. loan signed in Delhi
29 Union Government announces scholarships scheme for the study of Hindi by those whose mother tongue is not Hindi.
31 Air Marshal Arjan Singh takes over as Chief of Air Staff from Air Marshal A. M. Engineer.

AUGUST

1 P T. Chacko, former Kerala Minister, passes away in Calicut.
4 Commission of Enquiry into the sugar industry appointed.
— Dutch Foreign Minister J.M A H. Luns arrives in Delhi.
5 First stage of Neyveli power station completed
6 U S announces $62 million low-interest loan to India.
7 India decides to collaborate with Spain on the peaceful uses of atom.
12 Work allocation of Central Ministries revised again.
15 Special postage stamp issued in memory of Sri Aurobindo.
16 Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, founder of Literary House in Lucknow, awarded the 1964 Ramon Magasaysay Award for International understanding
17 Nehru Memorial Trust deed approved and trustees appointed.
18 Naga rebels accept cease-fire proposal.
24 Swaran Singh announces India's help to build a Nepal road costing Rs. 9 crores.
26 Russia issues a special postage stamp in memory of Nehru.
27 Swaran Singh arrives in Kabul on a goodwill mission.
28 Indian Military delegation led by the Defence Minister arrives in Moscow.
— Foundation of Magadh University at Bodh Gaya laid by President Radhakrishnan.
31 Venkatasubba Reddiar elected Leader of Pondicherry Legislature.

SEPTEMBER

2 Agreement for utilising $ 60 million Yen credit finalised between India and Japan.
— Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference opens at Kuala Lumpur.
— Swaran Singh arrives in Rangoon on a goodwill mission.
5 Ceasefire comes into force in Nagaland.
6 Jaya Prakash Narayan arrives in Rawalpindi as head of a non-official goodwill mission.
7 Indo-UAR agreement for collaboration in research in science and technology signed in Delhi.
— A joint communique on Indo-Burma talks issued.
8 Congress voted out of power in Kerala; Sankar Ministry resigns.
10 President's rule imposed in Kerala.
— Solicitor-General H. N. Sanyal murdered in Delhi.
11 President Radhakrishnan arrives in Moscow on a nine-day State visit to Russia.
— India signs agreement with Russia for the supply of Soviet defence equipment on credit basis.
15 India signs agreement with W. Germany for a loan of Rs. 45 crores.
16 S. V. Gupta appointed Solicitor-General of India.
— Russia agrees to give 32 more M.I.Gs. and also agrees to produce them in India.
21 President Radhakrishnan arrives in Dublin on a State visit to Ireland.
23 Mama Warerkar, renowned Marathi dramatist, dies in Delhi.
25 P. Sambanda Mudaliar, eminent Tamil playwright, dies in Madras.
— Reserve Bank increases the bank rate to 5 per cent.
26 48 committees of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting abolished.
— Ordnance factory at Varangaon in Maharashtra goes into production.
27 Special postage stamp in memory of Raja Rammohun Roy issued.
28 Indo-UAR agreement for jointly producing Mach II combat supersonics signed in Cairo.
— Shriman Narayan appointed Ambassador to Nepal.
30 P. S. Naskar appointed Deputy Minister of Health.

OCTOBER

1 Non-aligned conference opens at Cairo.
2 Panchayati Raj extended to whole of West Bengal.
— Shastri arrives in Cairo to attend Non-aligned Conference.
4 Home Ministry issues circular regarding use of Hindi from January 26, 1965.
— M. C. Chagla inaugurates the new Education Commission at Delhi.
— Indo-Norwegian fisheries project inaugurated at Ramanathapuram.
8 President lays foundation stone for the building of Indian School of International Studies at Delhi.
11 Cairo Conference ends.
— 31st meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education inaugurated in Bangalore.
— Shastri arrives in Karachi for talks with Ayub.
— National "Shram Vir" Awards instituted by Labour Ministry.
20 Sugar pact with Uganda ratified.
22 Ceylon Premier Mrs. Bandaranaike arrives in New Delhi.
23 India becomes world hockey champion at Tokyo Olympics.
24 Indo-Ceylon talks on "Stateless" begin in Delhi.
25 Avadi-made tank named Vijayant.

29 H. C. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industry and Supply, passes away in Delhi.
— India and Ceylon reach agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.
30 Union Government approves code of conduct for Ministers.
— Third power house of Kundah hydel project commissioned.

NOVEMBER

2 Pak Government releases Col. Bhattacharya.
— India and Canada sign agreement for $22m. aid for Kundah hydel project.
5 Tuticorin harbour project inaugurated by the Prime Minister.
— Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.
— B. F. H. B. Tyabji appointed Ambassador to Japan.
6 Prime Minister inaugurates Jawahar Wet Dock at the Madras Harbour.
— The first sodium vapour rocket launched from Thumba.
7 AICC meeting opened at Nehru Nagar (Guntur).
8 Indian defence delegation arrives in London.
— Agreement for a £1 million Danish loan to India signed.
9 Special postage stamp issued to mark the opening in Delhi of the 6th General Assembly of International Organisation of Standardisation.
— P. V. Cherian appointed Governor of Maharashtra.
— K. C. Reddy appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
— R. Goburdhan appointed Ambassador to Algeria.
10 C. Rajagopalan, M.P. passes away in Guntur.
12 The Kiriburu iron ore project inaugurated.
13 Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for 1964 presented.
14 Nehru Memorial Museum opened.
— Nehru commemorative coins issued.
— P V. Cherian sworn in as Governor of Maharashtra.
18 National Awards to teachers presented.
20 Britain agrees to give £4 7 million loan to India for the reconstruction of Mazagaon Dockyard and three frigates.
— The centenary of *The Pioneer* celebrated at Lucknow.
21 13th convention of the International Women Lawyers inaugurated at New Delhi.
22 The foundation of pelletisation plant, the first in South-East Asia, laid near Panjim.
29 38th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Bombay.
— 7th Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists inaugurated at Sarnath.

DECEMBER

1 Dr. J. B. S. Haldane, famous geneticist, passes away at Bhubaneswar.
2 Special postage stamp to commemorate St. Thomas issued.
— Pope Paul arrives in Bombay to attend the 38th International Eucharistic Conference.
3 Prime Minister Shastri arrives in London on a 4-day visit.
4 Extension of the provisions of Articles 356 and 357 of the Indian Constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir decided upon by the Government.
— A Committee to evaluate the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting set up.
5 Hindu Marriage Act relating to the right to seek divorce amended.

8 Anti-Corruption Bill passed by Rajya Sabha.
— M. R. Sachdev, Lt.-Governor of Goa, passes away at Panjim.
12 The first Indian-made jet trainer, HJT-16, makes its inaugural flight.
— Maithili Sharan Gupta, eminent Hindi poet, passes away.
14 The 22nd International Geological Conference opens at Delhi and a special postage stamp issued on this occasion.
15 Indo-Ceylon talks begin in Colombo.
16 Trombay plant goes into operation to produce plutonium.
— Wilson Jones of India regains world billiards title.
18 Indo-Ceylon talks conclude in Colombo.
19 Ordnance factory at Bhandara near Nagpur commissioned.
— Gauhati-Siliguri oil pipeline inaugurated.
23 Storm hits Rameshwaram.
24 Scheme of tax credit certificates to give fillip to private investment announced.
26 17th session of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference inaugurated.
27 Delegation of Brazilian MPs arrives in Delhi.
— New Conduct Rules for Central Government employees announced.
30 Miss Padmaja Naidu re-appointed Governor of West Bengal.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(February 3, 1965)

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General.
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges.
7. Chief Justice of India.
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations.
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission.
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Cabinet Secretary
    Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India *
21. Charge d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*.
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
    Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General.
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
    Chief Election Commissioner.
    Ministers of State in States.
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective territories
    Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
    Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts

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*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

29. Deputy Ministers in States.
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers within their respective charges.
30. Members of Parliament.
31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
    Secretary to the President.
    Secretary to the Prime Minister.
    Secretaries to the Government of India.
    Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
    Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
    Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
    Chairman of the Railway Board.
    Financial Commissioner for Railways.
    Solicitor-General.
    Members of the Railway Board.
    Chief Commissioners having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges.
    Chief Commissioner of Delhi *outside his charge*
32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
    Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
    Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories
33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
    Chairman, Tariff Commission.
    Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
    Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
    Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
    P S Os of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India
    Political Officer in Sikkim.
    Director, Intelligence Bureau
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective territories
    Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories.
34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State.
    Chief Secretaries to State Governments
    Financial Commissioners.
    Members of the Union Public Service Commission
    Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet
    Members of a Board of Revenue.
35. Director General, Health Services
    Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
    General Managers of Railways.
    Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
    Joint Secretaries to the Prime Minister.
    Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
    Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
    Officers of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank
    Surveyor-General
    Members of the Tariff Commission
    Inspectors-General of Police in States.
    Commissioners of Divisions.
    Director-General of Civil Aviation.
    Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.
    Director-General of Ordnance Factories.
    Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
    Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
    P.S Os of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges.
    Director-General, All India Radio.
    Military Secretary to the President
    Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India.
    Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General.
    Members, Posts & Telegraphs Board.

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, 1¾ inches wide and ⅛ of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, ⅝ of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

There was no 'Bharat Ratna' award in 1965.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1¾ inches and the thickness ⅛ of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipient of the Award in 1965:

1. Mehdi Nawaz Jang, Governor of Gujarat.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan", on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. The inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1965:

1. Bhalchandra Babaji Dikshit, formerly Director, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Brindaban Lal Verma, Advocate, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of Sangli.
4. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar, King's College, Cambridge.
5. Joges Chandra Banerjea, Consultant and Honorary Director-Professor, Department of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta.
6. Kalpathi Ramakrishna Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
7. Krishnaswami Ayyar Balasubramania Ayyar, Advocate, Madras.
8. Manikya Lal Verma, Social Worker, Rajasthan.
9. Akbar Ali Khan, Saifabad, Andhra Pradesh.
10. Mohd. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia, New Delhi.
11. Narasinh Narayan Godbole, formerly Principal, College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.
12. Santu Jouharmal Shahaney, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta.
13. Satyajit Ray, Film Director, Calcutta.
14. Shantanu Lakshman Kirloskar, Managing Director, Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.
15. Shiv Sharma, Honorary Adviser on Ayurveda, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
16. Triguna Sen, Rector, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri' below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma

Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1965 :

1. Abdul Hameed, Administrator, Hamdard Dawakhana, Delhi.
2. Anant Atmaram Kanekar, Marathi Poet, Maharashtra.
3. Dinkar Balwant Deodhar, Sportsman, Maharashtra.
4. Dwijendra Nath Mukerjee, Leprosy Specialist, Madhya Pradesh.
5. Gopal Prasad Vyas, Hindi Journalist and Writer, Delhi.
6. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas, Philanthropist, Maharashtra
7. Hanumanbax Kanoi, Tea Planter, Assam.
8. Jashbhai Shankarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Agriculture University, Jabalpur
9. John Richardson, Bishop of Car Nicobar Island.
10. John Travere Mends Gibson, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.
11. Kandathil Mammen Cherian, Managing Editor, Malayalam Manorama, Kottayam.
12. Krutartha Acharya, President, State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society, Orissa
13. Kunju Kurup, Kathakali Dancer, Kerala
14. Lakshmi Mazumdar, Social Worker, Delhi.
15. Mona Chandravati Gupta, Social Worker, Uttar Pradesh.
16. Mrinalini Sarabhai, Vice-Chairman, Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya, Academy, Gujarat
17. Mrityanjaya Vaidyanathan, Professor of Mathematics, St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry.
18. Panavelil Thomas Chandi, Principal, St John's College, Agra.
19. Ravishanker Mahashanker Raval, Artist, Gujarat
20. Thrity H Taleyarkhan, Social Worker, Maharashtra.
21. Tonse Madhava Anantha Pai, President and Registrar of the Academy of General Education, Manipal
22. Varghese Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, Anand
23. Vishnu Madava Ghatage, Deputy General Manager (Designs and Development), Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore
24. Vishnu Namdeo Adarkar, Dean, Sir J J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay.
25. Vuppalathadiyam Nagayya, Cinema Artiste and Producer-Director, Madras
26. Wilson Jones, Billiards Player, Maharashtra

GALLANTRY AWARDS*

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width

No award was made in 1965

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter, in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder

Recipients of the Award in 1964 :

1. Lt Col. Bejoy Mohan Bhattacharjee.
2. Capt Mahabir Prasad (Posthumous)
3. 2/Lt Bhagwan Dutt Dogra.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre

*Till January 26, 1965 only.

Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1964 and 1965:

1. Capt Purushottam Lal Kher.
2. Capt. Eshwar Narayan Iyengar.
3. Lt. Ujagar Singh Teje (Posthumous).
4. 2nd/Lt. Vinod Kumar Goswamy (Posthumous).
5. Sub. Nihal Singh (Posthumous).
6. Sub. Nanda Bahadur Gurung.
7. Jem. Tej Bahadur Gurung.
8. Hav Bhag Singh (Posthumous).
9. S Dutta (Posthumous).
10. Hav. Kaula Singh Thapa (Posthumous).
11. Nk. Ram Kumar Yadav.
12. L/Nk. Trilok Singh Negi.
13. 2/Lt. Parminder Singh (Posthumous).
14. Up/L/Nk Singh Ram (Posthumous).
15. Rifleman Madan Singh Rawat (Posthumous).
16. Sep. (Nursing Assistant) Dharam Pal Singh Dahiya (Posthumous).

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Recipients of the Award in 1965.

1. Tej Singh (Posthumous).
2. Lajja Ram (Posthumous).
3. Purshottam (Posthumous).

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines

Recipients of the Award in 1964 and 1965:

1. O. J Soares (Posthumous).
2. S. K. Roy (Posthumous).
3. M. K. Kumar (Posthumous).
4. A. R. Mukaddam (Posthumous).
5. F A. Richore (Posthumous).
6. R N. Ganguly (Posthumous).
7. H C. Mitra (Posthumous)
8. Sheikh Maqbul (Posthumous).
9. S. Dutta (Posthumous).
10. R Sapu Angami
11. Patric Edward Crizzle (Posthumous).
12. Major Dwarka Nath Kanwarpal.
13. 2/Lt. Parminder Singh (Posthumous).
14. Sub Thepfurilie Angami.
15. Sub. Zhevishe Sema.
16. Nk Karna Bahadur Rai.
17. L/Nk. Karna Bahadur Gurung

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1964 and 1965.

1. Lt. Col. P. S. Grewal.
2. Hav. Bagh Singh.
3. Nk. Govind Ram.
4. Rifleman Surbir.
5. Rifleman Khem Singh.

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in Classes I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and a "high" order respectively.

Class I of the medal is made of gold, Class II of standard silver and Class III of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm in diameter. Each medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital. Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Class I, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Class II and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Class III

Recipients of the Award in 1964 and 1965.

CLASS I

1. Lt Gen. Daulet Singh (Posthumous).
2. Lt. Gen. Bikram Singh (Posthumous).
3. Lt Gen Prem Singh Gyani
4. Lt Gen T B Henderson-Brooks.
5. Air Vice-Marshal E W Pinto (Posthumous).
6. Air Vice-Marshal M M. Engineer.
7. Maj Gen Kartar Nath Dubey
8. Brig Shavak Naswaranji Antia.
9. Brig Syed Baquar Raza
10. Brig Badri Nath Upadhyay

CLASS II

1. Brig Sujan Singh Uban
2. Brig Bikram Prakash Wadhera.
3. Brig Trichinopoly Vadivel Jaganathan
4. Brig Krishan Chand Soni
5. Air Commodore Anantha Anantha Narayanan
6. Col. Gursaran Singh
7. Col Sidney Alexander Pinto
8. Gp Capt Kailash Chand
9. Lt Col Hari Singh Dhingra
10. Lt Col Nikhilesh Bose
11. Wg Cdr Lal Singh Vrewal
12. Wg Cdr Hardayal Singh Dhillon
13. Major Sukhdial Singh
14. Major Mohinder Singh Padda.
15. Major Sardul Singh Randhawa.
16. Sqn Ldr Chandrakant Sheutram Raje
17. Sqn Ldr Karam Singh.
18. Capt Narinder Kumar.

CLASS III

1. Col Naresh Prasad
2. Lt. Col Daljit Singh Randhawa.
3. Lt Col Fatehsingh Pandurangrao Shinde.
4. Lt. Col Zorawar Chand Bakshi.
5. Lt Col Nihal Singh.
6. Lt. Col Tarlochan Singh
7. Wg. Cdr Chandrakant Shridhar Naik
8. Wg. Cdr Subramanyam Chenna Keshu
9. Wg Cdr Kharbanda Jai Chandra.
10. Major Krishan Lal Dubey.
11. Major Munuswamy Govinda Reddy (Posthumous)
12. Major Krishan Nandlal Bakshi.
13. Major Rampal Singh.
14. Sqn. Ldr. Meghashyama Sadanand Dandekar.
15. Sqn. Ldr. Jagjit Singh Sandhawalia.
16. Sqn Ldr Nijram Satramdas Bhagwanani.

17. Sqn. Ldr. Achengaden John Chacko.
18. Sqn. Ldr. Eruch Shiavazlala.
19. Lt. Cdr. Ranjit Kumar Chaudhuri.
20. Capt. Brij Mohan Duggal
21 Capt. Romesh Chandra Sudhera.
22. Capt Kallothara Prabhakaran.
23. Flt. Lt. Mangatil Karakada Chandrasekhar.
24 Flt Lt. Jagmohan Singh Virk.
25 Flt. Lt. Tapishwar Dutt Vashisht.
26 Lt Surrinder Krishan Khanna.
27 Pilot Officer Clement Martin.
28 Sub. Norang Lal
29 MWO Bhanwar Lal Arora.
30. MWO Harbhajan Singh Rattan.
31. MWO Winfred Samuel.
32 Jem. Keshab Ram.
33. Jem. Harjeet Singh.
34 Jem Bimli Kamle
35 Jem Lachhman Singh.
36 WO Krishna Vittal Rao (Posthumous).
37 Flt Sgt. Kanai Chandra Ghosh.
38. Flt. Sgt Kuppuswamy Krishnamachari.

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADHAK

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Class I: The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Class II: The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Class III: The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer.

Recipients of the Award in 1964:

CLASS I

1. Ambika Mishra.

CLASS II

1 Bodaskurti Sitaramayya.
2 Raghuraj Singh.
3. Budh Ram (Posthumous).
4. Ved Chand Singare.
5 Nagelli John
6 Kormi Siddaiah.

CLASS III

1. Nanubhai Lallubhai Patel.
2 Hari Purushottam Kamat.
3 Jagannath Govind Ambedkar.
4 Shankar Purushottam Nawathe.
5 Raj Karan Singh.
6. Sadhoo Ram
7. Ratan Singh.
8 Sher Singh
9 Sungat Singh.
10 Gian Singh.

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic scholars have been constituted since 1958.

Recipients of the Awards in 1964

Sanskrit:
1. Desika Tirumalai Tatacharya.
2. Satkari Mookerjee.
3. Govindlal Hargovind Bhatt.
4. Parmeshwaranand Shastri.

Arabic:
1. Qazi Abdul Wadood.

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards to the "Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961. The Awards are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year.

Recipients of the Awards in 1964:

1. Makhan Singh (Athletics).
2. Nawab of Pataudi (Cricket).
3. Jarnail Singh (Football).
4. S. Lakshman (Hockey).
5. Rao Raja Hanut Singh (Polo).
6. Gautam R. Diwan (Table Tennis).
7. Bishamber Singh (Wrestling).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on May 15, 1965)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	P N Thapar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Nau, Kabul	
Algeria	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche Maurad, Algiers.	
Argentina	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-42 (5th floor), Buenos Aires	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Minister to Uruguay
Austria	P N Haskar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1, Operingl, Vienna.	
Belgium	K B. Lall	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Ambassador to Luxemburg.
Bolivia	V H Coelho	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro
Brazil	V H Coelho	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao-do Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro	Concurrently Ambassador to Venezuela and Bolivia.
Bulgaria	K R F. Khilnani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Bucharest
Burma	R D Katari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Insurance Buildings, 545-547, Merchant Street, P O. Box No 751, Rangoon.	
Cambodia	A G Meneses	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Phnom-Penh.	
Cameroun	P. L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Douala.	Ambassador resident in Lagos
Chile	B K Masand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago	Concurrently Ambassador to Colombia and Peru.
China	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	
Colombia	B K Masand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Congo	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P O. Box No 1026, 18, Avenue 8 eme Armee, Leopoldville	
Cuba	N S Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Havana.	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
Czechoslovakia	M P Mathur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdstejnska-6, Prague-7.	
Dahomey	P L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cotonou	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Denmark	K M Kannampilly	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagertorv, Copenhagen K	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Ethiopia	J K Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Woizero Wolete Yohannes Street, Post Box No 528, Addis Ababa.	
Finland	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Satamakatu-4, Helsinki	Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
France	Rajeshwar Dayal*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris 16 e	
Germany, Federal republic of	S. K Banerji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzerstrasse, Bonn	
Greece	R S Mani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Guinea	J. C Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Hungary	S. V Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Buzavirag utca, Budapest	
Indonesia	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 118-44, Kebon, Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	A. M. Engineer	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 301, Pahlavi Avenue (opposite Queen Elizabeth II Boulevard), Teheran.	
Iraq	Sadat Ali Khan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22/12 Al Tahari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad	
Ireland	N V Rao*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.	
Italy	L R S. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, *via* Francisco Denze, 36, Rome	Concurrently Minister to Albania.
Ivory Coast	A H Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Abidjan.	
Japan	B. F. H B. Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 1, 2-Chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	
Jordan	S. Sen	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Beirut
Kuwait	S Sen	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kuwait	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
Laos	S Bikram Shah	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vientiane.	
Lebanon	S Sen	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sahmarani Building, Rue Kantari, Beirut	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and Kuwait and High Commissioner to Cyprus.
Liberia	J C Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Libya	S N Haksar*	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Luxemburg	K B Lall	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Malagasy	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Rue Perecambone, P O Box No. 1108, Tananarive	

*Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Mali	J C. Kakar	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Mexico	N S Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Juarez No. 97, D P. Mexico City.	Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama.
Mongolia	T N Kaul	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Morocco	Y. K Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 11, Rue Descartes, Rabat	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia
Nepal	Sriman Narayan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague	
Norway	Apa B Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 48, Professor Dahls Gate, Oslo.	
Paraguay	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Asuncion.	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Panama	N. S Gill	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Mexico.
Peru	B. K Massand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Philippines	M. S Sait	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	N V Rajkumar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 3, Alejo Roz, Warsaw.	
Rumania	K R. F. Khilnani	Ambassador	Allea Alexandru, No. 41, Bucharest 3.	Concurrently accredited to Bulgaria as Ambassador.
Saudi Arabia	M K Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Turkey House, Al-Sharafia, Boghdadia, Jedda.	
Senegal	A. H. Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Dakar.	Concurrently Ambassodor to Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.
Somalia	Jagat Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 955, Mogadiscio	
Spain	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 (Ist floor), Madrid.	
Sudan	S. S Ansari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Road, P O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Finland.
Switzerland	V. C. Trivedi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican.
Syrian Arab Republic	A. S Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 27, Avenue-El-Jala'a, Damascus.	
Thailand	K. V. Padmanabhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20/139, Pan Road, Bangkok	
Togo	P. L Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lome.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Tunisia	Y. K Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 Bis, Rue Massena, Tunis.	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Turkey	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 50, Kizilirmark, Sokok, Kocetepe, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	S. N Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia EL Maahad, Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalk, Cairo.	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya and Yemen.
Upper Volta	A H. Safrani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ouagadougou.	Ambassadar resident in Dakar.
United States of America	B K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachussetts Avenue, N.W , Washington, D C.	
U.S.S R.	T. N Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6-8, Ulitsa Obuka, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Venezuela	V. H Coelho	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas.	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.
Yemen	S. N Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Yemen.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Yugoslavia	R. S Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh Brigade, 9, Belgrade	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece.
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	D N Chatterji*	High Commissioner	63, Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra	
Canada	B K Acharya	High Commissioner	200, Maçlaren Street, Ottawa-4	
Ceylon	Bhimsen Sachar	High Commissioner	7, Kollupitiya, Station Road, Colombo-3.	
Cyprus	S. Sen	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Nicosia.	High Commissioner resident in Beirut
Ghana	J. C. Kakar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P.O. Box 3040, Accra	Concurrently Ambassador to Guinea, Mali and Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
Kenya	R. K. Tandon	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Jeevan Bharati Building, Coronation Avenue, P.B No. 30074, Nairobi.	
Malawi	D. S. Kamtekar	Acting High Commissioner.	High Commission of India, P O Box No. 398, Blantyre	
Malaysia	M. K Kidwai	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P O. Box 59, 4, Gin Lek Road, Kuala Lumpur	
New Zealand	S N Chopra	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 49, Willis Street, Wellington	
Nigeria	P L. Bhandari	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 40, Marina, Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos	Concurrently Ambassador to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroun.
Pakistan	G Parthasarthy	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 3, Bonus Road, Karachi.	

*Designate

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Sierra Leone	J C. Kakar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Freectown	High Commissioner resident in Accra.
Tanzania	N. V. Rao*	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 28, Independence Avenue, P B 2684, Dar-es-Salaam	
Trinidad & Tobago	Muni Lal	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Salvatori Building, P O Box No. 530, Trinidad	Concurrently High Commissioner to Jamaica, Commissioner to British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Montservaat and Consul-General to Surinam.
United Kingdom	Jivraj Mehta	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.	
LEGATIONS				
Uruguay	I S Chopra	Minister		Minister resident in Buenos Aires.
Vatican	V. C Trivedi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne.
SPECIAL MISSION				
United Nations	B N Chakravarty	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador).	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India'House, 3 East 64th Street, New York.	
COMMISSIONS				
Aden	A. R. Sethi	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Aden	
Fiji	K N Sharma	Commissioner	Nina Street, G.P O Box 405, Suva.	
Hong Kong	P. S Kotda Sangan	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, 30, Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong	
Mauritius	P. R. S Mani	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valios Street, Port Louis.	
CONSULATES GENERAL				
Berlin	N P Jain	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Street, 28 (Ist floor), Berlin-15	
Frankfurt	V C Vijayaraghavan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 33 Kaiser Street, Frankfurt.	

*Designate

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Geneva	K P. Lukose	Consul General	Consulate General Of India, 2, Place de Eaux-Vives, Geneva	
Hamburg	S Krishnaswamy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchard-str, Sprinskenh of, Hamburg.	Consular jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswig Holstein and Lower Saxony.
Hanoi	R S Chavan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	
Muscat	C L Sethi	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Muscat	
New York	S K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3, East 64th Street, New York	
Ruanda and Burundi	R K Tandon	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Usmbra.	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Saigon	J. K Ganju	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213, Rue Catinant, Saigon	
San Francisco	P N Menon	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 215, Market Street, San Francisco-5, California	
San Marino	Brij Kumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Rome.
Surinam	Muni Lal	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad.
		CONSULATES		
Basra	M. P Srivastava	Consul	Consulate of India, Basra.	
Kobe	T V Ramakrishna	Consul	No 1/2 Yamamoto-dori, 3, Chome, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe	
Khorramshahr	H. L Kashyap	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr	
Medan	P R Nambisan	Consul	Consulate of India, D J Tjokroamite 19, Medan.	
Odessa	P. H Desai	Consul	Consulate of India, 31, Kirov Street, Odessa.	
		VICE CONSULATES		
Jalalabad	H K Malhotra	Consul	Consulate of India, Jalalabad	
Kandahar	K N Madan	Consul	Consulate of India, Kandahar.	
Mandalay	S Banerjee	Vice-Consul	Consulate of India, Mandalay	
Mombasa	A S Dixit	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Oriental Building, P O Box No 614, Mombasa	
Zahidan	M L Chowdhry	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India Zahidan, (East Iran), *via* Teheran	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(April 1965)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	H.E. Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11.
Algeria	H. E. Mr. Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	13, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	Mr. Alejandro E. Calcagni	Charge d' Affaires	137-A, Jor Bagh Nursery, New Delhi 3.
Austria	H. E Dr. Georg Schlumberger	Ambassador	3A, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Jean Leroy	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Bolivia	H E Dr. German Quiroga Galdo	Ambassador	126, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Brazil	Mr. Jose Leal-Ferreira	Charge d' Affaires	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Bulgaria	H E. Mr. Christo Dimitrov	Ambassador	198, Golf Links, Area, New Delhi-3
Burma	H E Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin Kyi	Ambassador	Plot No 3, Block No 50-F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Cambodia	H E Mr. Nong Kimny	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Chile	H.E Mr. Julio Barrenechea P	Ambassador	602, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-21
China	Mr. Chen Chao-Yuan	Charge d' Affaires	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi-1
Colombia	H E Col. Manuel Agudelo G	Ambassador	188, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Cuba	Mr Martin Mora	Charge d' Affaires	40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11
Czechoslovakia	H E Dr Ivan Rohal-Ilkiv	Ambassador	45-46, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11
Denmark	H E Mr. Eyvind Bartels	Ambassador	6, Golf Links Area, New Delhi-3
Ethiopia	H E Mr Blatta Mesfin Begashet	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11
Finland	H E Mr Asko Ivalo	Ambassador	43-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11
France	H E. Mr Jean-Paul Garnier	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11
Germany, Federal Republic of	H E Mr Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz	Ambassador	No 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Greece	H E Mr. George Warsamy	Ambassador	123, Asoka Hotel, New Delhi-21.
Holy See	H E The Most. Rev James R Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Hungary	H.E Mr. Janos Nagy	Ambassador	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Indonesia	H E Mr Suska	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Iran	H E Dr Fereydoun Adamyat	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi-1.
Iraq	H E Mr Munir Rashid	Ambassador	D-24, New Delhi South Extension, Part II, New Delhi-16.
Ireland	H E Mr. William Warnock	Ambassador	55, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Italy	Dr. Enrico Carrara	Charge d' Affaires	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	H E. Mr Osamu Itagaki	Ambassador	Nos. 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Jordan	H.E. Mr. Kemal Homoud	Ambassador	154, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Kuwait	H E. Mr Yacoub Abdul Aziz Al-Rushaid	Ambassador	17, Ring Road, N H. IV Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
Laos	Mr. Platthana Chounramany	Charge d' Affaires	4, Circular Road, South Western Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Lebanon	H E Mr. Mohmoud Hafez	Ambassador	23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Mexico	H E Mr Octavio Paz	Ambassador	136, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Mongolia	H E Mr Oyuny Khosbayar	Ambassador	21/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Morocco	H E Mr Alarbi Bennani	Ambassador	199, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Nepal	H E. Mr Yadu Nath Khanal	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1
Netherlands	H E Jonkheer G. Beelaerts Van Blokland	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11
Norway	H E Mr. Haakon Nord	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Peru	H E Mr Eduardo Sarmiento C	Ambassador	656, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-21.
Philippines	H E Mr Mauro Calingo	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi-1
Poland	H E Mr Przemyslaw Ogrodzinski	Ambassador	22, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Rumania	H E. Mr Aurel Ardeleanu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Saudi Arabia	H E Shaikh Mohammed Al-Hamad Al-Shubaili	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-1
Spain	Mr D Guillermo Nadal	Charge d' Affaires	12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Sudan	H E Mr Sayed Ahmed Salah Bukhari	Ambassador	147, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Sweden	H E Mr Klas Book	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Rene Faessler	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Syria	H E Mr Omar Abou Riche	Ambassador	30/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Chitti Sucharitakul	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Turkey	H E Mr. Seyfullah Esin	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
U S.S.R.	H E. Mr. Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
U.A.R.	H E Mr Issa Abdul Latif Serag El-Din	Ambassador†	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

†Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
U.S A.	H E. Mr. Chester Bowles	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Uruguay	Mr. Jose D. Lissidini	Charge d' Affaires	208, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Venezuela	Vacant		
Yugoslavia	H.E Dr. Radivoj Uvalic	Ambassador	3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
	HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	H E Sir Arthur Tange	High Commissioner†	9/48, Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Canada	H E Mr. D Roland Michener	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11
Ceylon	H E Mr. H. S Amerasinghe	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3
Ghana	H.E Mr Seth K Anthony	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Malaysia	H E. Mr. Zaiton Ibrahim bin Ahmad	High Commissioner	143, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11
New Zealand	Mr. R.E.B. Peren	High Commissioner‡	39, Golf Links Road, New Delhi-3.
Nigeria	H E Mr Adedokun A Haastrup	High Commissioner	D-7, New Delhi South Extension, Part II, Ring Road, New Delhi-16
Pakistan	H E Mr. M. Arshad Husain	High Commissioner	2/50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Tanzania	Mr. G. M Rutabanzibwa	High Commissioner‡	42, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Uganda	H E Mr George W M. Kamba	High Commissioner	E-23, Main Ring Road, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
U K	H E Mr John Freeman	High Commissioner	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
	LEGATIONS		
Albania	Vacant	Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary	Stationed at Baghdad

CONSULATES GENERAL**

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Mohammed Naim Younnossi.	Consul General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6
Belgium	Bombay	Mr Albert Alsteens	Consul General	'Morena', 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. Albert Uyttenhove	Consul General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	Consul General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Burma	Calcutta	U Ba Set	Consul General	12, Dalhousie Sq. East, Calcutta-1.

†Designate ‡Acting **As on January 1, 1965.
*Honorary.

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani	Consul General*	346, Hornby Road, Standard Building, Bombay-1.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul General*	18, Cathedral Road, Madras-6.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Dr. Jaroslav Pivonka	Consul General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ladislav Haban	Consul General	127, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E. B. Mogensen	Consul General*	Eros Cinema Building, 124-D, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Ethiopia	Calcutta	S. N. Hada	Consul General*	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24.
France	Bombay	Mr Georges Meunier	Consul General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Francois Gennardi	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Rene Gros	Consul General	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
	Pondicherry	Mr. Robert Duvanchelle	Consul General	2, Marine Road, Pondicherry.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bombay	Dr Heinrich Koehler	Consul General	'Dugal House', 5th floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Elgar Von Randow	Consul General	'Ilaco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr. Edgar Reichel	Consul General	I O B Building, 151, Mount Road, Post Box 3759, Madras-2
Greece	Bombay	Vacant	Consul General*	Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	Consul General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr Bahman Ahanin	Consul General	'Baldota Bhavan', 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Hakki Barazanji	Consul General	203, Waleshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Armando Albini	Consul General	Post Box No. 1521, "Vaswani Mansion", Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Shigezo Yoshikawa	Consul General	Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Naotomo Takase	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16.

*Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	Madras	Mr. A. M. M. Arunachalam	Consul General*	52/53, Jahangir Street, Madras-1.
Jordan	Bombay	Mr Fakirmohamed Karim Mistry	Consul General*	Mistry Court, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. L. Jang Hwa	Consul General†	4, Tees January Marg, New Delhi
Korea, Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Ben C. Limb	Consul General†	28, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi—11.
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr. Faisal Essa Yousuf	Consul General	Vaswani Mansion, Flat No. 2, 120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Promit Kumar Bonerjee	Consul General*	7-2, P, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R Chattaram	Consul General*	14/15F, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.
Nepal	Calcutta	Major General Gehandra Shamsher Thapa	Consul General	19, 'Woodlands', Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. Jacob van der Gaag	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street, P.O. Box No 260, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ph. H Rogaar	Consul General*	5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Norway	Calcutta	Mr. Sverre Gylseth	Consul General*	P B. No. 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Rafael Richard	Consul General	'Delstar Building', Flat 1, 7th Floor, Hughes Road, Bombay-26.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	8/6 Alipore Park Road, Calcutta
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K. M Modi	Consul General*	Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K R Patel	Consul General*	Mercantile Bldg, 2nd floor, Block E, 10, Lall Bazar St, Calcutta-1.
Sudan	Bombay		Consul General	Temporarily closed.
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg	Consul General*	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr Willi Dinkelmann	Consul General	Maneckjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Mr. Sobhi Elejel	Consul General	Belha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay.-1
Thailand	Bombay	Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Consul General*	Ismail Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	56, Gariahat Road, Hazara Road Entrance, Calcutta-19.

*Honorary.
†With rank of Ambassador.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. Fazal Ellahi	Consul General*	4, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. M. Mustafa Hussain, J. P.	Consul General*	"Nowshad" 115, Lloyds Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras-6.
UAR	Bombay	Vacant		5, Mistry Court, 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Vacant		8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Milton C. Rewinkle	Consul General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. William K. Hitchcock	Consul General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Albert B. Franklin	Consul General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. Ivan M. Kharchenko	Consul General	'Palm Beach', 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Nikolai I. Voinov	Consul General	31, Shakespeare Saranee, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Ivan S. Biakov	Consul General	'Dwaraka' 2, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Road, Madras-18
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Nguyen Hoa	Consul General	62, Golf Links, New Delhi—3.
Viet-Nam, Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Nguyen Trien Dan	Consul General†	147, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr. Rafo Ivancevic	Consul General	Vasvani Mansion, 4/120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Branko Japundzic.	Consul General	6, Ballygunje Park Road, Calcutta-19.

CONSULATES

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Austria	Bombay	Mr Murarji Jadavji Vaidya	Consul*	United Bank of India Building, 2nd floor, Sir P.M. Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	L. R. Patel	Consul*	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	A N. Sattanathan	Consul*	2, Monteith Lane, Egmore, Madras.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens	Consul*	1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr. J. N Heredia	Consul*	Asian Buildings, Bombay.
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas	Consul*	8/6, Alipore Park, Road Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.

*Honorary.
†Acting.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. Nils Goran Erikson	Consul*	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta.-16
	Cochin	Vacant		C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, M. G. Road, Post Box No. 137, Ernakulam.
	Madras	Mr. Finn Korner	Consul*	Mercantile Bank Bldgs., First Line Beach Road, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R N Roy	Consul*	104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen	Consul*	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr Karanjaksha Bonerjee	Consul*	12, P. K Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Ethiopia	Bombay	Mr. Ismail M. Kanga	Consul*	Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Finland	Bombay	Mr. Cochrane Highet Campbell	Consul*	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul*	C/o M/s James Finlay & Co Ltd, Post Box 209, 2, Notaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr Cyril Cayley	Consul*	Mclearn Street, P B No 37 Madras-1.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh	Consul*	Vellard View, Pedder Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law	Consul*	2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. R. M. Jono-pranoto	Consul	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1.
Israel	Bombay	Mr Peretz Gordon	Consul	'Kailas', 50, Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
Italy	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27
Netherlands	Madras	Mr Hamish Darge Doig	Consul*	Chordia Mansion, 150 A-2, Mount Road, Madras-2
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J K Rege	Consul*	Alice Buildings, Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	6/1, Bright St., Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Behel Kolding	Consul	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Balard Estate, P B No. 294, Bombay.-1.

*Honorary.

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Norway	Madras	Mr. A. R. Liddiard	Consul*	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company (Madras) Private Ltd., 1/21, North Beach Road, Post Box No. 42, Madras-1.
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul*	C/o Air India International House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Andrzej Wojcik	Consul	40/A, Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Roman Kawinski	Consul	13, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. A. C. Daphtary	Consul*	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta
	Madras	Mr. M J. Callow	Consul*	38 C, Mount Road, Madras-6.
Switzerland	Calcutta	Mr Ernest Joseph Breuleux	Consul*	16, Old Court House Street, P.O. Box 47, Calcutta-1.
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Burma	Madras	U Pe Than	Vice-Consul	"Amrita", 61, St. Mary's Road, Madras-18.
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr. R. C L Van Damme	Vice-Consul*	Taj Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
Norway	Cochin	Vacant	Vice-Consul	Indo-Norwegian Project, Post Box No. 137, Ernakulam.
Panama	Calcutta	Mrs. Helen Peck de Puran	Vice-Consul	2, Clive Row, Calcutta-1
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Napoleon Fernandez	Vice-Consul*	'Oceana', 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr P N Ray Chowdhury	Vice-Consul*	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr Chevalier G. A Pais	Vice-Consul*	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Madras-4.

*Honorary.

APPENDICES

THE EMERGENCY

Aggression by China

The India-China boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. Following a series of their intrusions into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tsedong area of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8.* Thereafter, on October 20, 1962, China suddenly launched an unprovoked, treacherous, massive attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incursion but an invasion. By its nature and weight the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning.

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the initial advantages of an aggressor, and Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks. Yet, they showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese. Several deeds of individual gallantry and heroism were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be remembered long.

On October 24, 1962, that is four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries agree to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China and withdraw troops 20 km from it and disengage. This amounted to terms of surrender which India did not accept. The Chinese Government thereupon launched further massive attacks in both the eastern and western sectors, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, 1962, China announced a unilateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression. India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed there.

International Reaction

In response to the Prime Minister's communication on the Chinese aggression, addressed to the Governments of most countries of the world, messages of sympathy and support were received from 63 countries. In Malaya, a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression. Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages.

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the UAR, met in Colombo from December 10 to 12, 1962, and made certain proposals. These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR. The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted in toto by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect.

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*Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations between January 1962 and April 1965 are given at the end of this Appendix

The Chinese Government, on the other hand, under the cover of acceptance "in principle", rejected the very basis and concrete provisions of the Colombo Conference proposals. In open and wilful violation of the proposals, the Chinese established seven civil posts in the Western Sector, six of them in the Ladakh demilitarised zone, and put up stone cairns along the so-called "line of actual control".

Developments in 1964

The Government of India protested against this flagrant violation in a note of February 26, 1964. As a conciliatory gesture and to break the deadlock, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said in Lok Sabha in April 1964 that the Colombo proposals could be deemed to have been satisfied if both parties agreed to have no posts in the 20 km. demilitarised zone in Ladakh. This was in line with certain third party suggestions—including those of Earl Russell of Britain and the then Ceylon Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike's suggestion that negotiations be held between the two Governments on the basis of there being no posts on either side in the demilitarised zone—and repeated by him in May 1964 and later by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in June. Peking's response to our conciliatory gestures was negative and uncompromising. On October 8, 1964, at the time of the Non-aligned Nations' Conference at Cairo, the Chinese Government issued an official statement rejecting Mrs. Bandaranaike's suggestion. Thus, China has obstructed the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the border problem and also continues to build up its military strength along the Indian border, which was heavier at the end of 1964 than in the autumn of 1962

On October 16, 1964, China carried out her first nuclear explosion, flouting world opinion and increasing the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons Prime Minister Shastri called the test "an aggression against peace and security".

Notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China were placed in the form of White Paper No. X on the table of Parliament on February 17, 1964. A number of notes and letters have since been exchanged on the question of aggression, intrusion by the Chinese forces into Indian territory, the alleged "anti-Chinese statements" issued from India and so forth, the more important of which are mentioned in the "Important Events Relating to Sino-Indian Relations" given at the end of this appendix.

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the continued threat to the country's security, steps have been taken to strengthen the army and fill the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, and imports and special assistance from friendly countries.

The recruiting organisation was expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy was expanded. Emergency Commissions were granted and the Special List Cadre of officers increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions were suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC. The Government offered concessions to civilian employees who would take up military service. The training schedule was revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the northern borders. An additional Air Force Command was set up at Shillong in June 1963. The Eastern Command was split into the Eastern and Central Commands to ensure effective control. The NCC training was made compulsory from

August 14, 1963; the movement now covers over 30 lakh students in the country. The activities of the ordnance factories have increased considerably.

National Defence Council

The National Defence Council, with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962. The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the situation and arrangements for national defence, and advise Government on defence and other related matters, (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Citizens' Committee the necessary measures for utilising public participation in national defence.

The Council formed a Military Affairs Committee with the Defence Minister as Chairman to take stock of the defence arrangements, and another committee with the Home Minister as Chairman meant generally to assist in building up the national will against aggression. Defence Councils were formed in various States also.

Assistance from Abroad

Immediately after the outbreak of full-scale hostilities, the Government of India addressed appeals to friendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack. The response was encouraging; a number of countries made available arms and other supplies. The USA and the UK, in particular, quickly despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces. An Indo-US Supplementary Agreement was signed on November 14, 1962, for procurement of defence equipment and arms from the USA. A long-term agreement was signed between India and the UK on November 27, for the same purpose Other countries which supplied arms, ammunition, aeroplanes and spares, woollen clothing and blankets or similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, the USSR, West Germany and Yugoslavia. A joint defence training exercise 'Shiksha', with the air forces of UK, USA and Australia was held in November 1963, in the eastern and western sectors.

LEGISLATIVE AND ALLIED MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to meet the situation are outlined below.

The Central Government issued the Foreigners (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962 on October 25, providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city, town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours without permission from prescribed authorities.

Proclamation of Emergency

On October 26, 1962, the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, empowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency. Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act: (i) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, and (iv) the Defence of India (Employment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963.

During the state of Emergency, the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field

of the latter. Parliament can also make laws on subjects of State jurisdiction. Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19; this, however, would not be done unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may impinge on Fundamental Rights; some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts. Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act.

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Emergency on November 13, 1962.

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14, 1963, imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

The Government issued an order on October 30, 1962 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions stricter) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution. Government have also assumed powers, under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India. All persons of Chinese origin, including those who had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners. Towards the end of November 1962, about 2,000 Chinese nationals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were interned in the Central Internment Camp at Deoli in Rajasthan, of whom 1,654 were later repatriated to China. Chinese nationals in other parts of the country were also subjected to restrictions.

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962, and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay was undertaken. Investigations into the Bank's affairs have been completed and a report is under preparation.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs. 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency. The revised budget for 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 808.18 crores and the budgets for 1964-65 and 1965-66 to Rs. 853.90 crores and Rs. 768 crores, respectively.

National Defence Fund

The National Defence Fund was instituted on October 27, 1962. Administered by a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contributions in cash, gold, etc., for the defence effort. Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs. 59.34 crores (including Rs. 91 lakhs from foreign countries) in cash and about 24 14 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments and 14.15 lakh grammes in silver on March 31, 1965.

Gold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds

on sale on November 12, 1962 carrying interests at 6½ per cent per annum (payable half-yearly). Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs. 53.58 per 10 g of .995 fineness. The Bonds are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at par in cash 15 years after purchase. Up to February 28, 1964, a total of 163.2 lakh grammes of gold was received as subscription to the Bonds. A new series was floated on March 1, 1965, carrying interest at 7 per cent, per annum, to remain on sale up to the end of May 1965. The first series of the Bonds will also earn the higher rate of interest after April 1, 1965 for the remaining years of the currency of the Bonds.

The Reserve Bank also exhorted, on November 10, 1962, the banks to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort. From November 14, forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country; a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold. Forward trading in silver has also been banned.

Gold Control Scheme

On January 10, 1963, a scheme was brought into force under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, to control transactions in gold and gold articles. Intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange the scheme also marked an important departure in the social and economic history of the country. A comprehensive scheme was launched for the rehabilitation of the goldsmiths affected by the control scheme.

Defence Bonds and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (ii) 10-year, 4½ per cent Defence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates, bearing 4 per cent interest, and (iii) 12-year National Defence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, on December 20, 1962. The arrangements were later extended to Hong Kong and Canada. The sale was discontinued at the end of 1963. The total subscription amounted to Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence. In view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decided that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources. The determination to achieve these objectives is reflected in the budgets for 1963-64 onwards providing for a major national effort at resource mobilisation.

In several directions, especially in industry, minerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased. Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contingencies. Among the more important measures are the following.

The steel industry was geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers were modified to meet defence needs. Similarly, production of machine tools was stepped up and efforts were made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible. Concerted efforts were made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries.

Railways have greatly improved their performance. Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads. Development of border roads has been receiving increasing attention. The existing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads are being constructed to make the areas more accessible. Construction on the Manali-Leh road was started and a bridge across the Brahmaputra near Gauhati was opened in 1963

Dates for commissioning power projects were advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets was decided to be built up to serve as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance; the National Development Council has urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist.

Village Volunteer Force

A nation-wide movement was launched under the Village Volunteer Force scheme of the Community Development agency to intensify the drive for agricultural production through village production plans in every village. The scheme seeks to create a Defence Labour Bank based on donation of labour at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month, or monetary contribution in lieu, from every able-bodied adult; the resources of the Bank are to be used essentially for production programmes and for building up remunerative community assets. Besides production, the scheme includes programmes of mass education and village defence.

Relief Measures

To maintain the morale of the service personnel, a number of relief measures have been announced. A special Services Fund for Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen has been constituted with an initial donation of Rs 5 crores from the National Defence Fund. A terminal gratuity of Rs. 100 for each completed year has been announced for service officers recalled or re-employed during the Emergency.

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel—engineers, supervisory staff, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists—were revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy. Steps taken included the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities. For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions were utilised. Efforts were made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments. National labour corps units were organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled labour. The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need. It also provides for the constitution

of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) Tribunals. The former will deal with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment and dismissal and engagement of technical personnel, and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service.

Scientific research and technical education programmes were likewise accelerated. The facilities available in the national laboratories were harnessed to defence needs. Cultural activities were also oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people.

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any loss as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parliament adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (i) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act. The Acts provide for compulsory insurance of goods (certain exceptions have been listed), factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance available in the normal course. The insurance schemes under the Acts cover property, plant, machinery and equipment of oil companies, standing tea crops, goods intended for sale, etc. in excess of Rs. 30,000 in any one district. Goods owned by Government are excluded from compulsory insurance under the Acts.

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services was not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercised voluntary restraint and accepted the utmost sacrifices, in an equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence. Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration. Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund

The industrial truce resolution resulted in a decline in the number of man-days lost There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment. Workers also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund.

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All political parties as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal, political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat. The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep satisfaction: "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation: let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations". Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelise the people's determination into positive, creative effort. Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the Jawans at the front and relief to their families. A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold the price line.

The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and Chinese propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism. The Indian press wholeheartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge.

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas. An Act, entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the Emergency.

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

(January 1962 to April 1965)

JANUARY, 1962

8 Chinese claim nearly 4,000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

FEBRUARY

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh.

APRIL

15 India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.

18 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector.

30 China announces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

MAY

3 China and Pakistan agree to enter into negotiations to locate and align the portion of the India-China boundary west of Karakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation

10 India tells China that Sino-Pak agreement regarding any sector of the boundary of Kashmir has no legal validity.

13 Chinese announce imposition of new restrictions on Tibet's trade with neighbouring countries. The Indian Rupee is banned

14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interest of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic.

21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

23 A PSP demand for severing diplomatic relations with China is rejected in Lok Sabha.

29 Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong is closed.

JUNE

2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and spirit by China, lapses.
28 India protests against the setting up of a new post six miles south south-east of the Chinese post illegally set up near the Chip Chap river.

JULY

12 India protests against the setting up of new Chinese posts in Chip Chap, Chang Chenmo and Pangong regions.
14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of the Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced.
21 Chinese open fire on Indian border guards in Ladakh.

AUGUST

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy.

SEPTEMBER

8 Chinese make incursion into Indian territory in the eastern sector.
13 Presence of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is confirmed.
20 Chinese open fire near Dhola in NEFA.
28 Indian and Chinese forces exchange fire near Dhola post.

OCTOBER

12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.
20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh
24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km from the line
25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese
26 The President proclaims state of Emergency.
— Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.
31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force.
— Issue of Defence and other Bonds is announced.
— The President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

NOVEMBER

1 The National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns Chinese aggression and supports Union Government's stand
— Jan Sangh demands severance of diplomatic relations with China.
3 The Union Finance Minister announces the Gold Bonds scheme.
— The first consignment of American arms arrives in India
4 All-India Hindu Mahasabha assures Government of its wholehearted co-operation in driving out the Chinese.
— The National Executive of the PSP opposes the proposal for negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of Chinese forces to the positions occupied by them prior to September 8, 1962.
5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese.
6 National Defence Council is set up.
— Swatantra Party Parliamentary Board urges that the issue of Chinese aggression be taken to the U.N.
14 Lok Sabha declares the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out of the Indian soil.
16 The All-India Panchayat Parishad calls upon village panchayats to organise a voluntary force in every village to look after village defence.
18 Representatives of various Muslim organisations in India pledge full support in the struggle against the Chinese aggression.

19 The fall of Se La Ridge besides Walong in NEFA is announced.
21 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence.
— China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire Sino-Indian border from midnight.
22 American and British missions arrive in New Delhi to study India's defence needs.
23 Censorship is imposed on postal communication to and from China.
24 Government seek clarification on the China statement on cease-fire.

DECEMBER

2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion.
6 India decides to close her consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai.
8 Prime Minister informs Rajya Sabha that the Chinese had clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the eastern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju.
9 China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta.
10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the Sino-Indian conflict begins in Colombo.
— Lok Sabha accords overwhelming support to Government's policy on the Sino-Indian conflict.
16 First batch of NEFA Administration staff returns to Bomdi La.
17 Special envoy of the six-nation Colombo Conference hands over Colombo Conference proposals to Prime Minister.
21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the US and Britain.

JANUARY, 1963

1 Heavy concentration of Chinese troops reported along Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and NEFA borders.
2 Chou En-lai's New Year message to Pakistani Foreign Minister implies recognition of Pakistan's sovereignty over areas occupied by her in Kashmir
3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang
6 Indian Communist leader Dange says the Soviet, British and Italian Communist Parties consider India's September 8 line logical
7 The joint Chou-Mrs. Bandaranaike communique from Peking says China has given positive response to Colombo proposals, without revealing China's actual reaction.
10 The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo proposals.
13 Joint communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the conference on Colombo proposals sums up the outcome of the talks.
— China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on January 14 and 15 in the eastern sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959"; in the western sector 20 km behind the line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at some sentry posts to be retained as civil check posts.
14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India.
— It is announced that Felix Bandaranaike of Ceylon had informed Nehru on January 11 that China had rejected the Colombo proposals.
21 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, UAR and Ghana placed before Parliament.
23 Nehru declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto the Colombo proposals and clarifications.

— All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo proposals in Parliament.
25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals.
28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet.
29 Official spokesman says the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to help India's defence production.
30 Joint U.S.-Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes.
24 Pakistan Foreign Minister says that the Sino-Pakistan agreement would be provisional till Kashmir issue was settled.

MARCH

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking.
— India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement.
— China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border.
14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic.
16 Indian note of March 15, 1963 exposes hollowness of the Chinese charge of Indian intrusions in Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

APRIL

22 Nehru says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack.

MAY

2 Prime Minister informs Chinese Premier that negotiations can start only after China accepts Colombo proposals in toto.
4 India describes as baseless Chinese allegation of Indian intrusion into Hot Spring area of Ladakh
6 Chinese reconnaissance plane penetrates deep into the Indian territory.
17 India protests to China on sending troops into the demilitarised zone in the Spanggur lake area in Ladakh

JUNE

7 India protests to China against Renzang La intrusion.
15 Prime Minister says six of the 26 civilian posts set up by Chinese are in the Indian territory occupied by China.
17 India protests to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh
19 Government confirms Chinese concentration on the central border.
27 Sikkim Maharaja confirms Chinese concentration on Sikkim border.

JULY

5 International Red Cross Society finds Chinese charge of maltreatment of Chinese internees in Deoli Camp false.
26 India informs Colombo powers of Chinese troops concentration on the Indian border.

AUGUST

11 Chinese enter the demilitarised zone in eastern sector.
16 Chinese withdraw their post from Depsang La on India's protest.
— Instructions issued to IAF to deal with Chinese air violations.

SEPTEMBER

2 Defence Minister presents main conclusions of NEFA Reverses Enquiry Report to both Houses of Parliament.

4 India rejects Chinese allegation of the Indian intrusion into the central sector of border.
9 China turns down India's request for facilities to collect and cremate bodies of Indian military personnel killed in Ladakh area.

OCTOBER

9 Prime Minister receives Ghana President's proposal for another Colombo Powers Conference.
13 India rejects China's charge of intrusion into their territory.
— India rejects Chinese Premier's offer to visit Delhi for talks as "purely propagandist".
14 President of UAR and Ceylonese Premier urge that Colombo Powers should continue efforts to ease India-China border situation.
17 India rejects Chinese charge of illegal crossing of Karakoram Pass.

DECEMBER

3 India grants permission for overflight for Chinese Premier's plane.
10 Government reveals that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory and no area in NEFA is under the control of China.

FEBRUARY 1964

3 Official spokesman says India has never given assurance of not moving troops to the McMahon Line.
26 India protests to China against putting up of cairns in Ladakh area to mark the 'line of actual control' as defined by China.

APRIL

10 Defence Minister says that Chinese build-up all along the border is now heavier than during 1962
13 Government announce that India would consider negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of all Chinese posts from the demilitarised zone in Ladakh.
25 Government rejects Chinese protest note on the Dalai Lama's activities in India.
27 Government prepares a 5-Year Defence Development Plan

MAY

17 Prime Minister Nehru reiterates offer to begin talks with China if she agreed not to have posts in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh.

JUNE

1 Defence Minister gives details of India's 5-year Defence plan to Lok Sabha.

JULY

17 Government of India accuses China of building up new tensions on the Sino-Indian border
30 Government lodges strong protest with China against her continued military activities in Ladakh. In another note India rejects the Chinese charge that Indian aircraft had intruded into Tibet.

AUGUST

7 Bhutan's acting Premier says that there is intense road-building activity by the Chinese beyond Bhutan's northern border.
19 Prime Minister Shastri says that Government would be prepared to have discussions with China for a just and honourable settlement.

SEPTEMBER

4 According to official sources, Chinese have constructed a net-work of roads in the area bordering India and have connected all the seven posts set up by them in the demilitarised Zone of Ladakh.

5 Government lodges strong protest against Chinese intrusion into Sikkim on August 27.

— India describes Peking's allegations of Indian intrusions across Nathu La and of violations of Chinese air space by Indian air-craft as fantastic and false.

22 External Affairs Minister says the 20 km. demilitarised area in Ladakh forms part of the 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory illegally occupied by China.

24 Government proscribes certain Chinese publications bearing maps showing a large tract of Indian territory as Chinese.

30 GDR leader Herr Walter Ulbricht condemns the Chinese leaders for creating boundary conflict with India.

OCTOBER

7 In two notes to the Chinese Government, India demands acceptance of the Colombo proposals by China

DECEMBER

7 Defence Minister says that China has massed 15 divisions along the border

— Defence Minister says that Indian POWs have not really been brain-washed in spite of Chinese efforts.

30 Chinese Premier describes as unreasonable India's demand that China withdraw the seven civilian posts as a pre-condition for negotiations.

— Left Communists arrested under DIR for their "acting virtually as the fifth column of China".

31 Government of India lodges a vehement protest against provocative intrusions by Chinese troops in Sikkim.

JANUARY, 1965

13 Government reject allegations that Indian planes intruded into Chinese territory in December 1964.

21 Government accuse China of aggressive designs against Sikkim.

MARCH

25 Home Minister says that left Communists get material help and direction for subversive activities from Communist China.

26 Official circles describe the boundary agreement between China and Pakistan as one of the "most opportunistic deals in Asian history" and invalid in international law.

— The new Prime Minister of Ceylon, Senanayake, backs India's stand in the Sino-Indian dispute.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I *Government of India Schemes*

1 Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages

2. Overseas Scholarships and Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Back-ward Classes.

*Appendix to Chapter V

3. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.
4. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who are residents of the Union Territories.
5. Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and certain foreign countries—Scholarships to Indian nationals for study in these countries.

II. *Fellowships/Scholarships/Apprenticeships offered by Foreign Governments. International Organisations/Institutions/bodies, etc.*

1. Scholarships/Fellowships offered by various foreign Governments for post-graduate study/research/practical training in their country.
2. British Council London, Scholarships.
3. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan—offers of Scholarships/Fellowships/teacher training bursaries for Indian nationals from Commonwealth countries
4. Imperial Relations Trust (London University of Education) London, Fellowships
5. German Academic Exchange Service (West Germany) Scholarships/Fellowships.
6. M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft, Duisburg (West Germany) Scholarships for practical training
7. Minna James Heineman Foundation, Hannover (West Germany) Scholarships.
8. Institute for Social Studies, The Hague, Fellowships.
9. People's Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), Moscow Scholarships—offer of seats for study at the university
10. Philippines Board of Scholarships for South-East Asia (University of Philippines), Scholarships
11. Institute for the Study of Economic Development, Naples, Scholarships.
12. Unesco—Thai Government Fellowships
13. Technical Co-operation Scheme (Colombo Plan) Scholarships/Fellowships.
14. Federation of British Industries (U K) Scholarships.
15. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society, London
16. M/s Rolls Royce, London Apprenticeships
17. Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tokyo University (Japan), Scholarships

For Study in India

I *For Foreign Nationals*

1. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan :
   (i) Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships for nationals of other Commonwealth countries for post-graduate study
   (ii) Teacher Training Bursaries to nationals of the other Commonwealth countries
   (iii) Administrative Awards for Educationists of other Commonwealth countries
   (iv) Scheme for the Training of Craft Instructors for nationals of certain Commonwealth countries
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries.
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research
4. General Scholarships Scheme for students from certain Asian, African and other countries and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries
5. Scholarships to West German Nationals
6. Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and certain foreign countries—Scholarships to nationals of those countries for study/training
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research.
8. Aneurin Bevan Scholarships for British nationals

II. *For Indian Nationals*

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools
2. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking States
3. Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields.
4. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes Scholarships for Post-Matric Education.
5. Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.
6. National Loan Scholarships Scheme.

7. National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education.
8. Merit scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers for post-matric studies.

(The schemes at Nos. 4 and 5 are implemented by the State Governments/Union Administrations on principles laid down by the Union Government and with funds placed at their disposal by the Centre.)

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad
J.V.D College of Science and Technology, Waltair
Regional Engineering College, Warangal
College of Engineering, S. V. University, Tirupati.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati
Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College. Bhagalpur.
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya. P O Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt Kaira.
Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M S University of Baroda, Baroda.
L D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad
L M College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad
Lukhdhirji College of Engineering, Morvi
Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

KERALA

College of Engineering Trivandrum
Government Engineering College. Trichur
Mar Athanasius College of Engineering. Kothamangalam
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat
Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode
Thangal Gunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar
Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore.
Government Engineering College, Bilaspur
Government Engineering College, Rewa.

MADRAS

A C College of Technology, Guindy, Madras
A C College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.

*Appendix to Chapter V.

College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras.
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai
Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli

MAHARASHTRA

Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur
College of Engineering, Poona
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
Engineering College, Karad
Government Engineering College, Aurangabad
Government Polytechnic, Nagpur (For course in Architecture).
Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay
J J College of Architecture, Bombay.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli
College of Engineering, Amravati.

MYSORE

B.D T College of Engineering, Davangere.
B M S College of Engineering Bangalore
B V Bhoomreddi College of Engineering, Hubli
College of Engineering, Bangalore
Engineering College Gulbarga
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathakal (South Kanara).
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan
Manipal Engineering College, Manipal
M S Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore
National Institute of Engineering Mysore
P E S College of Engineering Mandya
S K S J Technological Institute, Bangalore

ORISSA

Regional Engineering College Rourkela
University College of Engineering, Burla, Distt Sambalpur

PUNJAB

Chandigarh College of Architecture Chandigarh
Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College Chandigarh
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala
Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra

RAJASTHAN

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
Birla College, Pilani
Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra
College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.

Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
J. K. Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.
Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur.
National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta.
College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
College of Textile Technology, Berhampur.
College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Dakshineswar (C/o B. E. College, Howrah).
Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

DELHI

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1965*

Painting

1 Jivan Adalja
"The Dark Wall" (Oil)
2 Badri Narayan
"The Family" (Oil)
3 Ramnik Bhavsar
"Painting II" (Oil)
4. R S Bisht
"Cityscape III" (Oil)
5 Bal Chhabda
"The Graces" (Oil)
6 Krishen Khanna
"Window into Winter" (Oil)
7 Tyeb Mehta
"Figure of a Woman" (Oil)
8. K G Subramanyan
"Studio" (Oil)

Sculpture

1. A M Davierwalla
"She and Three Others" (Metal)
2 Anila Jacob
"The Image" (Wood)

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS FOR 1963-64*

Awards

Hindustani Music :
Vocal—Rahimuddin Dager

Karnatak Music :
Vocal—Chittoor Subramanyam
Instrumental—K N Chinnaswamy Iyer.

Dance .
Kathak—Birju Maharaj
Yakshagana—Haradi Rama Ganiga.
Bharatanatyam—K Venkatalakshamma
Chakiar Koothu—P. Mani Madhava Chakiar

*Appendix to Chapter VI

Drama :

Acting in Marathi—Keshav Trimbak Date.
Drama Direction—T. S. Rajamanikkam.

Prizes

Play-writing (Gujarati)—Shivkumar Joshi
Play-writing (Marathi)—Vasant Shankar Kanetkar.
Play-writing (Telugu)—Gopala Rao Amancharla.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1964*

Language	Book	Author
Assamese	*Asamer Lok Sanskriti* (Studies in Folk-Culture)	(late) B K Barua
Bengali	*Jata Durei Jai* (Poetry)	Subhas Mukhopadhyaya
Gujarati	*Naivedya* (Essays)	D. R Mankad
Hindi	*Angan Ke Par Dvar* (Poetry)	'Agyeya' (S H. Vatsysayan)
Kannada	*Kranti-Kalyan* (Novel)	B Puttaswamayya
Malayalam	*Alaikkar* (Novel)	P Kesava Dev
Marathi	*Swami* (Novel)	Ranjit Desai
Oriya	Atma-Jibani (Autobiography)	Nilkantha Das
Punjabi	*Pabbi* (Poetry)	Prabhjot Kaur
Sanskrit (Research)	*Tantrik Vanmaya Men Shaktadrishti* (Treatise in Hindi)	Gopinath Kaviraj
Sindhi	Anookha Azmooda (Reminiscences)	Ram P. Panjwani
Telugu	*Kreestu Charitra* (Poetry)	G Joshua
Urdu	*Meri Hadis-E-Umr-Gurezan* (Poetry)	Anand Narain Mulla

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES**

Andhra Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad; Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, Rammohana Ayurveda College, Guntur, Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal

Assam: Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Shivaganga Ayurveda College, Madhubani,Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai; Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur

Gujarat: O H Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, J S M G Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar; J P Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar, M L B Ayurvedic Medical College, Uttarsanda; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Jammu and Kashmir: Government Ayurvedic College, Srinagar.

Kerala: Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura; Ayurvedic College, Shoranpur; Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranpur; Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal, Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior, Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore, Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur; Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Rewa, Maha Kaushal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Narayan Prasad Awasthi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Raipur

Madras: Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.

Maharashtra: R. A Podar Medical College, Bombay; Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya,

*Appendix to Chapter VI.
**Appendix to Chapter VIII.

Bombay; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Radhakrishna Tosniyal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Marathawada Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna, Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay; Atreya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangli, Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

Mysore: Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore; Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya Bijapur; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli, Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeeth Belgaum; Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary; Sirdha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Udipi, Rastreeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Kushtagi; Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore; Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Mysore, College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal; Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Gadag; Mallikarjuna Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Naiega.

Orissa: Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri

Punjab: Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Barnala ...

Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur, Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur, Shri Sanatan Dharm Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner; Ayurveda Viswa Bharati Sardarshahr, Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Pilani, Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh; Parasurampuriya Ayurvedic College, Sikar.

Uttar Pradesh: State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow, Arjun Darshananand Ayurvedic College Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi, Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanasi, Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun, Ayurvedic College, Banda; Ayurvedic College, Gurukul Viswavidyalaya, Mathura; Ayurvedic College, Uttarkhand Vidyapeeth, Chamoli, (Uttarkhand), Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut, Dwivedi Ayurvedic College, Kanpur; Nagarjun Ayurvedic College Lucknow, Ayurvedic College, Bareilly; Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow

West Bengal: Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parisad, Calcutta; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; All-India Ayurvedic Vidya Peeth, Delhi'

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Government Unani College, Hyderabad

Bihar: Government Tibbia College, Patna.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Jammu and Kashmir: Government Unani Tibbi College, Srinagar

Uttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Unani Tibbia College, Aligarh, Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur, Unani Medical College, Varanasi.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad, Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal; S. V. Medical College, Tirupati.
ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh; Medical College, Gauhati; Medical College, Silchar
BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Rajindra Medical College Ranchi, Medical College, Damodar Road, Jamshedpur.
GUJARAT	B J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Baroda; M P Shah Medical College, Jamnagar; Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Surat.
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Medical College, Srinagar.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII

KERALA	Medical College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kottayam; Medical College, Alleppey; Medical College, Calicut.
MADHYA PRADESH	Medical College, Jabalpur; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal; Medical College, Rewa; Medical College, Raipur.
MADRAS	Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Medical College, Madurai; Medical College, Thanjavur; Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras.
MAHARASHTRA	Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G. S. Medical Colloge, Bombay; T. N. Medical College, Bombay; B. J. Medical College, Poona; Government Medical College, Aurangabad, Medical College, Nagpur; Armed Forces Medical College, Poona; Medical College, Miraj; Medical College, Sholapur.
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College, Mysore; Medical College, Bangalore; Karnatak Medical College, Hubli; Medical College, Bellary; St. John's Medical College, Bangalore; Medical College. Gulbarga, Medical College, Belgaum.
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack; Medical College, Burla (Sambalpur); Medical College, Berhampur.
PUNJAB	Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Government Medical College, Patiala; Medical College, Rohtak; Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur; Medical College, Bikaner; Medical College, Udaipur.
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Medical College, Agra; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur; College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad; Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta; R. G Kar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
GOA	Medical College, Goa.
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry.

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

BIHAR

Dental College, Patna.

GUJARAT

Dental College, Ahmedabad.

KERALA

Dental Wing, Medical College. Trivandrum.

MADHYA PRADESH

College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.

MADRAS

Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.

MYSORE

Dental College, Bangalore.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

PUNJAB

Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar.
Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.

UTTAR PRADESH

Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

H.M.D. Ranchi, (Bihar).
School of Post-graduate Medical Research, Ahmedabad.
King Institute, Guindy
All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.
Post-graduate Medical Education & Research Institute, Chandigarh.
Institute of Ophthalmology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Calcutta
Chittaranjan Seva Sadan College of Obstetrics & Gynaecology & Child Health, Calcutta.
School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.

STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS PRODUCED IN 1964*

Award	Film	Language	Producer
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal and a Cash Prize of Rs 25,000 for the best feature film.	"Charulata"	Bengali	R D Bansal, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 12,500 for the second best feature film.	"Haqeeqat"	Hindi	Chetan Anand, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film	"Unnaipol Oruvan"	Tamil	D Jayakanthan, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Assamese.	"Pratidhwani"	Assamese	Kamrup Chitra, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Aarohi"	Bengali	Asim Pal, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali.	"Anustup Chhanda"	Bengali	B K. Productions, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in English	"The Avalanche"	English	Sarbjeet Singh, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi	"Dosti"	Hindi	Tarachand Barjatya, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Hindi.	"Yaadein"	Hindi	Sunil Dutt, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Hindi.	"Geet Gaya Patharonne"	Hindi	V. Shantaram, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Kannada	"Chandavalliya Thota"	Kannada	Pals & Co, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Kannada	"Navajeevana"	Kannada	U S Vadhiraj, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Kannada	"Mane Aliya"	Kannada	A V Subba Rao, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Kashmiri	"Mainz-Raat"	Kashmiri	M R Seth, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Malayalam	"Thacholi Othenan"	Malayalam	Chandra-thara Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam.	"Aadya Kiranangal"	Malayalam	V Abdulla, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Malayalam	"Kudumbini"	Malayalam	P A Thomas, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi	"Pathlaag"	Marathi	Raja Paranjpe, Poona

Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Marathi.	"Tuka Zalasa Kalas"	Marathi	N. G. Datar, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Marathi.	"Sawal Maza Aika"	Marathi	Anant Govind Mane, Poona.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Oriya.	"Sadhana"	Oriya	Diamond Valley Production Pvt. Ltd. Sambalpur.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Oriya.	"Naba Janma"	Oriya	Pancha Sakha Pictures, Cuttack.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Punjabi.	"Jagga"	Punjabi	K. B. Chadha, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Kai Kodutha Deivam"	Tamil	M. S. Velappan, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil.	"Pazhani"	Tamil	Bharathamatha Pictures, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Tamil.	"Server Sundaram"	Tamil	A. V. M. Productions, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Doctor Chakravarti"	Telugu	D Madhusudana Rao, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu.	"Ramdasu"	Telugu	V. N. Films, Madras.
DOCUMENTARY FILMS			
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 1,250.	"Apostle of the Indies"	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs, 1,250	"One day"	English	Film Institute of India, Poona.
Certificate of Merit	"All Under Heaven By Force"	English	Wadia Movietone, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit	"And Miles To Go"	English	S. Sukhdev, Bombay.
EDUCATIONAL FILMS			
Certificate of Merit	"Sterilisation of the Female"	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay

N B —For the first time an award for the best story writer, a Certificate of Merit, was awarded to Balaichand Mukherji, author of the story of the film "Aarohi" in Bengali.

*Appendix to Chapter XI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

1 kg	=	2 2046 lb.
0 4536 kg	=	1 lb.
1016 05 kg	=	1 ton
37 3242 kg	=	1 maund or 82 2858 lb
1 tonne	=	0 9842 ton
1 quintal	=	1 968 cwt. or 220 46 lb

Area

0·8361 sq. metre	=	1 sq yd
1 sq km	=	0 3861 sq mile
1 hectare	=	2 471 acres
0·40469 hectare	=	1 acre or 4830 sq.yd.

Liquid

1 litre	=	1·759 pints
4 546 litres	=	1 gallon
0·29 kilolitres	=	1 quarter

Lineal

0 9144 metre	=	1 yard
1 km	=	1093 61 yds or
	=	0·62137 mile
1 6093 km	=	1 mile

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	=	100,000
10 lakh	=	1 million
1 crore	=	100 lakhs or 10 millions

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This select bibliography is meant to serve as a comprehensive guide to further reading on the subjects covered in the volume.

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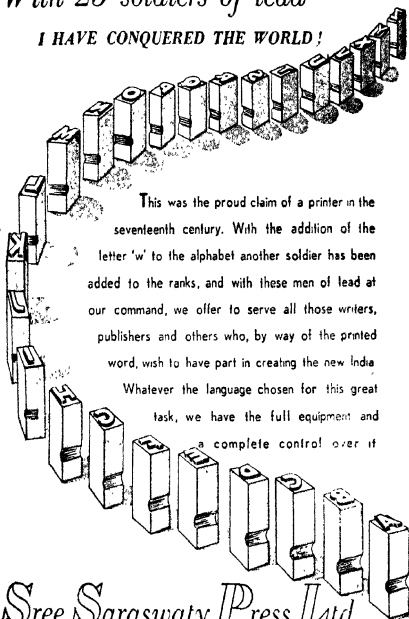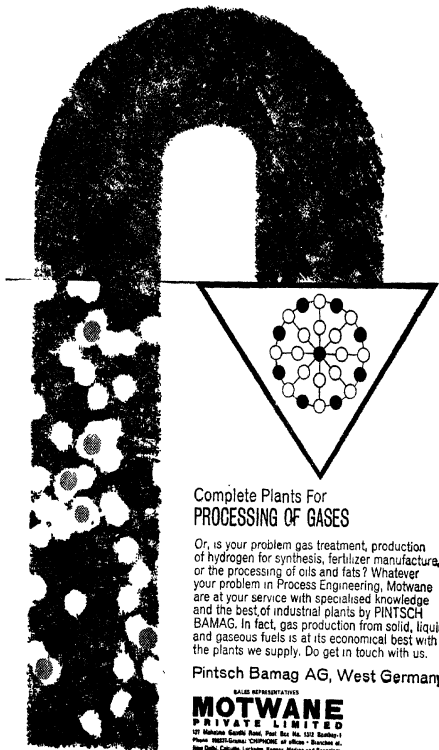
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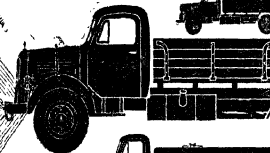
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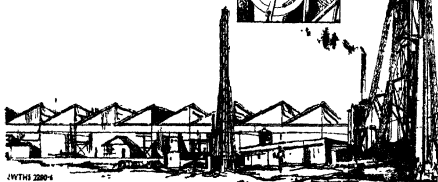
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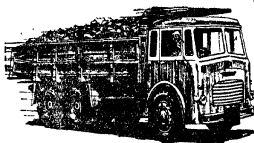
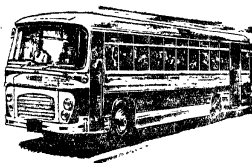

BEAVER and HIPPO

to carry from 10 to 30-ton payloads

TIGER and TITAN

to carry 60 to 90 passengers

Road transport in India carries over 20 million tons of goods and [illegible] million passengers a year. Current trends indicate a fourfold increase in the immediate years ahead. Ashok Leyland's new heavy duty range will help meet the challenge by offering large capacity chassis for use as tractor, tipper, haulage, bus and coach.

Powered by the Leyland 680 power plus engine, developing 185 BHP at 2,000 RPM and a torque of 548 lb/ft. at 1,200 RPM, the new chassis have an operating life of 12,000 running hours between overhauls. Other special features include a 5 speed gearbox, powerful air brakes, power assisted clutch, power assisted handbrake, low-geared steering and hub reduction axles with single-drive or double drive rear bogies for the six-wheeled models.

Rugged construction for heavy duty, remarkably low fuel consumption and economy in maintenance and overhead costs make the Ashok Leyland range of vehicles ideal for goods and passenger transport.

ASHOK LEYLAND BEAVER - Two-axled range 4 x 2, 4 x 4
Payload (solo) [illegible] tons
Payload with trailer [illegible] tons

ASHOK LEYLAND HIPPO - Heavy duty, three-axled range—6 x 4, 6 x 6
Payload (solo) [illegible] tons
Payload with trailer [illegible] tons

ASHOK LEYLAND TIGER - Capacity 60 passengers

ASHOK LEYLAND TITAN - Capacity 90 passengers

ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED

Ennore Madras

91-89-163

machine tools
pumping sets
industrial air-conditioning Plants
engineers' steel files
textile machinery
diesel engines
power plant equipment
heavy machinery

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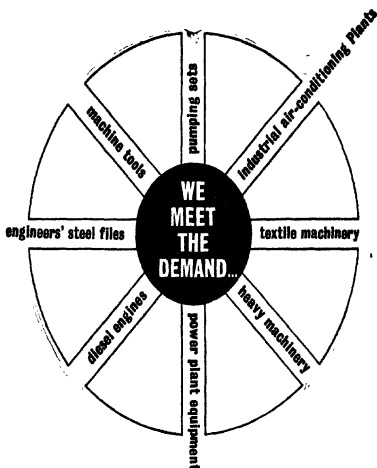
...from industrial air-conditioning plants to engineers' steel files, everything from heavy machinery to light equipment that every industry must have. Our offices, associates and agencies throughout the country ensure swift and expert service.

And now we are exporters as well, sending machinery abroad, working constantly to develop an export market for Indian engineering products.

Batliboi form a hub that is vital to industry—we meet the demand.

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manufacturers—distributors—exporters
Branches—Associates—Agencies All Over India

participants in planned progress

Ad 70

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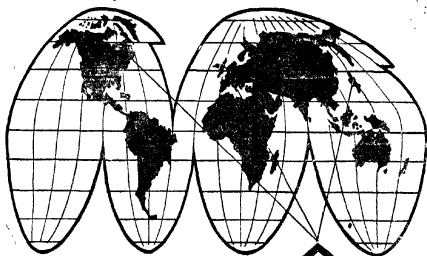
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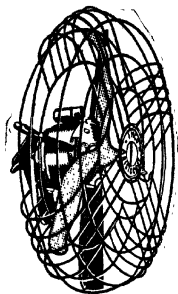
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Bracket type

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One of the secrets of a happy marriage is to have a planned family. This will help you to have a well adjusted, happy married life.

Children are truly the gift of God. Yet, too many children may cause anxiety, unhappiness and become an economic burden for the parents.

There are many methods to space pregnancies and limit one's family—simple, easy and safe.

The spacing of children with three years or so between pregnancies helps to protect the health of mothers and children. In addition it allows the parents to devote sufficient time and attention to each child when it needs it most.

For free advice and information visit your nearest FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING CENTRE.

REMEMBER : *A Small Family is a Happy Family*

DA 64/388

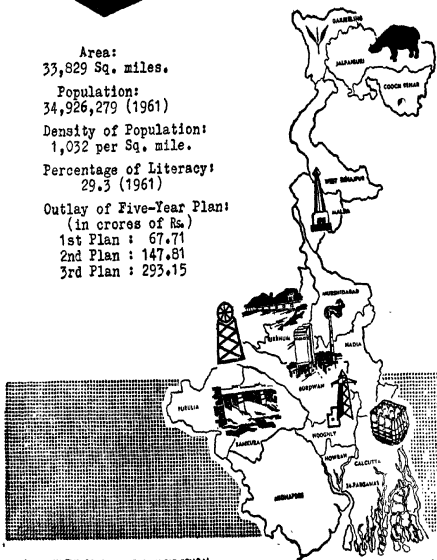
at a glance

Area:
33,829 Sq. miles.

Population:
34,926,279 (1961)

Density of Population:
1,032 per Sq. mile.

Percentage of Literacy:
29.3 (1961)

Outlay of Five-Year Plan:
(in crores of Rs.)
1st Plan : 67.71
2nd Plan : 147.81
3rd Plan : 293.15

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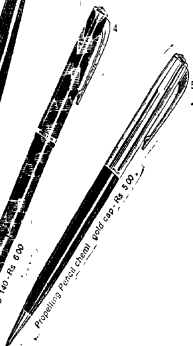
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KATHAK Sanhita speaks of heavy ploughs each drawn by a team of 24 oxen. At Mehrauli near Qutb Minar stands an iron pillar chemically so pure that it never rusts. Ashokan monuments recall the wonderful skill in carving, polishing and transporting massive monoliths across great distances. These and many other ancient arts and crafts have been lost. But the art of handloom weaving has come down the centuries with its glory undiminished.

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ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD, Ministry of Industry, Bombay.

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Note: *This advt. is continued on next Page*—

—*Continued from the preceding page*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Production Capacity (annual)	
4.	Malleable Castings Factory	Malleable Hard-wares	— 2400 M.T.

The High Tension Insulator Factory, Ranchi, started production in 1964 and has produced insulators valued at Rs. 23 lakhs and has sold insulators of the value of Rs. 12 lakhs up to 31-3-1965.

5. As a part of its promotional and developmental activities this Corporation has so far committed and given financial assistance to industries as below :—

Sl. No.	Types of industries	Name of the Co.	Loans		Share under-writing	
			Sanctioned (in lakhs of Rs.)	Disbursed (in lakhs of Rs.)	Committed (in lakhs of Rs.)	Subscribes (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Paper Industry ..	(a) Bhagwan Devi Paper Mills Ltd.	4	2·48	—	1
		(b) Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.	—	—	14	10
2.	Textile Industry :	(a) Mahalaxmi Fibres & Industries Ltd. ..	—	—	5	3·75
		(b) Dumraon Textiles Ltd.	—	—	15	—
3.	Cement Industry :	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd. ..	—	—	25	24·93
4.	Cable Industry :	Express Cables (Pvt.) Ltd.	7·12	7·12	—	—
5.	Iron & Steel Industry :	(a) Mithila Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. .. .	—	—	10	—
		(b) Gayday Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	—	—	10	—
6.	Shipping Industry :	Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	—	30	—
7.	Malleable Industry :	Bihar Malleable Ltd. ..	—	—	2	—
			11·12	9·60	111	39·68

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with deep threads that fit
BARREL, aluminised reflector
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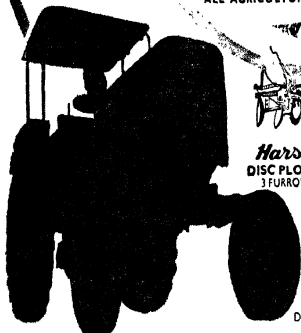
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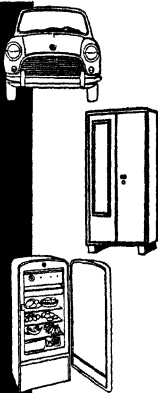
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EP SR 4

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